



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 14. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 14.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th April, 1883.

No. 8.—Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick has been granted leave of absence from his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay, for a period of nine months, with effect from the 30th ultimo.

No. 9.—Mr. J. C. Anderson, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, or until further orders.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 24th March 1883.

No. 455.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th April 1883.

No. 86.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, with effect from the 20th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 6th April 1883.

No. 89.—The services of the officers named below are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab:—

Lieutenant H. S. P. Davies, 2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant J. R. Dunlop-Smith, 4th Sikh Infantry.

The 6th April 1883.

No. 93.—Mr. W. B. Jones, Barrister-at-Law, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in succession to Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S., C.S.I.

SANITARY.

The 6th April 1883.

No. 97.—Surgeon-General J. M. Cunningham, M.D., Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, has obtained three

months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 13th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Payne, M.D., Surgeon-General, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India during the absence on leave of Surgeon-General Cunningham, or until further orders.

Deputy Surgeon-General B. Simpson, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Surgeon-General, Bengal, during the deputation of Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Payne, or until further orders.

Brigade Surgeon W. Watson, M.D., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the 2nd Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Surgeon-General, Central Provinces, during the deputation of Deputy Surgeon-General B. Simpson, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 5th April 1883.

No. 456.—The Hon'ble W. Macpherson, C.S., took his seat as Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th April 1883.

No. 72.—The Reverend C. J. Waterhouse, M.A., a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th March 1883.

EDUCATION.

The 5th April 1883.

No. 122.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Girls' Department of the Allahabad High School to the University of Calcutta up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st January 1883.

FORESTS.

The 5th April 1883.

No. 301 F.—That part of Notification No. 890F., dated the 20th November 1882, which directs the transfer of Mr. A. Smythies, Assistant Conservator of Forests, from the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab is hereby cancelled.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 31st March, 1883.

No. 928 G.—The following Brigade orders, issued by the Commandant of the Central India

Horse, dated the 3rd February, 1883, are confirmed:—

1st Regiment.

Captain G. E. Money, 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 8th December, 1882.

Lieutenant B. M. Allen, Officiating Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, with effect from the 30th October, 1882, during the absence of Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, or until further orders.

No. 940 G.—Major O'Moore Creagh, * V.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command of the Mhairwarra Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau, or until further orders.

No. 945 G.—The following Brigade orders, issued by the Commandant of the Central India Horse, dated the 1st March, 1883, making temporary appointments, with effect from the 24th February, 1883, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major A. H. S. Neill, are confirmed:—

2nd Regiment.

Captain H. A. Vincent, 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

Captain A. Masters, 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander.

Lieutenant J. B. Edwards, Officiating Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander.

Lieutenant W. A. Watson, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, to officiate as Squadron Officer, with effect from date of joining.

No. 947 G.—The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse:—

1st Regiment.

Captain H. A. Vincent, Squadron Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, to officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Buller, officiating as Commandant, or until further orders.

2nd Regiment.

Captain A. Masters, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on furlough of Major A. H. S. Neill, or until further orders.

Lieutenant H. W. Hughes, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Vincent.

Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Masters.

Lieutenant W. A. Watson, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, to officiate as Squadron Officer and Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Hughes.

POLITICAL.

The 31st March, 1883.

No. 942 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 453 G., dated the 13th February, 1883, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. W. F. Halliday as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 3rd April, 1883.

No. 966 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Macfadyen, Vice-Consul for Denmark at Calcutta, as Acting Consul-General for that State at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. H. F. Brown.

The 4th April, 1883.

No. 969 G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Follet as Consul for France at Bombay.

No. 985 G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. M. do Canto e Castro as Consul of the 1st Class for Portugal in British India.

GENERAL.

The 31st March, 1883.

No. 930 G.—Major E. Mockler, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Political Agent at Muscat, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 932 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel V. E. Law, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is appointed temporarily to be an Additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Political Agent at Chirkari, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 934 G.—Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Busreh, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 936 G.—Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 938 G.—Mr. H. G. Ross, c.s., Officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, with effect from the 5th March, 1883.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th April 1883.

No. 65.—Mr. W. Wells, having been appointed to be Comptroller, British Burma, assumed charge of the duties of the office after noon on the 14th March 1883.

No. 75.—Whereas, under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance No. 3646, dated 13th November 1880, the Municipality of Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency has paid Rs. 600 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 1,23,000 which has been raised by the said Municipality by the issue of debentures of Rs. 500 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 240 and bearing date the 1st of April 1883:

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the above-mentioned debentures from the payment of any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, or subdivision.

No. 106.—Mr. T. H. Biggs, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller General, assumed charge of his duties before noon on the 26th March 1883.

No. 112.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again

Resolution in this Department, No. 59, dated the 11th January 1882, relating to the issue of duplicates of Government Promissory Notes alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

Proceedings in this Department (Accounts and Finance) for the month of November 1882, Nos. 1644 to 1650, relating to the extension to Madras and Bombay of the scale of fees authorised for the Government Solicitor, Calcutta, for the preparation of Bonds of Indemnity in cases of issue of duplicates of lost Government Promissory Notes.

Read also—

Letter from the Comptroller General, No. 478D., dated the 30th September 1882, forwarding copy of correspondence with the Government Solicitor, in which certain questions are raised in connection with the payment of interest on and issue of duplicates of lost Government Promissory Notes.

RESOLUTION.—Certain new rules on the subject of indemnity bonds having been prescribed by the Government of India, it is desirable that, as suggested by the Comptroller General, all the orders of Government relating to claims to lost Promissory Notes should be consolidated for the sake of convenience. The following rules are accordingly prescribed in supersession of the orders cited in the preamble:—

- (1) Claims to draw interest in respect of a promissory note of which either one-half or the whole has been lost, or for the issue of a

No. 176.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant J. G. Smith, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 14th Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, with effect from the 6th March, 1883.

No. 177.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following extract paragraphs 1 and 2 of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information :—

MILITARY, INDIA OFFICE ;
No. 83, London, 28th February, 1883.

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—Para. 1. The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 30th September, 1882, the date of their joining the Army Medical School :—

Albert William Denis Leahy.

William Wilfrid Webb.

Richard Rose Weir.

2. They will be permitted to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at the Army Medical School, from the 30th September, 1882, to the 5th February, 1883, inclusive.

No. 178.—MILITARY DEPARTMENT—

Captain F. Stevenson, Bombay S. C., Wing Officer, 19th Bombay Native Infantry, is appointed as Officiating Assistant Secretary in this Department, with effect from the 4th April, 1883.

No. 179.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Major H. G. Pritchard, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, to be Controller of Military Accounts.

Major C. J. Durand, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade.

Captain E. J. G. Lewis, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

Captain D. A. A. Macpherson, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Lieutenant H. F. Cadell, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant J. G. Downing, Assistant Military Accountant (on furlough), to be Military Accountant, 3rd class.

With effect from the 1st April, 1883, *vice* Colonel W. T. Chitty, who has vacated on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 180.—MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT—

The following appointments are made in the Engineering Establishment :—

Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade.

Captain C. H. Brookes, R.E.

Captain C. C. Carter, R.E.

Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant S. G. Burrard, R.E.

Lieutenant F. H. Kelly, R.E.

Lieutenant C. A. R. Browne, R.E.

Lieutenant E. Townshend, R.E.

Lieutenant R. F. Allen, R.E.

Lieutenant R. S. MacLagan, R.E.

No. 181.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Sylhet Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant William Marillier to be Captain-Commandant, *vice* Captain H. Luttmann-Johnson, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 182.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. St. G. Tucker, C.B., Infantry, Commandant, 32nd Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year and six days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. J. Pasley, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 17th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Perreau, Bengal S. C., Controller of Military Accounts, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major J. Cook, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 14th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. J. Bolton, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 4th Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant V. M. Stockley, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, (u. p. a.) for 150 days, under rule VIII of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major R. Gray, M.B., (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon E. J. Batt, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, 2nd Circle, Bengal, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 183.—Captain (Brevet Major) E. Bruce, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander, 19th Bengal Lancers, leave to sea (m. c.) for 90 days, under rule XXVII of the regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 184.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 27th. February, 1883, pages 1124 and 1125.

"WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 27th February, 1883.

MEMORANDA.

Honorary Captain John Jackson, late Barrack Master, Bombay, to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement. Dated 27th March, 1882.

The following Honorary Captains and Deputy Commissaries, late of the Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement :—

James Miller, V.C. Dated 10th August, 1882.

George B. Bleazby. Dated 11th August, 1882 (since deceased).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th March 1883.

No. 77.—Mr. R. N. Hodges, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment on Provincial Railways.

No. 78.—Mr. R. Siveveright, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Madras for employment on Railway Surveys in that Presidency.

No. 79.—The services of Captain C. C. Railway, B.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on Railway Surveys in that Presidency.

No. 80.—Mr. W. K. Stent, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India five months' furlough in extension of that granted to him in Central Provinces Public Works Department Notification No. 11 of 10th March 1882.

No. 81.—The Government of India is pleased to confer the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on Mr. E. Haldwell, Sub-Engineer, Breckbury, B.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in Mysore.

The 2nd April 1883.

No. 82.—The services of Captain M. C. Breckbury, B.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. District Traffic Superintendent on the Establishment under the Director General of Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 83.—The services of Mr. W. E. Hart, District Traffic Superintendent on the Establishment under the Director General of Railways, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 85.—The services of Mr. W. C. Lewis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Assam, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment in the Public Works Department.

No. 86.—Mr. S. Athin, Apprentice Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st December 1882.

W. E. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Haydar Akbar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Thar Khan, deceased.—11th February, 1883.

REWARDS.

No. 129.—Order of British India—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council

Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India from the date specified:—

Majors.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Sardar Rajah Ram, "Bahadur," (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners, *vice* Sardar Major and Honorary Captain Mahmud Abdullah, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased.—7th December, 1882.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur." Sardar Shah Hamed, 2nd Native Infantry, *vice* Sardar Rajah Ram, "Bahadur," promoted.—7th December, 1882.

Sardar Ram sayoo, 27th Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Anand, "Bahadur," deceased.—12th January, 1883.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 193.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of an mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps at Cachar, to be called the "Cachar Mounted Rifles."

The corps will be under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 191.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Cachar Mounted Rifles.

Mr. John Knax-Wigat, C., to be Major-Commandant.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th April, 1883.

PERROGH AND LAYE.

No. 20.—Mr. A. Gwyn, Commanding I.R.S. *Amberville*, is granted six months' leave on private affairs, under section 123 of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

John Ford. Dated 16th September, 1882.
 William Swinerton. Dated 16th September, 1882.
 Horatio Boardman Steward. Dated 16th September, 1882.
 David Johnston. Dated 16th September, 1882.
 Patrick Kiordan. Dated 16th September, 1882.
 The following Honorary Lieutenants and Assistant Commissioners, late of the Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain on retirement:—
 Archibald Lister. Dated 18th August, 1882.
 James Wilks. Dated 16th September, 1882.
 Thomas Foxton. Dated 16th September, 1882.
 William Francis Hardinge. Dated 28th September, 1882.
 The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Government in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Arthur Donald Butler. Dated 12th December, 1882.
 Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cecil Richard Clifford. Dated 13th December, 1882.
 Major Henry Sullivan Jarrett. Dated 13th December, 1882.
 Major Leopold John Herbert Grey, C.S.I. Dated 13th December, 1882.
 Major Edmund Sweetenham. Dated 13th December, 1882.
 Major Wardlaw Cortlandt Anderson. Dated 13th December, 1882.
 Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Marsh Pratt. Dated 13th December, 1882.
 Major Charles Henry Cantor. Dated 13th December, 1882.
 Major Henry Bristow Sanderson. Dated 20th December, 1882.
 Major Connel O'Donell. Dated 20th December, 1882.
 Major George Ragnhar Irving Graham. Dated 20th December, 1882.
 Major Charles James Garstin. Dated 20th December, 1882.
 Major Alan Murray. Dated 20th December, 1882.
 Major George Atkins. Dated 20th December, 1882.

To be Major.

Captain and Brevet Major Edward Barry Bishop. Dated 2nd December, 1882.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Alexander Masters. Dated 30th November, 1882.
 Lieutenant Frederick DeMelft Welchman. Dated 30th November, 1882.
 Lieutenant Charles Gerald Barnard Hervey. Dated 30th November, 1882.
 Lieutenant Charles Frederick Vyse. Dated 14th December, 1882.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade Surgeon Robert Raure Hutchinson. M.D. Dated 9th December, 1882.

BREVEY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Samuel Steward, Madras Cavalry. Dated 22nd October, 1881.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry St. George Tucker, C.B., Bengal Infantry. Dated 10th November, 1881.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Henry Alexander Shakespear, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir H. Ramsay, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st July, 1882.
 Major Charles Chase Morris, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General C Cooke, Madras Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st July, 1882.

The promotion of Major Henry Phipson Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet is antedated to the 1st July, 1882, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

"London Gazette," dated the 6th March, 1883, page 1261.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pull Mail, 6th March, 1883.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-General John Gustavus Halliday, Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 8th January, 1883.

PENSIONS.

No. 185.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are transferred to the Pension establishment:—
 Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary William Cummings, Public Works Department, 26th January, 1883.
 Conductor John Knighth, Ordnance Department.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 186.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Francis Badgley, 4th April, 1883.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) George Masson Abbott, 31st March, 1883.
 Captain Alfred Nimmo Sandilands, 31st March, 1883.

No. 187.—NATIVE ARMY—

45th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Balla to be Subadar, vice Indur, deceased; Pay and Color Havildar Muktoola to be Jemadar, vice Balla, promoted, 23rd February, 1883.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 14. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY APRIL 7, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd APRIL 1883.**

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report there has been slight rain in most districts of the Punjab, in two or three districts of Central and Eastern Bengal, in Assam, and in South Coorg. Light showers also fell in three districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in two districts of the Madras Presidency, and at Bhopal. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report, and dry, hot weather has generally set in.

In the Madras Presidency cotton, sugarcane, and dry grains are still being harvested, and general prospects are good. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest is generally over. In the Punjab crops are ripening and harvest prospects are good, except in Umballa, where the *rabi* is expected to be below the average. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* crops are either being cut or have been harvested in most districts, and prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces the harvest is almost completed, and threshing is well in hand. In Bengal the *rabi* harvest is still progressing generally with a fair outturn; the crops on the ground are doing well, though in North Bengal and in a few other parts rain is said to be much wanted. From Burma the reports of the paddy crop are favourable. In Berar the threshing of *rabi* has been completed, while in the Nizam's territories the *rabi* crops are still being reaped. In the Central India States and in Rajputana the *rabi* crop has been generally a good one, and prospects are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 4th)		
Bellary ...	·75 (one station)	Standing crops generally good, but cotton diseased in parts; harvest dry grains, sugarcane, and cotton, yield average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest cotton, yield below average; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	.....	No report received.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops affected by blight and grubs in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; small-pox in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	.....	No report received.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera abating.
Madura ...	.....	Harvest paddy; standing crops paddy failed in parts; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	.....	Third crop paddy growing; small-pox general; fever and slight cholera in parts.
Travancore ...	·05	Preparations for cultivation commenced; fever and small-pox continue.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain, except in Bellary and Travancore; general prospects good.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(April 4th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 1st, 2 feet 7 inches against 3 feet 4 inches on same date last year; <i>rabi</i> harvesting going on; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in six talukas; small-pox prevalent in following localities in Kurrachee—Bagdadi lines, old town, and Rambagh quarters, 60 fresh cases, 10 deaths from 18th to 31st March, total to latter date 427 cases, 109 deaths, 128 remaining sick; also 22 cases in eight villages in district; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 25, 32 and 34 lbs., in Dadu 32 and 50 lbs., in Tatta 24, 32 and 40 lbs., and in Mirpur Botoro 20, 36 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting continues; small-pox in seven, fever in four, and cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 30, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops over; public health good; wheat 27½ and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> completed in some places; slight fever in Naosari and Kadi divisions; small-pox in Naosari and Baroda cities; cattle-disease in Kalol and Sidhpur; <i>bajri</i> 30 and common rice 25½ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvest mostly completed; preparations for <i>kharif</i> commenced; small-pox in Surat, daily average deaths 5; <i>juari</i> 42 and <i>nagli</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting almost completed; 6 persons died from cholera in Násik, most of them attacked in neighbouring villages; wheat 28½, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 28th to degree warm on 31st, and then gradually fell to 2° cool on 3rd; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly on 31st and 1st; wind normal on all other days.
Poona ...	.....	Public health good; <i>bajri</i> 42 and <i>juari</i> 56 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	<i>Bajri</i> —maximum 57 lbs. per rupee in Sheogaon, minimum 39 lbs. in Sanganner; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 54 lbs. in Akola; cattle-disease in taluka Parner.
Sholapur ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvest almost completed; small-pox continues in Kurnala taluka; <i>juari</i> 69 lbs. 38 tolas, and <i>bajri</i> 56 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	Harvesting of late crops in progress; scarcity of drinking-water in six villages of Nargund; fever and small-pox in one taluka; rice minimum 30 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop harvest continues; preparing grounds for monsoon crop above ghât; small-pox in Sirsi and Sidhpur; fever and cattle-disease partial; common rice in Karwar 13½ seers per rupee, in district, average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather warm; some cases of measles in Rajkot; small-pox in Rajula, Und, and Bantwa; cholera in Katda Nayani, Und, and Lodhika thanas, 19 cases, 8 fatal; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 37 lbs. per rupee.
Bengal—(April 4th)		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather fine and seasonable; prospects of crops improving; prices steady; cattle-disease and small-pox still continue; public health generally good.
Dacca ...	06	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; prospects of standing crops good; early rice and <i>tál</i> being sown.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, 42	No crops on the ground; low lands being prepared for <i>aman</i> paddy; price of common rice stationary; public health good, though isolated cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore and Basirhat subdivisions.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Prospects of crops good; harvesting of winter crops continue, and land being prepared for <i>aus</i> rice; health generally good, except a few cases of small-pox and cholera.
Rajshahye ...	81; Nattore, 83	Hailstones on 29th, did slight damage; ploughing and sowing of paddy and jute continue; slight cholera here and there.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Weather hot; outturn of angarcane very fair; cholera reported from various parts of the district.
Rangpore ...	Nil	Weather hot, rain wanted; prospects of crops favourable; early rice still being sown; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues with excellent results, but outturn of peas poor; <i>mohwa</i> and mango blossoms suffered from cloudy weather in beginning of March; rain much needed for rice and indigo sowings; public health good.
Purneah ...	Nil	Prospects of crops very fair; <i>kaon</i> millet and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy being sown; mango crop promising; health good.
Patna ...	Nil	Prospects of crops good; <i>rabi</i> harvest in progress; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	Nil	Weather cloudy with lightning in the north; prospects of crops fair; health also fair; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Hazáribágh ...	Slight shower on night of 2nd.	Weather fair and seasonable, very high winds; <i>mohua</i> crop being gathered; general health good.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot; ploughing commenced; <i>dalu</i> rice in ear and in some places being cut; wheat being reaped; cases of cholera reported; public health generally good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fell in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal attended by hail in Rajshahye, Pubna, and Furreedpore; ploughing and sowing making good progress, and crops on the ground doing well, but in North Bengal and a few other parts rain is said to be much wanted; <i>rabi</i> harvest is still progressing, generally with a fair outturn; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox reported from several districts, and fever lingers in Nuddea.		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 3rd)	No rain	All crops good average, except mustard; no sickness; prices steady; bazars well supplied.
Allahabad („ 4th)	No rain	Crops harvested, average outturn 14 to 16 annas, except <i>sarson</i> which is only 7 annas; prices of <i>rabi</i> products falling slightly.
Gorakhpur („ 2nd)	.....	Weather fine; harvesting in progress, outturn good except for barley and oilseeds; sporadic small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Jhānsi ( „ „ )	.....	Weather seasonable; harvesting in progress; slight injury is reported from hail, investigations as to its extent are still in progress; health good; cattle-disease of a mild form continues; prices fluctuating.
Agra („ 3rd)	Slight hail and rain on 2nd.	<i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; small-pox in five and fever in three parganas; general health good; prices steady.
Barilly ( „ „ )	.....	Harvest proceeding; prices stationary; condition of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Weather cool; health good; crops ripening; harvest promising.
Kumaun ( „ „ )	.....	Clouds gathered but have gone off, giving only a sprinkle of rain; crops ripening; barley being reaped in warm valleys; prospects fair, but a fall of rain would be beneficial; health good, but <i>mahamari</i> reported in two villages; prices rising.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Strong west wind; prospects of crops good; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> going on; people healthy; small-pox in Malabad disappearing.
Partabgarh ( „ „ )	.....	Prices stationary; barley and wheat cut; general health good.
Sitapur ( „ „ )	.....	The <i>rabi</i> outturn promises to be a good average; supplies plentiful; prices slightly fluctuating; small-pox in Sitapur tahsil.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Prospects of crops good; prices stationary; public health good.
Rae Bareilly („ 2nd)	.....	Weather seasonable, heat increasing; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops going on; small-pox abating; condition of cattle good; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 3rd)	No rain	Weather clear; small-pox in town and in two parganas; indigo, sugarcane, <i>ghurra</i> , and extra crops being sown; markets well supplied with food-grain; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad ( „ „ )	.....	Weather seasonable; prices steady; health of the people good, though small-pox still prevails in some parts; harvest nearly over.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —A little rain has fallen in Kumaun, Agra, and Jhānsi, with slight hail in two latter districts; the <i>rabi</i> crops are either being cut or have been harvested in most districts; prices are normal; prospects and health are generally good.		
Punjab—(April 3rd)		
Delhi ...	10	Health fair; reaping commenced; prices stationary.
Hissar ...	No rain	Weather cloudy; health good; crops ripening; prices almost stationary.
Unballa ...	No rain	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvest expected to be below the average; standing crops somewhat injured by recent wind; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	50	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Health and state of crops good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	10 at Sadr	Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Sialkot ...	20 at Zafarwal	Health and condition of crops good; slight fall in prices.
Rawalpindi ...	Slight rain	A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; state of crops good; prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	10	Health and <i>rabi</i> prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr	Health and condition of crops good; slight fall in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight rain	Health good; harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Health and harvest prospects are generally good; most districts have had slight rain during the week.		
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Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 4th)	Weather warm; <i>rabi</i> harvested; health unchanged; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather hot; reaping progressing; threshing begun; prospects good; small-pox slight; prices steady.
Saugor (April 2nd)	.....	Crops excellent; harvesting almost finished; winnowing in progress; health good; prices falling.
Seoni („ 3rd)	.....	Weather very hot; threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices of wheat fallen, rice stationary.
Hoshangabad ( „ „ )	.....	Weather hot and windy; winnowing progressing; fever prevalent; 144 cases of small-pox; wheat 16 and rice 10½ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— <i>contd.</i>		
Raipur (March 31st)	.....	Weather warm; health good; prices rising.
Nambalpur („ 29th)	.....	Weather sultry, with thunderstorm at close of week; sugarcane-planting nearly completed; fever and ague diminishing; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good; 199 cases of small-pox, 23 deaths; prices of wheat fallen, <i>juar</i> and rice stationary. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather warm and dry; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> almost completed; threshing well in hand; prospects favourable; small-pox in few districts, otherwise health generally good; prices show a tendency to fall.
British Burma— (March 31st)—		
Akyab ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 1·35 inches; 11 cases of cholera in town, of which 10 fatal; 1 death from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 14 inches; 6 deaths from small-pox and 1 from cholera, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	.....	Eight deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	.....	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 27; 1 death from cholera in Moulmein, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease in one township.
Toungoo ...	.....	Total rainfall 0·3 inch; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Sharp cholera in Akyab, but as yet limited in extent, with this exception and slight small-pox, public health is good; cattle-disease insignificant; reports of paddy crop favourable, more extended and detailed enquiries being made.
Assam—		
Gauhati (April 3rd)	1·14	Weather warm in the day but cool at night; cholera still in Gauhati; sowing of <i>aus</i> crop in progress.
Sylhet („ 4th)	3·49	Cultivation going on; more rain wanted in south-west; cholera and small-pox still reported; <i>boro</i> paddy promising well.
Cachar („ „)	4·02	Common rice 22½ seers per rupee; much small-pox prevails in the south of the district, but only 2 deaths are reported; a few cases of cholera with 1 death reported.
Dibrugarh ...	0·27	Weather seasonable; ploughing for <i>aus</i> ; sugarcane crushing in progress; cholera and small-pox reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 4th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	Tumkur, 11	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	.....	Heavy shower of rain in South Coorg, was useful for coffee blossoms, but more rain is needed in North Coorg; prices of food-grains falling; small-pox prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Crops in good condition; planting of sugarcane continues in some districts; prospects favourable; public health good; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad— (April 4th)		
Amrōti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> completed; preparations for <i>khariif</i> sowings commenced.
Hyderabad ...	.....	<i>Tabi</i> crops prospering; <i>rabi</i> reappings continue; small-pox still prevalent; cholera increasing; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 24½, yellow <i>juari</i> 28½, and <i>tur</i> 23 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (April 4th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; the <i>rabi</i> crop generally has been a good one; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health and prospects good; weather hot and cloudy.
Nuemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good; wheat crops gathered; grain being gathered.
Goonā ...	.....	Weather warmer; health and crops good.
Bhopal ...	39	Weather seasonable; crops and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Opium being collected; agricultural prospects and public health good.
Sutna ...	.....	No rain; cholera at Rewah.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot; <i>rabi</i> crop is being reaped; prices steady; health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No rain; prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 4th)	Weather pleasant and seasonable.
Sirohi (" 1st)	Weather warm and seasonable; wells full; health good; barley and corn nearly all cut.
Marwar (March 30th)	Weather partially cloudy, heat increasing; tanks all empty, water obtained from wells; small-pox prevails; crops good; prices stationary.
Meywar (" ")	Weather seasonable; wells and tanks fair; health good; crops being harvested.
Harowti (" 31st)	Weather hot, high winds; wheat being harvested.
Jhallawar (" 28th)	Northerly cool winds; health good.
Ajmere (April 3rd)	Weather seasonable; harvest proceeding.
Jeypore (" ")	Harvesting commenced in some districts; prospects and health good; prices lower.
Ulwur (" ")	<i>Kabi</i> crops being harvested; small-pox in three tahsils; wells failing.
Nepal—(March 29th)		
Katmandu ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather rapidly becoming warm; prospects good.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

No. I.—As to age and sex.

			DEMERARA.				MAURITIUS.				FRENCH W. I. COLONIES.				TOTAL.		Grand Total.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	...	...	16	10	26	40	6	6	12	50	5	7	12	56	27	23	50
From 2 to 10 years	...	...	26	15	41	35	15	7	22	36	15	7	22	56	56	29	85
" 10 " 20 "	...	...	83	29	112	42	42	16	58	48	83	29	112	208	65	273	273
" 20 " 30 "	...	...	229	93	322	36	122	51	173	40	229	101	321	571	248	819	819
" 30 " 40 "	...	...	11	11	22	50	27	19	46	59	2	1	3	43	31	74	74
" 40 " 50 "	...	...	6	1	7	86	1	5	6	93	...	...	...	7	6	13	13
Above 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			374	159	533	213	213	107	320	325	136	461	912	402	1,314		

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

			DEMERARA.				MAURITIUS.				FRENCH W. I. COLONIES.				TOTAL.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ditto	...	...	2	1	3	33	10	17	27	40	4	2	6	16	20	36
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	1	1	50	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Behar	...	...	51	19	70	27	73	25	98	21	15	36	145	59	204	204
North-Western Provinces	...	...	137	66	203	33	89	40	129	184	88	272	410	194	604	604
Oudh	...	...	73	18	91	20	32	22	54	68	20	88	173	60	233	233
Central India	...	...	17	4	21	19	...	...	...	29	8	37	46	12	58	58
Punjab	...	...	7	1	8	86	...	...	3	8	2	10	18	3	21	21
Nepal	...	...	14	1	15	93	...	...	1	8	1	9	23	2	25	25
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c....	...	...	73	48	121	34	1	1	2	3	...	3	77	49	126	126
GRAND TOTAL			374	159	533	213	107	320	325	136	461	912	402	1,314		

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

				DEMEBARA.			MAURITIUS.			FRENCH W. I. COLONIES.			TOTAL.		
Brahmins, high caste	...			78	27	105	51	15	66	66	26	92	195	68	263
Agriculturist	...	} Hindoos ... {		86	29	115	62	19	81	98	27	125	246	75	321
Artisans	...			20	3	23	11	5	16	23	5	28	54	13	67
Low castes	...			139	76	215	57	48	105	84	31	115	280	155	435
Musulmans	...			51	24	75	32	20	52	54	47	101	137	91	228
Christians	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...			374	159	533	213	107	320	325	136	461	912	402	1,314

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos	775	311	1,086
2. Musulmans	137	91	228
3. Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL	912	402	1,314

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1883.

No. I.—As to age and sex.

				JAMAICA.				TOTAL.		Grand Total.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	...	...	...	5	7	12	37.07 women to every 100 men.	5	7	12
From 2 to 10 years	...	...	...	12	8	20		12	8	20
" 10 " 20 "	...	...	...	94	30	124		94	30	124
" 20 " 30 "	...	...	...	171	66	237		171	66	237
" 30 " 40 "	...	...	...	2	3	5		2	3	5
" 40 " 50 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.07 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...
Above 50	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	284	114	398	...	284	114	398

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

				JAMAICA.			TOTAL.		
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	...	...	...	4	5	9	4	5	9
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	151	54	205	151	54	205
Oudh	...	...	...	76	37	113	76	37	113
Central India	...	...	...	12	5	17	12	5	17
Punjab	...	...	...	39	13	52	39	13	52
Nepal	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	284	114	398	284	114	398

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

			JAMAICA.			TOTAL.		
Brahmins, high caste	92	22	114	92	22	114		
Agriculturist ...	50	24	74	50	24	74		
Artisans ...	17	2	19	17	2	19		
Low castes ...	74	27	101	74	27	101		
Musulmans ...	49	38	87	49	38	87		
Christians ...	2	1	3	2	1	3		
GRAND TOTAL			284	114	398	284	114	398

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	233	75	308
2. Musulmans ...	49	38	87
3. Christians ...	2	1	3
TOTAL	284	114	398

E. C. BUCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

to be calculated afresh every year according to the variations which take place in the relative value of gold and silver, and a calculation which will hold good for even one year is exceedingly difficult to make. In March 1882 the value of the rupee was taken at 1s. 8d., and at the time this estimate was made it was a reasonable one, based on the facts of the past and present. The value of silver was then about 52d. an ounce, which corresponds with a value of 1s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to the rupee. But since then the value of the rupee has been as high as 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and as low as 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. The average price obtained for the bills, amounting to £14,184,000 (true sterling), placed on the market up to March 9th, 1883, has been 1-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. When the Budget was framed it was thought that a debt of £14,184,000 (true sterling) would be liquidated by a payment of R17,02,03,000. It has actually cost R17,43,81,000 to liquidate that debt. It is sufficient to state these facts in order to show the grave inconvenience to the Government which results from the unstable value of the rupee.

137. It will be desirable that I should explain in this place two financial transactions of the year which are intimately connected with each other and with the Expenditure under *Exchange*. The first relates to the transactions of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The second to the application of the annual grant of £1,500,000 under *Famine Relief and Insurance*.

*Southern Mahratta
Railway and
Famine Insurance.*

138. The Southern Mahratta Railway was commenced by the Government as a famine work in April 1879, and work was afterwards recommenced by Government in November 1881. Up to the end of 1881-82 £394,000 had been spent on it, of which £291,000 had been charged to the Protective grant. A further sum of £369,800 was provided in the Budget Estimates for 1882-83 from the Protective grant for expenditure on this line.

139. In the summer of 1882 the line was handed over to a private Company. Capital to the extent of £1,724,600 (true sterling) has already been raised in London and paid to the Home Treasury of the Government of India. Of this amount about £550,000 is due to the Government for work already done, the remainder being intended to provide funds for the continuation of the works. The amount to be re-credited to the Protective grant during the present year is estimated to be £270,000, besides the expenditure incurred this year, and whatever is repaid will be credited to the head of *Famine Relief and Insurance* and become available for the construction of Protective Works, in addition to the annual grant of £750,000. Further, the original allotment of £369,800 made in the Budget from the Protective grant for expenditure on the Southern Mahratta Railway became available for expenditure on other Protective Works. The Public Works Department was, however, unable to spend the large sum of money which thus became available on Protective Works during the year. Their total net expenditure on these works in 1882-83 is now estimated at only £144,200. It was thought undesirable not to utilise at once the large sum of money belonging to the Famine Insurance grant which was thus available. A transfer of £605,800 will, therefore, be made to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt, thus increasing the amount available during the year for reducing debt to £1,330,200. A demand for money having recently sprung up, and the Secretary of State having already drawn the total sum required for the annual expenditure in England, it is contemplated to remit home an additional sum of about £1,000,000 (true sterling) during 1882-83, to invest this sum, and to apply it, as opportunity may offer, to the reduction of sterling debt in England. The Commissioners have been consulted on the subject, and approve of this arrangement. A separate account of the transaction will be rendered to them. The cost of the bills drawn in order to carry out this transaction will be debited to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt. In 1883-84 a reduction will be made in the amount available for *Reduction of Debt*, and a corresponding increase in the amount available for

Reduction of Debt

... the former having in 1882-83 been increased

to £1,330,200 will, in 1883-84, be reduced to £131,700 and the latter having, in 1882-83, been reduced to £144,200, will, in 1883-84, be increased to £1,355,800. It is estimated that the direct expenditure on *Famine Relief* in 1882-83 and 1883-84 will be £25,600 and £12,500, and consequently the aggregate expenditure on *Famine Relief*, *Protective Works*, and *Reduction of Debt* will be £1,500,000 in each of the years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

140. So far I have only dealt with the transactions of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company mainly in so far as they affect the Revenue and Expenditure of the year. I now turn to the consideration of the transactions in so far as they have affected the Ways and Means of 1882-83.

141. As the capital of the Company was paid to the Home Treasury of the Government of India, it was necessary, in order to enable the Company to proceed with its works, to provide funds for the Company from the Treasuries of the Government of India. A sum estimated at £480,000 (£400,000, true sterling) had to be so provided. For this, of course, no provision had been made in the Estimate of Ways and Means for the year. The Secretary of State, therefore, undertook to reduce his drawings during 1882-83 by an amount of £400,000 (true sterling), but he did not reduce his drawings by the total amount of the paid up capital of the Company. The balance of the money paid by the Company to the Secretary of State in excess of £400,000 (true sterling) was used to strengthen the Home cash balance, and thus enable the Secretary of State to purchase the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking. It results, therefore, that, inasmuch as the Government of India has to supply funds for the Company in India at a rate of exchange of 1s. 8d., every £1 paid to the Company in India involves a payment of R12, of which R2 appears as expenditure under *Exchange*. As a matter of fact the total expenditure under *Exchange* is, on this account, increased by £126,500 in 1883-84.

Result of these Operations.

142. I trust that I have made these operations clear. They are somewhat complicated. The general result, so far as the drawings and the expenditure under *Exchange* of the year 1882-83 are concerned, is as follows: (1) The Secretary of State's drawings for the year 1882-83 are now estimated at £15,042,000 (true sterling), of which £14,184,000 (true sterling) had been drawn up to March 9th; (2) the expenditure under *Exchange on Transactions with London* is now estimated at £3,116,000, being £341,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate; (3) a further sum, estimated at £227,000, representing *Exchange* on the remittance home of the sum of £1,000,000 (true sterling) will be charged against *Appropriation for the Reduction of Debt* (vide Abstract C).

Original Estimate	£	(True Sterling)
		15,342,000
Deduct:—		
(1) Excess drawings in 1881-82 in round figures	£	900,000
(2) Reduction by Secretary of State on account of Southern Mahratta Railway transactions		400,000
Total deductions		1,300,000
Add:—		
(1) Remittance on account of Debt Commissioners		1,000,000
Net deduction		300,000
Revised Estimate of drawings		15,042,000

Budget Estimates, 1882-83.

143. The Budget Estimates for 1882-83 were as follows:—

	£
Revenue	66,078,000
Expenditure	65,793,000
Surplus	285,000

Revised Estimates, 1882-83.

144. I have already mentioned (para. 131) that net Expenditure to the extent of £797,000, for which no provision was made in the Budget, was incurred during the year on account of the Egyptian Expedition. Also that the Expenditure under *Exchange* is now estimated at £341,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

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	R	a.	p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 2nd April 1883.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. W. Craw has been appointed to act as Agent at Benares, *vice* Mr. H. K. Gordon.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1883.

No. 344.—With reference to Notification No. 329, dated 2nd February 1883, granting Mr. W. W. McNair, Surveyor, 1th Grade, one year's furlough, he is allowed to spend the first four months in India, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th March 1883, the date on which he availed himself of his furlough.

G. C. DePRÉE, *Colonel,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 30th March 1883.

No. 627.—Mudhornoo, Hospital Assistant, 1st Class, of the Residency Hospital at Indore, has been granted three months' privilege leave from 1st April to 30th June 1883.

By Order,

J. BURNE,

*2nd Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd April 1883.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	85,50,813	4	0
Reserve Fund	35,11,646	4	4	Other authorized Investments	47,73,942	8	0
	R	a.	p.	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	63,65,830	10	3
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,49,037	0	4	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	52,07,283	10	1
Public Deposits at Branches	1,74,54,976	1	9	Bills discounted and purchased	2,82,70,017	10	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,64,91,683	1	3	Balances with other Banks	10,84,809	15	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,78,911	8	1	Bullion	7,40,429	7	6
Sundries	10,08,284	3	11	Dead Stock	12,10,053	1	3
				Stamps	9,007	4	0
				Sundries	4,93,380	5	3
					5,67,05,567	12	3
					R	a.	p.
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	65,25,015	7	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,12,63,955	0	1
					1,77,88,970	7	5
RUPEES	7,44,94,538	3	8	RUPEES	7,44,94,538	3	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 5th April 1883.J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
1	D 17—43370	50	Baboo Doorga Narain Mullick, Malduh.

ALLAHABAD,
The 4th April 1883.W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acctt. General.
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		R	
324	P 43—15546	100	Mr. G. E. Manisty, C.S.
325	P 43—24382	100	Jen Raj Kowreah.
326	P 43—52002	100	Onupchand Roopchand.
	—77034	100	
327	P 43—67265	100	
	—65047	100	Poorunchand Mongulchand.
	—61378	100	
328	P 11—53624	500	Brishnoo Das.
1	O 65—18206	60	Asgur Hossein.
	O 97—65251	100	

CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1883.J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Tenders will be received not later than the 1st July 1883, by the Director General of the Post Office of India, for the conveyance of mails by sea on the lines noted below:—

Calcutta . Rangoon . (direct).
Calcutta . Rangoon . (via Chittagong and Akyab.)

Madras . Rangoon.
Bombay . Karachi.
Bombay . Busreh (via Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be obtained on application to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

The 15th March 1883.

Hitherto it has been necessary, under the rules published in the Postal Guide, for the sender of a parcel intended for transmission to a foreign country to post it enclosed in an outer cover addressed to the Postmaster at the Indian port of embarkation.

2. With effect from 1st April 1883, the use of an outer cover for foreign parcels will be dispensed with. A separate declaration of the contents and value will be tendered by the sender with each parcel at the time of posting, and in no case will more than one copy of the declaration be required. The postage at the rate of 8 annas per lb. or fraction of a lb. must be prepaid in cash.

3. Foreign parcels containing coin, bullion, precious stones, and jewels, must be partially insured at the rate of 1 anna for Rs50, 2 annas for Rs100, and 2 annas for every additional Rs100 or fraction thereof. The partial insurance is intended

to cover all risks during transit to the port of embarkation. Such parcels must be packed and sealed in the manner prescribed for insured parcels in the Postal Guide.

H. E. M. JAMES,

Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th April 1883.

Bolland, Thos. R.	Fraser, W. A.	Patten, C.
Dundas, E. H. D.	Gilliam, W.	Thompson, Rev. R. W.
Ellis, Mrs. Jane.	Irtatke, C. E. G.	Tutton, Capt. Wm.
Fagan, G. L.	Martin, C. N.	Vitale, Natale.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. F.	Douglas, Mrs. S. C.	McEwan, R.
A. W.	Dunn, Capt. in R. G.	Miller, Mr.
Anderson, Mrs. A.	Eldwin, Edward.	Miller, Robert.
Angelo, Harry A.	Elder, T. Jardine.	Mincher, Boris.
Bahman, Edward.	Erer, Madame Bella.	Moore, Capt. R. F.
Ballingall, R. H.	Falce, Cornelia.	Moorhead, Dr. J.
Bankee, Ralph.	Fleming, Wm.	Morris, C. E.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.	Fletcher, John.	Newhouse, H.
Blackett, J. J. B.	Fraser, W. A.	Onesti, Cresto.
Bose, P. N.	Fraser, William.	Patrone, Andrea.
Bradley, P. W.	Frith, Mrs. Edward.	Pimlett, James Thomas.
Brener, Mrs.	Fryer, Col. G. E.	Potts, John Geo.
Brittan, Mrs. A.	Galloway, W. J.	Purcell, Miss N.
Browne, B.	Gardner, Wm.	" Rex "
Browne, Col. Horace.	Gertse, Miss.	Rodney, Arthur G.
Burdon, J. R.	Gow, Mrs. John F.	Ross, Henry.
Burlington, Charles.	Greenwood, Mrs. L.	Sandison, W. G.
Burns, G. A.	Gray, Alex.	Sanford, E. C. A.
Cammell, Minard A.	Greff, Miss M.	Sharp, Miss.
Carrier, Antony.	Hall, Colonel C. H.	Smith, J.
Clark, Geo. R.	Halv, J. J.	Spalding, A.
Clark, Mrs. M. A.	Hardy, T. R.	Stamslaus, Walter.
Cole, J. C., Rev.	Hawkins, Geo.	Stevens, H. W.
Cooper, Henry.	Hensley, John.	Stewart, Duncan.
Cummings, Miss Annie.	Jackson, J. O.	Stovell, Capt. Gerald.
Cushine, Hubert.	Kanaby Matthew J.	Stuart, Wallace.
Danicks, E. W.	Lewis, J. C.	Tham, G. W.
Davis, Elin.	Lewis, S.	Vetch, Major.
DePoniatowsky, Capt. H.	Lodge, T. B.	Watson, R. W.
Dogmahoy, Jamsetjee	Lund, Knocb.	Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Dubosh.	McBean, Mrs. Dun can.	Williamson, William F.
Dick, Arthur.	McCall, R. J.	Windener, Mrs.
	McDonald, Deglan.	Winlach, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Burnett, W.	Deveria & Co., Powell	Macguire, T.
Brace, Henry W.	Duke, Henry.	Mewanjee, C.
Clarke, J. H.	King, H. O.	Mislah, F.
Connolly, Patrick.		

The 7th April 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
	1983	
Persian Gulf	14th April	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports	13th "	Str. <i>Bhandara</i> .
Madras and Ceylon	5th "	P & O Str
Foreign Mails via Bombay	10th "	<i>Kusur-i-Hind</i>
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	9th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moumein and Straits	12th "	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo, Bando- way, and Rangoon	12th "	Str. <i>Rajpootana</i> .
Port Blair and Camorta	12th "	Str. <i>Commilla</i> .
		Str. <i>Maharaja</i> .

* Also for South Africa via England, also via Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nosse Be and Reunion, can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty ponnas* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *R4-5*; per eight ounce tin, *R5-5*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be

supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *R5-5*; per eight ounce tin *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سینکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائیک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیورے اوتکے جر کوئی ایک مشق پیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کوسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس ہوائیکل گارتن یعنی کمپنی با کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کوسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا پیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دلایتی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسیورے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them

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pages tables, 4 plates, 4 charts	8 0 0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
*Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.*

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THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

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List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

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	R a.		R a.
32. Nārada Pancharātra, (Sans.) fasci. III—IV, at annas 10 each	1 4	16. Maghāzī of Wāqīdī, (text) fasci. I—V, at annas 10 each	3 2
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The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II R5 0 0

Civil List corrected up to January 1883. *Price R3; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Cash must be sent with order.

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

NOTICE.

The 9th February 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the Calcutta Gazette will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance:—

For the Mofussil.

	R	a.	p.	
Entire Gazette	15	0	0	per annum.
Postage	5	0	0	"
Supplement	6	0	0	"
Postage	3	0	0	"
Parts III, IV, V, and VI, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	5	0	0	"
Postage	2	8	0	"
For a single copy—				
Entire Gazette	0	8	0	
Postage	0	2	0	
Supplement	0	4	0	
Postage	0	1	0	
Parts III, IV, V, and VI	0	1	0	for 4 sheets or under

with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.

Postage 0 1

For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offy. Under-Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

MUNICIPALITY OF MADRAS.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor of Madras in Council, conveyed in Order No. 383, dated 15th February 1883, under Section 208 of the City of Madras Municipal Act of 1878, to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 3,00,000) three lakhs of rupees on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the said Act. The said loan will be expended in carrying out the Drainage project of Black Town.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th May and the 15th November of each year, and having a currency of thirty years.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500 or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 3,00,000) three lakhs of rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 16th April.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883," and sent to the Municipal Office addressed to "The President, Municipal Commission, Madras."

6. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 16th April 1883 at noon, a minimum rate, below which no Tenders will be accepted, having first been fixed by the President.

7. Parties tendering must pay direct to the President, or into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Municipal Fund, a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. If the deposit be paid into the Bank of Madras, the Bank's receipt must be forwarded with the tender.

8. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited, if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 15th May 1883.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual income from the rates and taxes which will form the security for the Loan amounts to Rs6,80,000. Loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows :—

	Annually R	
Water Works Loan of 1869, Rs14,39,000, interest at 4 per cent., payable to Government.	57,200	Repayable in 30 years by a Sinking Fund at 2 per cent.
Market Loan of 1879, Rs20,000, interest at 6 per cent., payable to Debenture-holders.	1,200	Do. do.
Water Works Loan of 1882, Rs2,00,000, interest at 5 per cent., payable to Debenture-holders.	10,000	Do. do.
Drainage Loan of 1882, Rs1,50,000, interest at 5 per cent., payable to Debenture-holders.	7,500	Do. do.
	75,900	

A. T. ARUNDEL,
President.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, MADRAS,
The 12th March 1883.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for R of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Madras Municipality dated 12th March and published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 13th March, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of R for every Rs100 allotted to me.

I enclose [a cheque, currency notes, or a deposit receipt of the Bank of Madras for] R being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the Bank of Madras the sum allotted to me on or before the 15th May 1883.

Signature.

Address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1883.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.

Madras, the 1883.

No.

By virtue of the City of Madras Municipal Act V of 1878, we, the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of R paid to us by , promise to pay to the said , or Order, the sum of () thirty years after the date hereof, together with interest on () at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th day of May and on the 15th day of November.

For the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.

President.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

N.B.—This Debenture is transferable by endorsement, which must be made in the following form :—

I, A. B., of , do hereby transfer to C. D., of , the Debenture Bond issued by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras to the amount of R and standing in my name, to hold unto the said C. D., his Executors, Administrators, Representatives, or Assigns, subject to the conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution thereof.

Dated the day of

No transfer will be effectual until the endorsement has been registered in the Office of the Commissioners.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Charles Curties Philpott has received the procuration of the Corporation as at this date.

J. A. BOYCE,
Managing Director.

RANGOON,
The 13th March 1883.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the First Quarter ending 31st July 1882, compared with the corresponding Quarter of the past year 1881.

PARTICULARS.	For the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1882.	For the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1881.	Increase.	Decrease.				
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	78,82,328 10 1	73,95,975 13 0	4,86,352 13 1	...				
ADD RECEIPTS—								
Subscriptions from May to July in the Widows' Fund	1,14,251 1 9	1,12,982 15 9	1,268 2 0	...				
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	77,235 4 0	75,439 3 9	2,096 0 3	..				
Entrance fees, &c., ditto Charges, General	555 14 6	460 11 6	95 0 0	...				
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,92,042 4 3	1,88,583 2 0	3,459 2 3	...				
GRAND TOTAL	80,74,370 14 4	75,84,558 15 0	4,89,811 15 4	...				
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—								
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	77,760 2 1	75,001 2 9	2,758 15 4	954 9 9				
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	52,096 3 11	53,050 13 8	...	...		
Pay of establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	9,770 13 11	8,196 15 0	1,573 14 11	...				
Loss in exchange on remittances to England	9,053 8 4	11,310 2 5	...	2,256 10 1				
Amount of divisible surplus passed to credit of subscribers of over and above five years' standing in the Widows' Fund	81,833 4 0	72,923 4 0	8,940 0 0	...				
Amount of divisible surplus passed to credit of subscribers of over and above five years' standing in the Children's Fund	51,741 12 0	42,708 12 0	9,036 0 0	...				
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,82,288 12 3	2,61,191 1 10	A 23,308 14 3	3,211 3 10				
Net balance in favour of the Fund, exclusive of interest upon Capital	77,92,082 2 1	73,31,367 13 2	B 4,67,503 1 1	3,211 3 10				
Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund payable to subscribers	33,402 0 0	28,908 0 0	4,494 0 0	...				
	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of Subscribers	1,483	984	1,461	966	19	18
Ditto of Incumbents	368	543	357	546	11	42
Ditto of Subscribers sharing interest on Reserve Fund	984	676	932	634	52

R a. p.
A—Net increase in disbursements 19,097 10 5
B— „ balance 4,70,714 4 11

G. W. MACLEOD, Accountant.

R. A. FINK, }
S. TREMEARNE, } Auditors.

Published by order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND, Secretary,
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

FUND OFFICE, the 15th March 1883.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. as per annexed list, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for Rs30,900, originally standing in the names therein set forth, and last endorsed to the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, the present holder, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the present holder.

List of Government Promissory Notes destroyed.

	No.	Year.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Original Name.	Last endorsed Name.
				Rs		
1	124757	1865	4 per cent.	500	The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta.	
2	124758	"	"	500		
3	124759	"	"	1,000		
4	124760	"	"	500		
5	124761	"	"	500		
6	124762	"	"	1,000		
7	124763	"	"	10,000		
8	124771	"	"	500		
9	124772	"	"	500		
10	124773	"	"	1,000		
11	124774	"	"	1,000		
12	124775	"	"	1,000		
13	124776	"	"	2,000		
14	151974	"	"	500		
15	110251	1842-43	"	500	The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta.	
16	020690	1835-36	"	1,000		
17	056847	1805	"	500		
18	056848	"	"	500		
19	049461	"	"	500		
20	109021	"	"	2,000		
21	131234	"	"	500		
22	111627	"	"	500		
23	155423	"	"	1,000		
24	077312	1842-43	"	500		
25	066820	"	"	100		
26	052975	"	"	100		
27	051136	"	"	100		
28	069450	"	"	100		
29	057135	"	"	100		
30	057133	"	"	100		
31	090485	"	"	2,000		
32	077377	"	"	300		
			TOTAL R	30,900		

R. CRAWFURD STERNDALE,
Vice-Chairman, Suburban Municipality,
Alipore.


OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
ALIPORE,
The 28th March 1883.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 15. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

 Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 15.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th April, 1883.

No. 10.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 19th instant, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 12th April 1883.

No. 497.—Mr. C. Venkata Jagga Rao, B.A., a probationer in the Civil Service, having fulfilled the requirement of the rules issued under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, is confirmed in his appointment as a Member of the Civil Service of the Madras Presidency.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 13th April 1883.

No. 21.—Mr. B. L. Gupta, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honour in

Persian in the 1st Division, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 4,000.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th April 1883.

No. 513.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. James O'Kinealy, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 10th February 1883.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th April 1883.

No. 85.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Senior Chaplains of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to retire from the Service, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—

The Reverend W. B. Drawbridge,—12th March 1883.

The Reverend W. D. Cowley, D.D.,—1st April 1883.

PATENTS.

The 9th April 1883.

No. 303.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal,

Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 138 of 1882.—William Richard Sumption Jones, M.I.M.E., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, Ajmere, Rajputana, India, for improvements in combined central buffer traction and coupling gear suitable for railway, tramway, or roadway rolling stock which couple up in trains.

No. 157 of 1882.—John Callarman, Improved Rubber Stamp Manufacturer, No. 16, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, for a motive power for driving punkahs, either revolving fans or swinging punkahs.

No. 37 of 1883.—William Flood Murray, Surgeon-Major of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, and Alexander Douglas Larymore, Superintendent, Jail Department, Bengal, both at present residing in Calcutta, for a cheap self-acting punkah.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—REVENUE.

Simla, the 10th April 1883.

No. 411 R.—The services of Mr. J. B. Lyall, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for two months.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 12th April, 1883.

No. 1051 G.—The following extract from Regimental orders, issued by the Commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, dated the 28th March, 1883, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau having yesterday proceeded to Bombay on subsidiary leave, granted in the Agent to the Governor-General's Notification, No. 725G., dated 14th instant, Major O'M. Creagh, v.c., assumed command of the Battalion, in addition to his other duties, from that date.

No. 1053 G.—Lieutenant C. G. Harris, Royal Irish Rifles, a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from date of joining.

POLITICAL.

The 9th April, 1883.

No. 1011 G.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Madhavrao Janoji, late Subordinate Judge of Panwell, the title of "Rao Sahib," as a personal distinction.

The 10th April, 1883.

No. 1025 G.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Inspector Varadaraja Mudali, of the Madras Police, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 9th April, 1883.

No. 1013 G.—Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, c.s., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 8th March, 1883, during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. Henvey, c.s., or until further orders.

The 11th April, 1883.

No. 1033 G.—The services of Mr. W. B. Jones, B.C.S., Resident at Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date of relief.

No. 1036 G.—Mr. J. G. Cordery, B.C.S., Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawar Division, is appointed to be Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. W. B. Jones, B.C.S.

The 12th April, 1883.

No. 1062 G.—The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, with effect from the 25th April, 1882, consequent on the retirement from the service of Major J. H. C. G. Lassalle, Political Assistant of the 1st Class:—

Captain D. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Pundit Sarup Narain, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

No. 1063 G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department, under the provisions of Rule 4, Section 4, of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code:—

Consequent on the seconding of Major C. A. Baylay, Political Agent, 2nd Class, as Additional Political Agent, 1st Class,—

Captain A. C. Talbot, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Major A. W. Roberts, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Political Agent, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Captain N. C. Martelli, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

Captain A. P. Thornton, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

Consequent on the seconding of Captain A. C. Talbot, Political Agent, 2nd Class, as Additional Political Agent, 2nd Class,—

Major H. B. Abbott, Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Fuan-Smith, c.s.t., Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Captain J. H. Newill, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Captain E. A. Fraser, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and to continue to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Lieutenant H. M. Temple to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

Consequent on the seconding of Lieutenant H. M. Temple, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, as 2nd Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda,—

Major J. Burne, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

Consequent on the seconding of Major H. B. Abbott, Political Agent, 2nd Class, as Additional Political Agent, 1st Class,—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Consequent on the seconding of Major F. H. Maitland, Political Assistant, 1st class, as Additional Political Agent, 2nd Class,—

Captain N. C. Martelli, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Captain W. Loch, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

Consequent on the seconding of Captain W. Loch, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, as Additional Political Agent, 3rd Class,—

Captain C. E. Yate, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant M. J. Meade, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

The 13th April, 1883.

No. 1069 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is posted as Political Agent at Jacobabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April 1883.

No. 200.—Mr. J. F. Finlay, M.A., B.C.S., having been granted privilege leave for three months, availed himself of the leave after noon on the 4th April 1883.

The 12th April 1883.

No. 216.—The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

C. P. C.

PAGE 37.

Section 81.

Insert the following Exception under this Section:—

EXCEPTION.—This Section does not apply to establishments paid from Port Funds managed by Government; service in such establishments is treated as qualifying, provided that pension for service under such a Port Fund is paid by the Port Fund.

The 13th April 1883.

No. 267.—Privilege leave for one month and eleven days having been granted to Mr. T. W. Rawlins, B.C.S., Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Lahore, Mr. Rawlins availed himself of the leave on the 9th April 1883 after noon.

Mr. Adam Anthony having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Lahore during Mr. Rawlins' absence on leave, assumed charge of the duties of those offices after noon on the 9th April 1883.

No. 282.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit, with retrospective effect, the whole of the duties payable under the said Act on contracts executed in accordance with the provisions of Act I of 1882 (The Inland Emigration Act) for service in Assam under the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department or under District Committees constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879.

No. 301.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March 1883, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION			
		Coin.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Calcutta	7,51,09,095	1,22,01,676		1,35,73,694	
Allahabad	81,72,210	10,36,540		10,36,540	
Lahore	73,11,475	1,21,10,100		1,21,10,100	
Bombay	3,53,53,245	3,46,78,402	14,74,818	3,61,53,220	
Kurrachee	31,24,300	20,54,855	7,800	20,62,655	
Madras	1,51,25,690	87,93,610	9,10,000	97,03,610	
Calicut	8,68,070	3,15,300	.....	3,15,300	
Total	14,50,64,075	8,12,90,483	37,64,626	8,50,64,109	

Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,37,700 held under Section 19 of the Act ... 5,99,90,066

GRAND TOTAL 14,50,64,075

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Civil Travelling Allowance Code, Page 6, Section 11, Exception.

No. 305.—After the word "Bombay" insert "and peons of the Salt Department in Madras."

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th April, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 192.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that the provisions of paragraph 7⁴ of G. G. O. No. 209 of 1882 are extended to all officers over 55 years of age who may be required under the rules to vacate staff, departmental, or civil appointments, and for whom other suitable employment cannot be found.

No. 193.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Edward Lancelot Hight, Hampshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry,—29th July, 1881.

Lieutenant Charles Grant Franco Edwards, Dorsetshire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry,—6th November, 1881.

Lieutenant Clement Henry Billings, East Lancashire Regiment, Wing Officer, 11th Native Infantry,—6th March, 1882.

No. 194.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieutenant R. B. Coke, Welsh Regiment.

Lieutenant J. M. Stewart, Gloucestershire Regiment.

No. 195.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

Lieutenant W. H. Pollen, R.E., to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp. Dated 7th April, 1883.

No. 196.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff:—

To be Honorary Surgeons.

Brigade Surgeon E. H. Roberts, Army Medical Department, *vice* Brigade Surgeon J. A. Marston, M.D., transferred to the Home establishment.

Surgeon-Major G. W. M'Nalty, M.D., Army Medical Department, *vice* Surgeon-Major C. A. Atkins, transferred to the Home establishment.

No. 197.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant J. H. Young, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 11th March, 1882.

No. 198.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—*1st Cavalry.*

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Farrington, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command (on furlough), to be Commandant.

Major J. G. D. Walker, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Farrington.

3rd Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. O. FitzGerald, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel H. C. Dowker, who vacates.

Major H. S. Stewart, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. O. FitzGerald.

Lieutenant J. W. B. Meade, Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Major H. S. Stewart.

1st Infantry.

Captain W. G. C. Johnstone, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Colonel D. Shaw, who reverts to the 3rd Infantry.

Captain F. D. Welchman, Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Captain W. G. C. Johnstone.

Lieutenant A. Hatton, Officiating Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant F. A. Harris, transferred to the 3rd Infantry.

3rd Infantry.

Colonel D. Shaw, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel R. K. Macquoid, who vacates.

Captain A. J. Garrett, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Colonel D. Shaw.

Lieutenant F. A. Harris, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry (on probation), to be Wing Officer, *vice* Captain A. J. Garrett.

4th Infantry.

Lieutenant R. V. Garrett, Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. H. Sewell, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel T. T. Turton, who vacates.

Captain J. J. Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. H. Sewell.

Lieutenant T. H. Plumer, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant R. V. Garrett, transferred to the 4th Infantry.

The above appointments to have effect from the 1st April, 1883.

No. 199.—Captain A. J. Garrett, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Captain J. J. Kennedy, whose tour of staff service expires.

2nd Infantry.

Captain J. J. Kennedy, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 5th Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. H. Sewell.

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Adye, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command during Captain Kennedy's absence, or until further orders.

The above appointments to have effect from the 19th April, 1883.

No. 200. *2nd Cavalry.*

Surgeon-Major J. F. Sargent, Medical Officer, 5th Infantry, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Brigade Surgeon H. Crocker, M.D., retired.

5th Infantry.

Surgeon R. James, M.B., Officiating Medical Officer, 3rd Infantry, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. F. Sargent.

3rd Infantry.

Surgeon J. F. Tuohy, M.D., to be Officiating Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon R. James, M.B.

No. 201.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

The Reverend Andrew Lumsden Mitchell and the Reverend Charles Dowling to be Honorary Chaplains, to fill existing vacancies.

Rangoon Volunteer Artillery Corps.

Major Matthew Conway Poole, Madras S. C., Lieutenant-Commandant, to be Major-Commandant.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 202.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. J. Barton, Bengal S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) W. A. Lawrence, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major M. J. King-Harman, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway System, (p. a.) for 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., Assistant Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. P. Leach, R.E., Interpreter and Quarter Master, Bengal Sappers and Miners, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major J. Ellis, M.B., (p. a.) for one year and 220 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major W. F. Murray, M.B., (p. a.) for 304 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 203—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 13th March, 1883, page 1387.

"WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 13th March, 1883.

BREVE.*Memoranda.*

Deputy Assistant Commissary Charles Bather, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 5th July, 1882.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Henry Glover Puckle, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th December, 1882.

Alexander Temple Cox, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1882.

Archibald George Douglas Logan, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1882.

Sidney Herbert Williams, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1882.

Alexander Thomson Reid, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1882.

William Henry Ross, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1882.

James William Hope Johnstone, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1882.

John Lampen, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1882.

John Charles Hay, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1882."

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.**No. 204.—GRATUITY—**

The Governor General in Council has much pleasure in notifying to the Army that Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned the issue of a gratuity to the troops engaged in the recent operations in Egypt, all those being eligible for the grant who landed in that country between the 16th July and the 14th September, 1882, both dates inclusive.

2. The gratuity will be issued (at the rate of Rs. 12 for every pound sterling) to all British officers and troops, according to the War Office Circular, clause 45, of 1883, copy attached.

3. Officers holding the following appointments, not specified in the above circular, will receive the gratuity shown opposite their names :—

Commanding Engineer	...	} Colonel on the staff.
Principal Medical Officer	...	
Principal Commissariat Officer	...	
Director of Transport	...	} Lieutenant-Colonel.
Deputy Judge Advocate	...	
Field and Assistant Engineer	...	} According to regimental rank.
Provost Marshal	...	

Superintendent of Army Signalling ...	} Captain.
Presbyterian Chaplain ...	
Commissary of Ordnance ...	
Deputy Assistant and Sub-Assistant Com- missary General.	
Transport Officer ...	
Warrant Officers holding honorary com- missions.	} According to rank.

Conductors, Apothecaries, Sub-Conductors and Assistant Apothecaries ...	Rs. 96
Hospital Apprentices ...	24

4. The gratuity to Native troops will be on the following scale :—

Subadar, Ressaldar-Major, Ressaldar, Ressaidar, Woordie-Major ...	120
Jemadar, Naib-Ressaldar ...	48
Havildar, including Havildar of artillery drivers, Farrier-Major, Drum, Fife or Trumpet Major, Hospital Assistant, Duffadar ...	24
Naick, including Naick of artillery drivers ...	16
Medical pupil, Private, Farrier, Salootrie, Trumpeter, Drummer, Fifer, Bugler, Driver of artillery ...	12

5. Gratuity is inadmissible to followers, regimental or departmental.

6. Bills, with nominal rolls, and supported by a certificate from the commanding officer, or head of the department, that the officers or men for whom the gratuity is claimed were actually in Egypt between the dates mentioned, should be sent for pre-audit to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which the troops belong.

WAR OFFICE CIRCULAR OF 1883, CLAUSE 45.

GRATUITY ON TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS IN EGYPT.

[Issued as a special Army Circular on the 27th February 1883.]

1. A gratuity will be issued to the European troops engaged in the recent operations in Egypt. Every Officer, Warrant Officer, non-commissioned officer, and private who landed in Egypt between 16th July and 14th September, 1882 (both dates inclusive), will be entitled to participate in the grant.

2. The gratuity will be issued according to the rank or relative rank of the recipient upon the scale shown in the list herewith.

3. The amounts due to Officers will be paid to them by the agent of the corps or department to which they belong, and charged against the public in his accounts, the charges being supported by a certificate signed by the officer commanding the corps or department that each officer was actually in Egypt between the dates in question.

4. Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men will be settled with by the Paymaster or other Officer paying the corps or battalions with which they were serving in Egypt, the charge being supported by a similar certificate to that required in the case of Officers, and by proof of payment.

5. Each Paymaster and other Accountant will transmit to the War Office, as soon as may be practicable, a list of such Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men as may be entitled to the grant, but whom he is unable to settle with owing to death, discharge, transfer to the Reserve, or any other cause.

TABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF GRATUITY ON TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS IN EGYPT.

1.—STAFF.

Appointment.	Relative rank.	Amount of gratuity.
General ...	General ...	£ 1,000
Chief of the Staff ...	... ..	600
Lieutenant-General ...	Lieutenant-General ...	304
Major-General ...	Major-General ...	152
Brigadier-General ...	Brigadier-General ...	114
Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General ...	Colonel on the Staff ...	102
Colonel on the Staff ...	" " ...	102
Military Secretary ...	" " ...	102
Deputy Judge Advocate General ...	Brigadier-General ...	114
Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General ...	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	34
Brigade Major ...	Captain ...	24
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General ...	" ...	24
Aide-de-Camp ...	" ...	24
Staff Captain ...	" ...	24
Staff Lieutenant ...	Lieutenant ...	15

2.—REGIMENTAL.

Rank.	Amount of gratuity.
Colonel	£
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding	34
Lieutenant-Colonel	32
Major	24
Captain	15
Lieutenant	24
Riding Master	15
Quarter Master	15
If less than 10 years' service	

3.—DEPARTMENTAL.

Title of Officer.	Relative rank.	Amount of gratuity.
Chaplains' Department—		£
First Class Chaplain	Colonel	34
Third Class "	Major	32
Fourth Class "	Captain	24
Commissariat and Transport—		
Commissary General	Major-General	152
Deputy Commissary General	Colonel	34
Assistant Commissary General of over 5 years' service as such.	Lieutenant-Colonel	34
Assistant Commissary General	Major	32
Deputy Assistant Commissary General	Captain	24
Medical—		
Surgeon-General	Major-General	152
Deputy Surgeon-General	Colonel	34
Brigade Surgeon	Lieutenant-Colonel	34
Surgeon-Major (after 20 years' service)	"	34
Surgeon-Major	Major	32
Surgeon	Captain	24
Ordnance Store Department—		
Commissary General	Major-General	152
Deputy Commissary General	Colonel	34
Assistant Commissary General	Lieutenant-Colonel	34
Deputy Assistant Commissary General	Major	32
	Captain	24
Veterinary Department—		
Principal Veterinary Surgeon	Colonel	34
Inspecting "	Major	32
First Class "	Captain	24
Veterinary Surgeon	Lieutenant	15
Pay Department—		
Chief Paymaster	Colonel	34
Staff Paymaster	Major	32
Paymaster	Captain	24

4.—WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

	Amount of gratuity.
	£
Warrant Officers	8
Staff Sergeants, as under—	
Quarter Master Sergeant	
Sergeant Instructor of Musketry	
" " Fencing	
" " Gunnery	
Armourer Sergeant	
Paymaster Sergeant	
Orderly-Room Sergeant	
Farrier Quarter Master Sergeant	
3rd Class Master Gunner	
2nd Class Staff Sergeant, Ordnance Store Corps	
" " Commissariat and Transport Corps	
Staff Sergeant, Army Hospital Corps	
Color Sergeants	
Battery Sergeants-Major	
Troop "	
Company "	
3rd Class Staff Sergeants, Ordnance Store Corps and Commissariat and Transport Corps	

The 12th April 1883.

No. 93.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders:—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. T. McKelvey ...	Superintendent, 4th Grade	Superintendent, 3rd Grade	2nd March 1883.
Mr. F. R. DeMarsac ...	" 4th "	" 3rd "	21st "
Mr. G. M. Robinson ...	Asst. Supdt., 1st "	" 4th "	2nd "
Mr. W. B. Melville ...	" 1st "	" 4th "	21st "

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th APRIL 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in a few districts in the Madras Presidency, in the Punjab, in British Burma, and in parts of Bengal proper. There has also been some rain in Mysore and Mercara and in Cachar. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report during the week.

The harvest of summer *ragi*, *cholum*, and paddy continues in nearly all the districts of the Madras Presidency and prospects are good, except in Madura, where the standing crops are reported to have failed in parts. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest is over; sugarcane is being planted in parts; scarcity of drinking-water still prevails in some places in Dharwar. Locusts have reappeared in the Dekkan districts, and measures for their destruction have been commenced in Satara. In the Bengal Presidency the *rabi* harvest is for the most part over, with generally a fair outturn; rain is much wanted throughout Bengal proper for general ploughing and for sowing of autumn crops and also for standing crops in Orissa. The *rabi* harvest is in active progress throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and has been nearly completed in some places. Prospects are good; but rain is wanted in Kumaun for late *rabi* and for *kharif* sowings. Harvest operations have commenced in two districts of the Punjab, and prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces harvest prospects are good, and in one district the *rabi* outturn is reported to be above the average. In Assam ploughing and sowing is reported to be in progress. In Mysore and Coorg paddy and sugarcane has been more or less harvested in all districts, and in the Nizam's territories reaping is still in progress. In the Central India States and in Rajputana the harvest is in progress and prospects are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 11th)		
Bellary ...	.....	Standing crops generally good, but cotton diseased in parts; harvest sugarcane, Bengal gram, and white <i>cholum</i> , yield average.
Kurnool ...	·16 (one station)	Standing crops in good condition; harvest cotton, yield between 6 and 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam { (April 3rd) ... („ 10th) ...	.....	Standing crops, cotton, and summer <i>ragi</i> thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
	02 (one station)	Standing crops cotton; sugar and <i>ragi</i> thriving; harvest summer <i>ragi</i> , outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops good, but castor, cotton, and paddy diseased in one taluk; harvest Bengal gram, &c., outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn half; small-pox and measles prevail; cholera and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore { (April 3rd) ... („ 10th) ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition, but cotton in one taluk requires rain; harvest paddy and dry grains; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue, fever more general.
	·6 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops in good condition, but cotton in one taluk requires rain; harvest paddy and dry grains in parts; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue, fever more general.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, <i>ragi</i> , <i>cholum</i> , and gingelly seed, yield below average; cholera in parts.
Madura ...	·6 (one station)	Standing crops failed in parts; harvest paddy; fever and cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	·6 (average of six stations).	Third crop paddy progressing in parts; cholera and fever in parts.
Travancore ...	·05	Preparation for cultivation progressing; small-pox and fever prevail. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay—(April 11th)		
Karachi ...	Nil	River at Kotri on 8th, 3 feet 2 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year; small-pox decreasing, but prevalent in the following quarters of Karachi—Bagdadi lines, old town Machi Miani, and Rambagh, 21 fresh cases, 3 deaths from 1st to 9th instant, total to latter date 454 cases, 112 deaths, remaining sick 76; disease also in five villages in districts—10 cases, 5 deaths; fever in eight talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> —in Karachi 24, 32 and 34, in Sehwan 30, 38 and 46, in Sakro 16, 34 and 48, and in Jati 20, 40 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting in progress; weather unseasonably sultry, storm apparently brewing; small-pox in eight, fever in nine, and cattle-disease in seven talukas; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 38, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 30, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Planting of sugarcane and sowing of maize commenced; small-pox in Parantij taluka; cattle-disease and cholera in Sanand, 1 cholera case fatal; wheat 28 and <i>bajri</i> 31 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Baroda ...	.....	Extracting of opium juice in progress in Kadi division; sugarcane in good condition; small-pox in mild form in Baroda city; cattle-disease in Kalol and Sidhpur; <i>bajri</i> 30 and common rice 24½ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvest completed; small-pox in Surat, Balsar and Pardi, daily average deaths 9 in Surat; <i>juari</i> 41 and <i>nagli</i> 51 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	Cholera continues in Násik and neighbouring villages, deaths in Násik 17, in villages 29, one fatal case in Dindori taluka out of 3 attacks; weather very warm; wheat 23½, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Thunder, distant lightning, and a few drops of rain on the night of 9th.	Average abnormal temperature 1° cool from 4th to 6th, nil on 7th, and 1° warm from 8th to 10th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal; wind normal from 4th to 7th, afterwards abnormal, wind southerly.
Poona ...	.....	Public health good; <i>bajri</i> 43 and <i>juari</i> 55 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; cattle-disease in Parner, Shrigonda, and Karjat talukas; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 39 lbs. in Sanganner; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 57 lbs. in Shrigonda.
Sholapur ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvest completed in all talukas except Mudha; small-pox disappearing; a few cases of cattle-disease in Karmala taluka; <i>juari</i> 69 lbs. 8 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 56 lbs. 9 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	Harvesting of late crops and cotton-picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water in nine villages of Nargund; fever and small-pox in one taluka; rice minimum 30 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop harvest continues; preparing ground for monsoon crop; planting sugarcane in above-ghát talukas; small-pox in four talukas and one potta, cattle-disease and fever in two; common rice in Karwar 13½ seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather very hot; some cases of measles in Rajkot; cholera continues in Katda Nayani, Und, and Lodhika thanas; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 36 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> harvest over; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar; locusts in Belgaum, Ratnagiri, and Satara, measures for their destruction commenced in last district; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few districts
Bengal—(April 11th).		
Chittagong ...	.....	Weather hot, with foggy mornings; rain wanted; prices unchanged; cholera broken out in several places; cattle-disease not yet ceased.
Dacca ...	.....	Weather hot; harvesting of mustard, safflower, and pulses continues, sesamum and early rice being sown; prospects of standing crops good; rain wanted.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Nil	No crops on the ground; price of common rice stationary; public health good, but cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore and Bassirhat sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	<i>Boro</i> paddy doing well; winter crops still being cut; ploughing for <i>aus</i> paddy going on; public health on the whole good.
Rajshahye ...	.....	Weather hot; rain wanted; paddy and jute being sown; some cholera in the district.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Weather hot; <i>rabi</i> crops good; sugarcane average crop; cholera still reported.
Bungpore ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects fair; rain wanted; <i>aus</i> paddy being sown; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops and sugarcane going on; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	Nil	Prospects good; <i>rabi</i> harvest nearly finished, outturn generally good; mango promises well, but rain now wanted; small-pox spreading, but not in an epidemic form.
Purneah ...	Nil	Prospects of crops continue fair; <i>bhadoi</i> crops still being sown; public health good.
Patna ...	Nil	Weather hot, with west wind; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops going on; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing, outturn fair; prices stationary; health good.
Hazáribágh ...	Nil	Weather warm, high west wind blowing; <i>rabi</i> crops nearly all harvested and stored; <i>mohwa</i> being gathered; mango promises well; general health good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Weather hot; <i>dalua</i> rice being reaped; sugarcane being planted; ploughing has commenced; scattered cases of cholera reported; general health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fell in parts of Bengal proper on night of 2nd, accompanied with strong wind and heavy hail-storm in some places, hail said to have caused some damage to tea in Darjeeling, elsewhere no damage reported; more rain much wanted throughout Bengal proper for general ploughing and for sowing of autumn crops, also for standing crops in Orissa; spring rice being harvested in Chota Nagpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs; <i>mohwa</i> being gathered and yielding a good outturn; on the whole <i>rabi</i> harvest for the most part finished, generally with a fair outturn; sporadic cases of cholera reported from several districts and of small-pox from some in Nuddea; fever still lingers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 10th)	No rain	Crops cut, outturn good, save mustard; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad (" 11th)	No rain	Heat increasing rapidly; slight small-pox and fever and a few cases of cholera in one village; prices easy.
Gorākhpur (" 9th)	.....	Weather fine; harvest nearly completed, outturn generally good; health fair; prices stationary.
Jhānsi ( " " )	.....	Weather clear and hot; crops nearly all cut; prices stationary; health generally good; cattle-disease of a mild nature continues.
Agra (" 10th)	No rain	Heat increasing; <i>rabi</i> harvest progressing; small-pox in five and fever in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly ( " " )	.....	Harvest nearly half completed; heat increasing considerably; prices slightly falling; health of cattle and people continuing good.
Meerut (" ")	No rain	Weather getting hotter; health good; crops being harvested.
Kumaun (" ")	No rain	Rain wanted for late <i>rabi</i> and for <i>kharif</i> sowings; harvest commenced; health good, but <i>mahamari</i> in three villages; cattle-disease still prevalent; prices stationary.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Strong west wind; prospects of crops good; <i>rabi</i> harvest progressing; condition of people and cattle good.
Partabgarh ( " " )	.....	Prices stationary; harvest nearly over, outturn fair; general health good; cattle-disease in a mild form in three tahsils.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	General health good; supplies plentiful; prices rising.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Strong west wind; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> going on; heat increasing; small-pox in parts of tahsil Fyzabad; condition of cattle good; prices stationary.
Rae Bareli (" 9th)	.....	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> harvesting in progress; health of men and condition of cattle good; prices steady.
Cawnpore (" 10th)	No rain	Small-pox in town, milder in pargana Bilhaur; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; indigo, sugarcane, and extra crops being sown; cattle-disease in Bilhaur; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad ( " " )	.....	Weather getting warmer; prices steady; health of people fair; crops nearly all cut.
Punjab—(April 10th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health fair; small-pox continues; reaping commenced; prices falling.
Hissar ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; general health good; crops being harvested; prices fluctuating.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvest expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvest expected to be above the average; prices falling.
Sialkot ...	3 at Pasrur	Health and condition of crops good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	1	Fever in Kahuta tahsil continues; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr	Health and crop prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 11th)	.....	Weather hot during day; crop prospects very good; small-pox and cattle-disease still prevail; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (" 10th)	.....	Weather hot during day; reaping and threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; prospects favourable; health good; rice 16 and wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	.....	Crops excellent; <i>rabi</i> harvest nearly finished; winnowing continues; prices falling; health good.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> outturn above average; health good; wheat 21 and rice 19 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad (April 10th)	.....	Weather seasonable; winnowing in progress; fever prevailing, 88 cases small-pox; prices slightly fallen.
Raipur (" 7th)	.....	Days hot, nights pleasant; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur (" 5th)	.....	Weather warm; sugarcane planting nearly completed; health good; prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good; 399 cases small-pox, 41 deaths; wheat 17, <i>juari</i> 26, and rice 16 seers per rupee.
British Burma—		
(April 7th)		
Akyab ...	Nil	Total rainfall 1.35 inches; 34 cases of cholera in town, of which 21 fatal; 3 deaths from cholera and 5 from small-pox in district.

Provost Marshal	...	}
Superintendent of Army Signalling	...	
Presbyterian Chaplain		
Commissary of Ordnance		Captain.
Deputy Assistant and Sub-Assistant Com-		
missary General.		
Transport Officer	...	
Warrant Officers holding honorary com-		} According to rank.
missions.		

Conductors, Apothecaries, Sub-Conductors and Assistant Apothecaries	...	Rs.
Hospital Apprentices	...	96
	...	24

4. The gratuity to Native troops will be on the following scale :—

Subadar, Ressaldar-Major, Ressaldar, Ressaidar, Woordie-Major	...	120
Jemadar, Naib-Ressaldar	...	48
Havildar, including Havildar of artillery drivers, Farrier-Major, Drum, Fife or Trumpet Major, Hospital Assistant, Duffadar	...	24
Naick, including Naick of artillery drivers	...	16
Medical pupil, Private, Farrier, Salootrie, Trumpeter, Drummer, Fifer, Bugler, Driver of artillery	...	12

5. Gratuity is inadmissible to followers, regimental or departmental.

6. Bills, with nominal rolls, and supported by a certificate from the commanding officer, or head of the department, that the officers or men for whom the gratuity is claimed were actually in Egypt between the dates mentioned, should be sent for pre-audit to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which the troops belong.

WAR OFFICE CIRCULAR OF 1883, CLAUSE 45.

GRATUITY ON TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS IN EGYPT.

[Issued as a special Army Circular on the 27th February 1883.]

1. A gratuity will be issued to the European troops engaged in the recent operations in Egypt. Every Officer, Warrant Officer, non-commissioned officer, and private who landed in Egypt between 16th July and 14th September, 1882 (both dates inclusive), will be entitled to participate in the grant.

2. The gratuity will be issued according to the rank or relative rank of the recipient upon the scale shown in the list herewith.

3. The amounts due to Officers will be paid to them by the agent of the corps or department to which they belong, and charged against the public in his accounts, the charges being supported by a certificate signed by the officer commanding the corps or department that each officer was actually in Egypt between the dates in question.

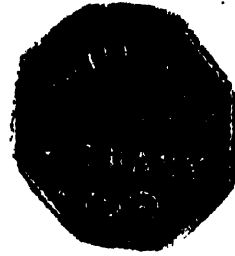
4. Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men will be settled with by the Paymaster or other Officer paying the corps or battalions with which they were serving in Egypt, the charge being supported by a similar certificate to that required in the case of Officers, and by proof of payment.

5. Each Paymaster and other Accountant will transmit to the War Office, as soon as may be practicable, a list of such Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men as may be entitled to the grant, but whom he is unable to settle with owing to death, discharge, transfer to the Reserve, or any other cause.

TABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF GRATUITY ON TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS IN EGYPT.

1.—STAFF.

Appointment.	Relative rank.	Amount of gratuity.
		£
General	General	1,000
Chief of the Staff	"	500
Lieutenant-General	Lieutenant-General	304
Major-General	Major-General	152
Brigadier-General	Brigadier-General	114
Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General	Colonel on the Staff	102
Colonel on the Staff	"	102
Military Secretary	"	102
Deputy Judge Advocate General	Brigadier-General	114
Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General	Lieutenant-Colonel	34
Brigade Major	Captain	24
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General	"	24
Aide-de-Camp	"	24
Staff Captain	"	24
Staff Lieutenant	Lieutenant	15



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

	R	s.	p.
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Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th April 1883.

No. 3 R.—The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. P. C. H. Smart, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, in Notification No. 2, dated 16th February last, is extended for a further period of nineteen days.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Surveyor General,
in charge Revenue Surveys.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th April 1883.

Offices opened during the month of March 1883:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Kalka.	Punjab	6th	Re-opened.
Raipur	Central Provinces	5th	Opened.
Sehore	Central India	21st	Ditto.
Solon.	Punjab	12th	Ditto.
Wellington	Madras Presdy.	2nd	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel*,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 4th April 1883.

No. 683.—Major G. R. Peart, of the Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Sehore Treasury in

CONTROLLER OF

List of Securities in the custody of the

PARTICULARS AS PER COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S PRINTED STATEMENT, DATED 30TH DECEMBER 1882.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						TOTAL.
	5½ per cent. 1859-60.	3½ per cent. 1853-54.	Sicca 4 per cent. 1832-33.	4 per cent. 1865.	4½ per cent. 1870.	4½ per cent. 1879.	
Notes received and converted into Stock	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
... ..	...	3,000	4,500	7,45,400	9,000	47,700	8,09,600
Government Promissory Notes received but not converted into Stock . . . . .	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
Government Promissory Notes received by the Comptroller General for safe custody under Financial Resolution No. 3214, dated 27th October 1880	1,000	500	...	96,900	...	1,500	99,900
TOTAL	1,000	3,500	4,500	8,43,800	9,000	49,200	9,11,000

MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

Roller of Military Accounts on 31st December 1882.

NAME OF PERSON OR FUND ON WHOSE BEHALF HELD.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						TOTAL.	NAME OF OFFICER TO WHOM INTEREST IS SENT.
	5½ per cent., 1859-60.	3½ per cent., 1853-54.	Sicca 4 per cent., 1832-33.	4 per cent., 1865.	4½ per cent., 1870.	4½ per cent., 1879.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Security deposit of various contractors, &c.	23,500	500	300	24,300	Executive Commissariat Officer, Calcutta.
Ditto	1,000	46,000	...	20,000	67,000	Executive Commissariat Officer, Store and Ship- ping, Calcutta.
Ditto	11,500	...	...	11,500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Golaghat.
Ditto	17,300	...	...	17,300	Ditto Dinapore.
Ditto	14,000	...	...	14,000	Ditto Allahabad.
Ditto	18,900	...	...	18,900	Ditto Jabalpur.
Ditto	...	500	...	17,700	1,000	2,500	21,700	Ditto Cawnpore.
Ditto	95,700	...	5,700	1,01,400	Ditto Lucknow.
Ditto	13,500	...	...	13,500	Ditto Agra.
Ditto	...	500	...	28,000	...	...	28,500	Ditto Meerut.
Ditto	13,300	500	...	13,800	Ditto Sealkote.
Ditto	1,000	20,500	...	1,100	22,600	Ditto Gwalior.
Ditto	16,000	...	2,000	18,000	Ditto Bareilly.
Ditto	6,500	...	...	6,500	Ditto Ranikhet.
Ditto	...	500	...	60,100	1,000	1,500	63,100	Ditto Umballa.
Ditto	...	1,000	2,500	28,100	...	1,500	33,100	Ditto Kasauli.
Ditto	23,500	...	500	24,000	Ditto Ferozepore.
Ditto	20,000	...	2,000	22,000	Ditto Meen Meer.
Ditto	17,600	...	1,000	18,600	Ditto Mooltan.
Ditto	34,800	500	3,000	38,300	Ditto Rawalpindi.
Ditto	6,500	...	...	6,500	Ditto Murree.
Ditto	19,700	...	...	19,700	Ditto Peshawar.
Ditto	37,000	500	...	37,500	Officer in charge special office for Arrear Commis- sariat Accounts.
Ditto	2,500	...	...	2,500	Officer in charge Assam Transport Depot, Gola- ghat.
Ditto	1,000	1,000	...	2,000	Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, on account of the late Right Field Office of Accounts.
Ditto	35,000	...	...	35,000	Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, on account of the late Left Field Office of Accounts.
Ditto	...	500	...	97,500	4,000	6,000	1,08,000	Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, on account of the late 2nd Field Office of Accounts.
Ditto	1,800	...	...	1,800	Executive Commissariat Officer, Calcutta, on account of the late Naga Field Office of Ac- counts.
Ditto	14,400	...	600	15,000	Superintendent and Agent, Army Clothing, Alipore.
Ditto	1,500	...	...	1,500	Ditto Reserve Remount Depot, Saharun- pore.
Ditto	10,000	...	...	10,000	Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli.
Ditto	5,000	...	...	5,000	Deputy Director of Marine, Kidderpore.
Ditto	5,000	...	...	5,000	Presidency Pay Master, Calcutta.
Ditto	3,000	...	...	3,000	Pay Master, North-Western Provinces Circle, Allahabad.
Ditto	1,000	...	...	1,000	Pay Master, Punjab Circle, Rawalpindi.
	...	3,000	4,500	7,67,400	9,000	47,700	8,31,600	
Account of Government Promis- sory Notes received for safe custody.								Names of Officers from whom received.
Security deposit of various contractors, &c.	1,500	...	...	1,500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Golaghat.
Ditto	4,600	...	...	4,600	Ditto Dinapore.
Ditto	4,600	...	500	5,100	Ditto Jabalpur.
Ditto	14,100	...	1,000	15,100	Ditto Cawnpore.
Ditto	...	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto Sealkote.
Ditto	9,000	...	...	9,000	Ditto Gwalior.
Ditto	1,500	...	...	1,500	Ditto Bareilly.
Ditto	1,500	...	...	1,500	Ditto Umballa.
Ditto	11,000	...	...	11,000	Ditto Ferozepore.
Ditto	6,500	...	...	6,500	Ditto Rawalpindi.
Ditto	5,000	...	...	5,000	Ditto Murree.
Ditto	11,800	...	...	11,800	Ditto Peshawar.
Ditto	3,000	...	...	3,000	Officer in charge late Naga Field Office of Ac- counts, Calcutta.
Ditto	2,300	...	...	2,300	Superintendent and Agent, Army Clothing, Alipore.
Ditto	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	Officer in charge special office for Arrear Commis- sariat Accounts.
	1,000	500	...	76,400	...	1,500	79,400	
TOTAL	1,000	3,500	4,500	8,43,800	9,000	49,200	9,11,000	

W. T. CHITTY, Colonel,
Controller of Military Accounts.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th April 1883.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta. 11th April 1883.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

		CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, ESTI- MATED VALUE.	General Treasury.	Currency Depart- ment.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment.
1883.	R			R	R	R
Apr. 2	...			8,42,078	36,65,133	92,875
" 3	84,808			9,26,848	36,20,133	
" 4				9,26,880	35,71,133	92
" 5				9,26,880	35,38,596	,475
" 6			3,20,126	6,26,200	36,60,952	4,20,175
" 7	1,380		3,18,440	3,28,700	40,82,232	7,45,465

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 9th April 1883.

J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the Transport Department, dated at Agra, this 8th day of April 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 2305, Corporal Edward Maxwell, 1st East Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Transport Sergeant, Agra.	Date of Enlistment,—14th May 1879.
Age,—28 years 7 months.	At what Place Enlisted,—London.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Parish and County in which Born,—Cheetham, Manchester, Lancashire.
Color of—	Marks,—None.
Complexion, fresh (much freckled); Hair, auburn (large red moustache); Eyes, blue.	Trade,—Clerk.
Date of Desertion,—2nd April 1883.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Agra.	Waistcoat,—
	Breeches or Trowsers—
	REMARKS,—
	Under 4 years' service.

Grey coloured
civilian clothes
and blue
hat

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

J. B. SMITH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Sub-Asslt. Comsy. General.

Calcutta Circle.

Calcutta Office.			
NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
3	P 43—67938	100	Babu Sreemonto Dey.
	—67939	100	
	—50776	100	
	—67940	100	
	—60299	100	
	—53853	100	
	—50775	100	
	—60298	100	
	—79665	100	
	O 97—83646	100	
4	P 43—69689	100	Babu Mritunjoy Rai.
	—45882	100	
5	P 10—81989	100	Babu Srimth Dhar.
6	P 43—79107	100	Babu Harichaitanya Ghose.
7	P 43—70506	100	Babu Gopaul Chunder Gan- guly.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th April 1883.

April 1883.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge Paper Currency.

*Report of a Deserter from the 9-1 Scottish Division,
Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Colaba,
Bombay, this 9th day of April 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 5508, Gunner James Welsh.	At what Place Enlisted,— Newport, Monmouthshire.
Age,—26 years.	Parish and County in which Born,—Merthur, Glamor- ganshire.
Size,—5 feet 8½ inches.	Marks,—Scar of burn on left hip.
Colour of— Complexion, dark ; Hair, dark brown ; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Desertion,—2nd April 1883.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.	Waistcoat,—
Date of Enlistment,—31st October 1881.	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS,— Under 2 years' service.

, Major, R.A.,
Comdg. 9-1 Scottish Division, R.A.

*Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Regiment
of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum,
this 11th day of April 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—
No. 1974, Private John
Connolly.
Age,—28 years 11 months.
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair,
brown; Eyes, blue.
Parish and County in which
Born,—New London, near
New London, "United
States."
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Clerk.

Coat or Jacket,—
Waistcoat,—
Breeches or
Trowsers,—
Date of Desertion,—9th
April 1883.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-
Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd
July 1878.
Place of Enlistment,—
Wrexham.
REMARKS,—
Under 5 years' service.

C. ELGEE, Colonel,
Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

*Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Regiment
of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum,
this 11th day of April 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—
No. 2011, Private Eli
Seabright.
Age,—23 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair,
dark brown; Eyes, blue
Parish and County in which
Born,—St. Peters, Wor-
cester, Worcestershire.
Marks,—Scar of burn, right
axilla, star tattoo-mark,
left fore-arm.

Trade,—Horse-driver.
Coat or Jacket,—
Waistcoat,—
Breeches or
Trowsers,—
Date of Desertion,—9th
April 1883.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-
Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—6th
August 1878.
Place of Enlistment,—Wor-
cester.
REMARKS,—
Under 5 years' service.

C. ELGEE, Colonel,
Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Tenders will be received not later than the 1st
July 1883, by the Director General of the Post
Office of India, for the conveyance of mails by sea
on the lines noted below:—

Calcutta . Rangoon . (direct).
Calcutta . Rangoon . (via Chittagong and
Akyab.)
Madras . Rangoon.
Bombay . Karachi.
Bombay . Busrah (via Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be
obtained on application to the Director General of
the Post Office of India.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post
Office on 12th April 1883.*

Arbuthnot, J. B. G. Fraser, W. A. Vitale, Natale.
Dundas, R. H. D. LeTourneau, E. Vincent, Claude.
D'Cruze, Miss M. Patten, C. Waters, John Atkinson.
Farrington, S. H. Tutton, Capt. Wm.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. W. Anderson, Mrs. A. Elder, Edward.
Angelo, Harry A. Elder, T. Jardine.
Babanau, Edward. Erler, Madame Bella.
Ballingall, R. H. Fuller, Cornelia.
Banks, Ralph. Fleming, Wm.
Barry, J. M., Doctor. Fletcher, John.
Blackman, Russell. Fraiser, W. A.
Bose, P. N. Frith, Mrs. Edward.
Bradley, P. W. Fryer, Col. G. E.
Brener, Mrs. Galloway, W. J.
Brittan, Mrs. A. Gertee, Miss.
Browne, B. Greenberg, Rose.
Browne, Col. Horace. Greenwood, Mrs. L.
Burlington, Charles. Gray, Alex.
C. P. Grieff, Miss M.
Cammell, Minard A. Hall, Colonel C. H.
Carrier, Antony. Haly, J. J.
Clark, Geo. R. Hawkins, Geo.
Clark, Mrs. M. A. Hensley, John.
Cox, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Flo-
rence.
Cooper, Henry. Jackson, J. O.
Cummings, Miss Annie. Johnstone, H. J.
Danicks, E. W. Kelly, Mrs. F.
Davis, Ellen. Kestell, Capt. Gerald.
DePoniatowsky, Capt. Laraby, Mathew J.
H. Lewis, J. C.
Dossabhoj, Jamsetjee. Lewis, S.
Dubosh. Lodge, T. S.
Dick, Arthur. Lund, Enoch.
Douglas, Mrs. S. C. MacConnell, R. J.
Dunn, Captain R. G. McDouland, Deglan.

McEwan, R. Miller, Robert.
Mincher, Boris. . . .
Moore, Capt. R. F.
Morris, C. E.
Newhouse, H.
Onesti, Cresio.
Patrone, Andrea.
Pimlett, James Thomas.
Porter, Seymour Foulow.
Potts, John Geo.
Purcell, Miss N.
"Rex."
Rodney, Arthur G.
Sandison, W. G.
Sanford, E. C. A.
Sharp, Miss.
Shaw, Lt. D. G. I.
Smallwood, Mrs. G.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
Stanislaus, Walter.
Stevens, H. W.
Stewart, Duncan.
Stowell, Capt. Gerald.
Stuart, Wallace.
Thain, G. W.
Vetch, Major.
Watson, T. W.
Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Windegar, Mrs.
Winlach, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Burnett, W. Deveria & Co., Powell.
Bruce, Henry W. Duke, Henry.
Clarke, J. H. King, H. O.
Connolly, Patrick. Macquire, T.

The 14th April 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.*

Foreign Mails for		Per Steamer
Persian Gulf .	21st April	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports	20th ..	Str. <i>Mahlah</i> .
Madras and Ceylon	22nd ..	P. & O. Str.
		<i>Raccana</i> .
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong,		
Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian	17th ..	From Bombay.
Colonies	17th ..	From Bombay.*
Foreign Mails via Bombay	16th ..	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets .	19th ..	Str. <i>Bagdad</i> .†
Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits		
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyoo, Sando-	19th ..	Str. <i>Mahratta</i> .
way, and Rangoon		

* Also for South Africa via England can be forwarded.

† Mails for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which
hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp
of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON.

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for
Quinine and can be purchased by Government
officers for public and charitable purposes, and by
any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the
Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for
cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce
tin, *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R8-8*; per
pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be
supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens,
for *cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four
ounce tin *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin *R10-8*;
per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold
by the principal European and Native druggist
in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight
ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addi-
tion to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج

یہ دوا کوئیٹائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائیک ملزم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشق بیس پوند خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنے ; ایک پوند کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنے ،

اور عوام الناس ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنے ; ایک پوند کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنے ; اور ایک پوند کے تین کا بارہ آنے

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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For the Mofussil.

	R	a	p	
Entire Gazette	15	0	0	per annum.
Postage	5	0	0	„
Supplement	6	0	0	„
Postage	3	0	0	„
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Postage	2	8	0	„
For a single copy—				
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Parts III, IV, V, and VI	0	1	0	for 4 sheets or under with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.
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For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offy. Under-Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

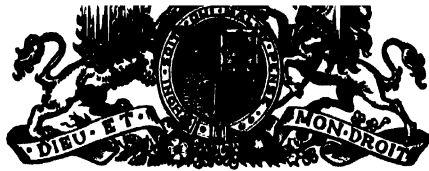
PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. as per annexed list, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for Rs80,900, originally standing in the names therein set forth, and last endorsed to the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, the present holder, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the present holder.

List of Government Promissory Notes destroyed.

	No.	Year.	Per Cent.	Amount	Original Name.	Last endorsed Name.
1	124757	1865	4 per cent.	R 500	The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta.	
2	124758	"	"	500		
3	124759	"	"	1,000		
4	124760	"	"	500		
5	124761	"	"	500		
6	124762	"	"	1,000		
7	124763	"	"	10,000		
8	124771	"	"	500		
9	124772	"	"	500		
10	124773	"	"	1,000		
11	124774	"	"	1,000		
12	124775	"	"	1,000		
13	124776	"	"	2,000		
14	151974	"	"	500		
15	110251	1842-43	"	500	The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta.	
16	020690	1835-36	"	1,000		
17	056847	1865	"	500		
18	056848	"	"	500		
19	049461	"	"	500		
20	109021	"	"	2,000		
21	131234	"	"	500		
22	111627	"	"	500		
23	155422	"	"	1,000		
24	077312	1842-43	"	500		
25	066820	"	"	100		
26	052975	"	"	100		
27	051136	"	"	100		
28	069450	"	"	100		
29	057135	"	"	100		
30	057133	"	"	100		
31	090485	"	"	2,000		
32	077377	"	"	300		
			TOTAL R	30,900		



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 15.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1882.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																		TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.										No.	Indian Value.
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.		
INDIAN.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.		R. a.
Received.	1,884	8,818 9	105	334 9	45	341 0	4,067	11,238 1	10	18 2	818	2,891 11	163	131 4	315	507 10	1,003	3,144 12	9,940	27,733 10
	1,820	10,208 14	161	540 4	58	171 12	4,442	17,903 9	12	32 11	789	2,280 10	234	282 14	...	...	1,712	3,248 8	9,234	34,729 2
TOTAL.	3,710	19,025 7	206	874 13	103	512 12	9,409	29,201 10	22	50 13	1,607	5,172 5	397	714 2	345	507 10	3,315	6,393 4	19,174	62,462 12
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Via Madras.	210	1,203 12	3	8 14	11	37 5	4,470	18,015 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,694	19,265 12
" Rangoon.	6	35 8	...	...	...	...	103	352 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	387 9
" Lalongha.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumben.	194	648 0	2	7 3	...	...	234	794 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	1,420 0
From West to East—																				
Via Madras.	2,003	10,048 14	95	275 2	3	5 10	1,827	7,530 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,588	18,469 12
" Rangoon.	2	4 14	...	...	...	...	2	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13 13
" Lalongha.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumben.	89	296 14	14	46 7	...	...	238	790 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	1,139 9
From East to West—																				
Via Bombay and Karachi.	...	...	4	16 5	6	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	41 1
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	2	5 3	2	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16 9
From West to East—																				
Via Paumben.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	331 9	2	6 6	...	...	...	...	68	337 14
" Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	217 10	58	217 10
" Rangoon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 15	...	...	1	1 15
TOTAL.	3,164	12,838 4	120	350 2	22	78 1	6,974	27,467 10	...	...	66	331 9	2	6 6	1	1 15	58	217 10	10,307	41,800 9
GRAND TOTAL																			20,461	1,06,783 5

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1882.

ROUTE.			NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
			To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran.	...	1,826	1,884	3,710	28.15	26.91	27.51
	" Turkey.	...	161	105	266	2.48	1.50	1.97
	Persian Gulf via Karachi.	...	58	45	103	0.89	0.64	0.76
RED SEA	Via Suez.	...	4,442	4,967	9,409	68.48	70.95	69.76
TOTAL			6,487	7,001	13,488	100.00	100.00	100.00

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i>			Bairush Millet (Cumbho, Bajra), <i>Pennisetum Opuntia</i>								
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.						
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
Central Districts.																								
utta	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	18 12	10 0	10 12	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	24 8	24 8	32 0	0 16	0 17	0 . . .						
Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 12	17 12	20 0	21 12	21 12	26 0	0 13	0 13	0 . . .						
idea . . . . .	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	17 4	17 4	22 15	18 12	18 12	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
olna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore	11 12	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 11	25 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
rahedabnd	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 8	23 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ngepore	16 4	13 2	12 12	13 4	14 0	22 12	19 4	20 4	22 12	23 8	24 0	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
shahye	17 8	17 4	13 8	37 8	37 8	48 12	16 4	16 8	21 0	20 8	20 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
gpore	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 4	22 8	21 4	21 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
ra	15 15	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	18 0	26 4	28 2	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
na	17 4	16 8	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	24 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
jeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
diguri	11 8	11 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																								
ca	14 8	14 8	13 12	27 8	27 8	42 8	19 0	20 8	22 10	24 0	25 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
reedpore	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	33 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
kergunge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
nensingh	12 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
pornh	13 0	13 4	11 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	26 10	27 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
itagong	12 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
kholly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
itagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 5	17 8	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohar.																								
na	17 8	17 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
habnd	18 8	16 0	14 0	26 0	30 0	36 0	11 8	11 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	0 . . .	30 0	31 0	0 . . .						
bhunga	14 0	14 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
sufferpore	17 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
un	15 8	16 8	14 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	32 0	31 0	36 0	...	...	...			
mparun	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ghyr	16 12	18 12	16 0	29 7	32 0	40 0	13 10	16 0	16 0	16 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
gulpur	16 6	16 6	12 10	...	...	...	17 0	18 5	20 3	20 3	21 7	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
nenh	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
dah	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
lhal Pergunnahs	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																								
ack	14 17	11 13	18 6	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	17 1	26 4	27 9	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
ree	13 2	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	26 4	27 9	25 0	32 8	32 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
more	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																								
North-Western Frontier Agency.																								
aribagh	15 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ardugga	17 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
rbhoom	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
rbhoom	13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-8 to 22 seers per rupee.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset 13 seers, Busarhat 10 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 13 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koochta and Choomanga 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Itanaghat 11-8 seers, and Bouding 13 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sutkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
 In Jhaidah, Magoorah, and Narnal sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Laibagh 11 seers, Jungpore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
 Retail prices of salt at Raingunge 11-8 seers and Nalporo 12 seers.
 In Natore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 14 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
 In Farajunge retail price of salt is 13 seers.
 Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and Silligore 10 seers.
 Retail price of salt at Fallicotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshengunge 10 seers 5 1/2 chittaks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gomundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Bhanga 11 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patankhali 10-10 seers, Bhola 9 seers, and Perozopore 11 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Aitca 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
 In Brahmanberish and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12-8 seers.

FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1883—continued.

RS OF 80 TOLAHs.

Dist. Bari, &c.
N. Veragu, Sawee,
Corao, Murh-
sine), Pannam
sum, &c.

(Mun, Bari, &c. A. Varan, Sawas, A. Coraio, Mur- asipal), Pansou sam, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									Districts.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.						
								Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.	Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	18 13	18 13	22 14	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	14 9	14 9	8 0	...	Central Districts.		
...	...	17 12	17 12	22 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 0 0	13 5	13 5	9 0	...	Calcutta . . .		
...	...	22 1	22 15	29 0	...	...	160 0	3 1 10	3 1 10	3 12 0	11 10	11 10	9 2	...	24-Pergunnahs . . .
...	...	14 0	14 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	Nudda . . .
...	...	18 0	17 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	...	Khoolna . . .		
...	...	22 0	22 0	30 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	...	Jessore . . .		
...	...	16 12	16 12	17 8	180 0	160 0	180 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	4 2 0	11 8	11 7	9 8	...	Moorshedabad . . .		
...	...	22 0	21 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 1 6	12 12	12 12	9 12	...	Dinapore . . .		
...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	135 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	11 14	11 14	10 0	...	Rajahbhye . . .		
...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	12 0	12 0	8 10	...	Rungpore . . .		
...	...	18 0	18 0	21 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 10 0	12 6	12 12	10 8	...	Bogra . . .		
8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	6 0 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	Pubna . . .		
...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	128 0	128 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	...	Darjeeling . . .		
...	...	17 0	17 8	22 10	80 0	90 0	91 4	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 12 0	12 4	12 8	10 8	...	Jalpaiguri . . .		
...	...	16 8	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 3 4	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	Eastern Districts.		
...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	4 8 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	Dacca . . .		
...	...	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	...	Furzedpore . . .
...	...	17 10	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 4	12 0	10 0	...	Backergunge . . .
...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	120 0	160 0	80 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	9 0	11 4	9 0	...	Mymensingh . . .		
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 6 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	Tipperah . . .
...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	Chittagong . . .		
...	...	29 8	29 8	42 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 15 6	10 8	10 8	9 1	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts . . .		
...	...	21 0	22 0	31 0	160 0	180 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	Hill Tipperah . . .		
...	...	27 0	27 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	2 14 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	...	Behar.		
35 0	40 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 6 10	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	Patna . . .		
32 0	32 0	25 0	22 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	Gya . . .		
...	...	25 0	27 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	Shahabad . . .		
...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 8 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	...	Durbhunga . . .
...	...	25 3	24 8	32 0	147 0	100 0	120 0	3 2 6	3 1 0	4 0 0	12 1	12 4	9 0	...	Mozufferpore . . .		
...	...	26 8	26 8	31 9	138 14	151 8	137 8	3 3 9	3 3 0	3 1 0	12 10	12 10	10 1	...	Saran . . .		
...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	4 4 6	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	Chumparan . . .		
...	...	22 0	21 0	24 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	3 10 0	...	4 6 0	11 0	...	9 0	...	Monghyr . . .		
...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	4 8 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	Bhagalpur . . .		
14 7	13 2	22 5	22 5	23 10	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	Purneah . . .		
...	...	18 6	19 11	17 8	100 0	100 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	...	Maldah . . .		
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 3	12 12	13 0	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs . . .		
...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	3 10 0	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	Orissa.		
...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 1 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	Cuttack . . .		
...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 8 3	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	Poorce . . .		
...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 15 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	Balasore . . .		
27 0	40 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	3 10 0	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	CHOTA NAGPUR.		
32 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 1 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 8 3	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	Hazaribagh . . .		
...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 15 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	Lohardugga . . .		
...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 8 3	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	Singbhoom . . .		
...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 15 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	Manbhoom . . .		

u Retail price of salt at Hathamree 9 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

vi In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.

v In Nowada retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

v In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasaram 11 seers, and Bhabooa 10-8 seers.

v In Tajpore and Madhubani sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.

v In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12 seers.

v In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-4 seers, and Gopalgunge 13 seers.

v In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.

v In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jumai 12 seers, and Beguseral 10-8 seers.

v In Banks and Boopole sub-divisions retail price of salt is 10 seers.

v In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kisengunge 10 seers, and Itanengunge in Arrasah sub-division 11 seers.

v In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur 12 seers, and Godda 10 seers.

v In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 12 seers.

v Retail price of salt at Chutra 10 seers, and Khurrukdih 12 seers.

v Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 12 seers.

v Retail price of salt at Burrabazar 11-8 seers, and Govindpore 12 seers.

Lesser Millets, Ragi,
&c. (Kavaru, Veragu,
Eawee, Cheena, Corallo,
Murhwa, Nuglee), *Pani-*
cum Miliaceum, &c.

[illegible]

per bundle.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Wheat.										Barley.						Rice.						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .						Bairuah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spicata</i> .						Lesser Millets, Ragi, Ac. (Kavau, Venu, Coo, Sawee, Cheema, Nurloo, Marhwa, Nurtee, Ac.), <i>Pennisetia Mitacana, Mitacana, Eleusine Coracana, Ac.</i>						Gram.						Firewood.						Salt.						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Best sort.						Common.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						Corresponding fort- night of last year.						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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IV of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH FEBRUARY 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD FEBRUARY 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 4TH FEBRUARY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 3RD FEBRUARY 1883.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
17th Mar. 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal . . .	172	R 87,157	R 507	193	R 1,01,522	R 526	R 40,14,051	R 606	R 50,35,327	R 655	R 4,21,276	R ...
10th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	547	1,23,012	225	547	81,077	148	43,91,005	181	46,40,822	192	2,49,817	...
10th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi . . .	676	1,89,644	281	676	1,79,530	266	80,52,766	269	83,43,139	279	2,90,373	...
10th ditto	Madras . . .	858	1,33,196	155	861	1,14,793	133	53,19,416	139	58,35,273	153	5,15,857	...
10th ditto	South Indian . . .	655	71,413	109	655	61,140	93	31,63,171	109	32,16,169	111	47,998	...
10th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,447	9,57,710	662	1,458	8,22,783	564	2,83,10,477	441	2,71,63,553	423	...	11,46,92
3rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	444	1,78,570	402	461	2,08,441	452	79,75,620	405	83,56,841	410	3,81,212	...
	TOTAL	4,799	17,40,702	363	4,851	15,69,286	324	6,18,31,515	291	6,25,91,124	294	7,59,609	...
17th Mar. 1883	<i>State.</i> East Indian . . .	1,504	11,36,162	755	1,507	8,31,836	552	3,91,89,926	588	3,76,89,000	566	...	15,00,000
10th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	8,451	123	43	4,170	97	1,28,127	103	1,84,147	123	56,020	...
17th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,584	59	27	1,554	58	53,788	47	59,287	50	3,499	...
3rd ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	233	37,092	159	230	47,402	206	16,17,485	157	18,63,875	183	2,46,390	...
10th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	65	18,583	219	159	13,397	84	4,91,627	131	5,51,905	145	60,368	...
...	Patna-Gya . . .	57	14,757	259	...	(a)	...	4,28,926	174	(a)	...	...	...
10th Mar. 1883	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	2,436	84	29	2,233	77	1,10,970	86	1,05,592	82	...	5,375
10th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad . . .	87	8,074	93	87	6,801	78	2,80,591	104	2,87,494	74	6,903	...
10th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur . . .	12	967	81	12	986	82	34,745	65	38,658	73	3,913	...
10th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,117	2,40,905	216	1,116	2,24,520	201	80,11,426	162	87,75,762	178	7,64,336	...
3rd ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	9,606	213	45	14,351	319	4,24,756	213	5,05,576	254	80,820	...
3rd ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh . . .	98	14,024	143	140	20,409	197	2,77,494	103	5,61,599	125	2,84,105	...
3rd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	33,806	210	161	47,830	297	11,31,203	159	12,05,783	169	74,580	...
10th ditto	Sindia . . .	75	6,960	93	75	5,550	74	2,72,339	82	2,62,281	79	...	10,059
10th ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	368	53,057	144	422	43,754	104	25,49,807	159	24,59,768	136	...	90,039
10th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	93,676	142	650	90,269	139	43,33,263	148	42,82,280	146	...	50,983
10th ditto	Muttra-Achnera . . .	23	980	43	23	1,190	52	(b) 12,501	45	56,824	56	44,323	...
10th ditto	Kauria-Dharla Tramway . . .	19	1,633	86	32	2,499	78	(c) 45,815	80	83,067	59	37,252	...
	TOTAL	3,121	5,41,591	173	3,260	5,35,915	164	2,02,16,863	149	2,12,83,988	154	(d) 15,06,151	...
10th Mar. 1883	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	193	16,438	84	193	13,935	72	6,57,252	90	6,81,686	80	27,434	...
10th ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	19,862	164	121	17,160	142	6,52,052	121	7,37,720	138	85,668	...
10th ditto	Mysore . . .	58	2,363	41	86	4,272	50	1,27,590	50	2,55,495	67	1,27,895	...
10th ditto	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	900	47	...	...	(e) 18,970	31	18,970	...
	TOTAL	872	38,663	104	419	36,267	87	14,36,894	94	16,06,861	92	2,59,967	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,799	34,57,118	353	10,037	29,73,304	296	12,26,75,198	286	12,32,60,973	283	(d) 10,24,70	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,15,33,052	144	5,94,05,168	136	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,11,42,146	142	6,38,55,805	147	(d) 31,52,58	...

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 4th February 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 4th February 1882.

(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 3rd February 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATIONS OPERATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE
KHARIF SEASON 1882-83.

No. 618 I., dated Camp, 3rd March 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Read—

Statements A, B, and C—15, showing irrigation operations for Kharif, 1882-83, of canals in the North-Western Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—The kharif season of 1882-83 (from 1st April to 30th September 1882) was not very favorable for canal irrigation owing to the early setting in of the rains. In the beginning of June heavy rain fell in almost all districts, but the break in September caused a demand for water on the Eastern Jumna and Upper Ganges Canals.

2. The returns, however, show an increase of 33,385 in acreage, and of Rs. 1,64,584 in assessments over the totals of last year. The total area irrigated during the season under review was 739,410 acres, or 7,825 acres more than the highest ever recorded, *viz.*, in 1877, a year of drought, when the irrigated area exceeded the highest previously attained by 229,960 acres.

The following statement shows in detail the areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last four years:—

TABLE I.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	165,661	135,292	164,569	197,978
Rice	75,903	135,570	101,755	96,357
Bajra and juar	6,635	43,266	4,141	5,104
Maize	17,265	89,274	22,376	33,411
Other food-grains	12,535	9,207	6,887	5,983
Fodder crops	5,996	7,924	4,554	9,330
Fibres	59,580	63,680	63,247	49,722
Dyes	185,195	194,983	319,092	316,872
Miscellaneous	26,871	20,913	18,504	24,354
TOTAL	555,641	700,139	706,025	739,410

Sugarcane has far exceeded the area of last year, and the increase is fairly distributed over all divisions. Rice is slightly under the average of the last three years. The chief falling off is on the Rohilkhand Canals.

The increase in food-grains is due to the large area under maize, which cultivators were compelled to irrigate owing to the break in the rains in September. The increase in this crop alone is 11,000 acres.

3. The items given below exhibit the aggregate differences in the chief crops as compared with the previous year:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	164,569	197,978
Food-grains	135,159	150,784
Dyes, fibres and others	406,297	390,648
TOTAL	706,025	739,410

The rise in the acreage of sugarcane is alone equal to the total increase in the irrigated area on canals, whilst that in food-grains is counterbalanced by a

decrease in dyes, &c. The falling off, however, in the latter is not due to any appreciable diminution of the area under indigo, the total under which is 316,903 acres against 319,040 acres last year.

4. Table II compares the irrigated areas of the two years, 1881 and 1882, by canals :—

TABLE II.

Canals,	1881.	1882.	More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	296,554	335,570	39,016	...
Lower Ganges	204,572	199,115	...	5,457
Agra	56,497	52,263	...	4,234
Eastern Jumna	104,197	112,483	8,286	...
Rohilkhand	35,922	32,663	...	3,259
Dún	5,315	5,520	205	...
Bijnor	2,894	1,678	...	1,216
Hamirpur Lakes	45	76	31	...
Jhānsi	29	42	13	...
TOTAL	706,025	739,410	47,551	14,166

The increase on the Upper Ganges Canal is in the four upper divisions, *viz.*, the Northern, Meerut, Anúpshahr and Bulandshahr, which, in round numbers, have extended their irrigation by 8,000, 17,000, 5,000, and 10,000 acres, respectively, over the figures of last year.

On the Lower Ganges Canal the falling off is entirely in the two old divisions, the Cawnpore and Etáwah, owing to short supply in the river in the early part of the season. The new divisions taken by themselves show a slight increase, 74,800 acres against 66,527; and this might have been greater had there been more water available for the tail portions.

The principal crops in these new divisions compare as follows :—

Crops.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	2,739	6,652	9,415
Indigo	13,171	51,855	56,720
Cotton	1,220	250	80
Others	11,587	7,770	8,585
TOTAL	28,717	66,527	74,800

This clearly shows that the tendency is for sugarcane and indigo to increase. Cotton apparently is unable to obtain a footing.

There is a slight falling off on the Agra Canal, the decrease being about equal to that in cotton alone. There is, however, an increase in sugarcane, but almost the same decrease in indigo.

On the Rohilkhand Canals there is a rise in sugarcane and a falling off in rice, and, on the whole, there is a slight decrease. This is due to there being no demand for water for late kharif rice sowings.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal the increase is due to sugarcane.

5. Table III shows the assessment on account of occupier's rate for the last four years :—

TABLE III.

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R	R	R
Upper Ganges	12,01,470	9,09,785	9,69,853	11,01,884
Lower Ganges	31,072	4,15,906	4,92,948	5,11,884
Agra	69,478	98,055	1,68,598	1,67,621
Eastern Jumna	3,99,739	3,99,757	4,29,219	4,55,995
Rohilkhand	20,106	46,857	33,527	32,800
Dún	19,219	17,115	15,752	16,839
Bijnor	1,146	4,781	5,378	3,019
Bundelkhand	469	479	131	116
TOTAL	17,42,699	18,92,735	21,15,706	22,80,290

The rate per acre is R 3·08, and is therefore better than that of last year, which was slightly under R3. This is due to the increase in the better class of crops, notably sugarcane.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information; that it be circulated as usual to other Governments and Departments; and that it be published in the Government Gazette.

By order, &c.,

J. G. FORBES, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Joint Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,

Public Works Dept. (Irrigation Branch.)

The 26th February 1883.

No. A 15.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1882-83.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the N.-W. Provinces.

DISTRICTS.	Num-ber.	Area in acres.	Cultivated, acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		1882-83 AS COMPARED WITH 1881-82.		RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS OF 1882-81.												TOTAL.	
				Kharif. 1882-83.	Kharif. 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		1882.	1881.
								1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.				
Saharanpur	1	1,418,880	805,120	57,019	52,473	4,546	...	2	10	20	47	185	116	108	48	11	365	263	1		
Muzaffarnagar	2	1,061,989	699,622	86,325	76,931	9,394	...	6	3	9	20	167	90	46	101	54	287	216	2		
Meerut	3	1,510,664	1,071,493	1,37,061	1,13,339	23,722	...	2	5	9	9	133	85	60	168	33	253	270	3		
Bulandshahr	4	1,222,460	837,520	88,942	78,037	10,905	...	3	...	33	24	107	96	19	29	...	197	193	4		
Aligarh	5	1,256,775	919,880	56,156	57,222	...	763	...	...	81	81	108	101	26	18	...	238	253	5
Muttra	6	1,631,538	877,845	22,863	24,831	...	3,968	...	3	2	25	18	147	44	123	16	234	285	6		
Agra	7	1,220,819	873,976	13,993	13,615	...	1,617	...	...	7	11	15	193	84	161	25	271	363	7
Fateh	8	967,080	620,890	37,192	36,029	1,163	...	...	2	...	89	45	175	73	149	...	340	333	8
Mainpuri	9	1,085,626	697,469	48,531	49,451	...	800	...	20	...	98	41	90	67	119	...	259	427	9		
Farukhabad	10	1,116,633	657,361	22,083	21,493	590	...	...	10	...	61	41	90	86	163	...	243	254	10
Etawah	11	1,274,240	563,290	60,265	53,117	2,148	...	...	4	...	48	18	102	86	173	...	282	371	11
Cawnpore	12	1,495,376	865,065	52,398	61,381	...	8,983	...	...	3	98	55	79	124	81	...	229	234	12
Delhi	13	1,817,280	532,480	27	26	1	...	...	2	...	11	13	79	83	18	...	139	196	13
Gurgaon	14	1,267,240	967,680	16,211	14,875	1,336	...	...	...	8	39	119	298	245	95	...	512	806	14
Dehra Dun	15	653,371	82,248	5,520	5,315	205	...	...	2	...	30	42	157	124	140	...	366	369	15
Bijnor	16	1,217,886	663,135	1,678	2,894	...	1,216	...	2	...	19	30	156	156	289	...	627	429	16		
Tarai	17	588,793	144,250	3,749	3,392	...	...	...	...	3	101	86	170	139	153	...	455	236	17
Pilibhit	18	873,094	1,236,040	4,055	6,379	...	2,324	...	...	17	57	14	170	129	126	...	471	439	18
Barilly	19	1,037,416	482,560	24,859	25,951	...	1,092	...	...	30	94	90	229	169	83	...	471	439	19
Jhansi	20	1,062,880	800,128	76	45	...	...	...	...	5	159	32	74	116	64	...	310	273	20
Hamirpur	21	1,463,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
TOTAL	...	23,594,064	14,317,790	739,410	706,025	54,211	20,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Net Increase		33,385															

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrign. Branch.

No. B15.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1882-83.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Divisions.

CROPS.	Number.																							Grand Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1. Gardens and orchards	1	1,039	632	1,239	1,034	732	256	927	1,009	752	296	706	1,121	3	65	257	8	17	6	216	1	31	10,377	1
2. Sugarcane	2	19,243	46,868	74,457	9,855	1,331	1,454	1,765	3,547	5,649	2,815	9,080	5,218	9	2,274	1,201	1,531	458	2,136	8,701	33	20	197,978	2
3. Cereals	3	30,674	23,098	11,944	189	371	...	2	157	932	276	1,826	1,982	1	...	3,915	189	3,274	1,911	15,618	3	25	96,357	3
	4	2	...	...	51	13	85	27	14	2	...	16	1	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	4
	5	...	...	...	23	511	953	535	540	402	308	16	275	243	...	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,833	5
	6	1,877	4,263	16,572	5,581	1,667	24	82	475	547	547	352	205	1,608	...	135	7	...	...	...	16	...	33,411	6
4. Pulses	7	397	612	377	991	131	34	8	368	1,110	316	949	47	...	35	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	5,596	7
	8	25	123	3	80	7	110	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	8
	9	292	1,483	5,981	1,720	103	21	1	328	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,930	9
	10	1,064	4,189	9,959	7,663	3,343	10,558	1,300	914	285	...	47	88	13	9,894	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	49,329	10
6. Fibres	11	21	20	...	1	4	46	42	129	102	7	13	...	...	2,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	11
	12	1,645	4,326	16,153	60,387	47,246	8,964	6,775	27,444	37,290	17,280	43,919	40,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	...	...	316,083	12
7. Dyes	13	...	...	39	395	40	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	13
	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
8. Drugs	15	63	23	47	55	7	2	...	55	25	62	7	32	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	2	...	513	15
	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16
9. Oil-seeds	17	672	488	236	429	508	869	529	2,046	1,539	660	3,322	1,855	...	291	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	13,459	17
10. Miscellaneous																								
TOTAL (KHARIF), 1882-83		57,019	86,325	137,061	88,942	56,456	22,863	13,998	37,192	48,591	22,083	60,265	52,398	27	16,211	5,520	1,678	3,740	4,055	24,859	42	76	739,410	
TOTAL (KHARIF), 1881-82		52,473	76,931	113,339	78,037	57,222	26,831	15,615	36,029	40,451	21,493	53,117	61,351	26	14,875	5,315	2,894	3,592	6,378	25,951	29	40	705,025	

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrign. Branch.

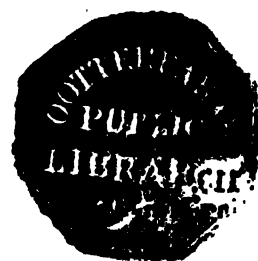
No. C15.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1882-83.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Number.	GANGES CANAL.				LOWER GANGES CANAL.				TOTAL.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agro. Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Dén Canals.	BUNDELKHAND IRRIGATION WORKS.			(GRAND TOTAL.	Number.			
		Northern.	Amphabur.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	TOTAL.	Narora.	Mainpuri.						Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Bhognipur.					
1. Gardens and orchards	1	247	529	650	899	1,423	3,747	315	517	1,020	1,055	322	3,229	1,462	1,203	239	257	1	31	8	10,377	1
2. Sugarcane.	2	28,634	25,383	42,850	8,823	3,450	109,140	1,499	3,517	6,406	8,464	4,899	24,255	45,006	5,467	11,295	1,201	33	20	1,531	197,978	2
3. Cereals	3	17,367	1,647	8,001	569	528	28,112	28	115	836	4,047	9	5,035	38,324	1	20,803	3,915	25	139	271	96,357	3
	4	1	9	...	12	56	78	3	...	1	16	...	20	...	168	4	...	...	...	...	4,383	5
5. Cereals	5	...	...	...	406	1,621	2,027	34	58	119	447	78	736	...	2,062	8	...	...	...	...	33,411	6
	6	810	769	9,191	5,950	1,652	18,372	183	419	1,971	244	60	2,877	11,921	218	16	7	...	...	...	5,596	7
6. Fibres	7	707	374	274	1,133	340	2,798	...	571	432	1,401	23	2,427	274	76	20	1	...	...	...	386	8
	8	143	80	...	11	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	140	...	3	...	1	...	9,930	9
7. Dyes	9	323	1,504	3,943	1,772	16	7,558	312	...	...	...	...	312	2,037	23	...	2	...	...	...	49,329	10
7. Dyes	10	1,052	1,827	4,708	8,288	5,164	20,539	7	15	74	117	58	271	6,775	21,731	9	...	2	...	...	393	11
	11	...	...	...	...	...	19	111	76	7	40	3	237	41	96	...	...	...	...	...	316,093	12
8. Drugs	12	809	23,154	8,056	46,333	62,594	140,946	11,105	27,551	40,128	53,728	18,064	150,576	4,927	19,887	257	...	...	...	...	479	13
	13	...	...	...	479	...	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
8. Drugs	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	15	...	24	23	40	9	96	36	41	90	6	...	173	107	2	...	133	2	...	...	513	15
9. Oil-seeds	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	516	16
	17	...	749	...	41	635	1,425	1,347	1,367	1,034	2,632	2,557	8,937	1,395	1,689	12	...	...	...	...	13,459	17
TOTAL (KHARIF), 1882-83	.	50,093	55,548	77,696	74,715	77,518	335,570	14,980	34,247	52,118	72,197	25,573	199,115	112,483	52,263	32,663	5,520	42	76	1,678	739,410	.
TOTAL (KHARIF), 1881-82	.	41,840	49,588	60,809	64,595	79,722	296,554	12,563	32,698	54,554	83,491	21,266	204,572	104,197	56,497	35,922	5,315	29	45	2,804	706,025	.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrign. Branch.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 16. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The British Burma Labour Law Repeal Act, 1883.

The Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws Act, 1883.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 16.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th April, 1883.

No. 11.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr. Thomas Mitchell Gibbon, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th April 1883.

No. 548.—The Governor General in Council desires to place upon public record his recognition of the services rendered in the Central Provinces by Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S., C.S.I., who is now about to take his departure from India.

Mr. Morris first joined the Central Provinces as Settlement Commissioner in September 1863. He was appointed to act as Chief Commissioner in April 1868, and confirmed in that office in May 1870. His intimate acquaintance with every part of his extensive charge has, during the long years of his administration, imparted a thoroughness to his work which the Government of India have frequently been glad to acknowledge. Mr. Morris has always had at heart the best interests of the population entrusted to his care. His excellent management of his province has shown him to be an administrator of the first rank, and he has in many important respects carried out with marked success a series of valuable reforms. The Governor General in Council has great pleasure in tendering to Mr. Morris the best thanks of the Government of India.

MEDICAL.

The 18th April 1883.

No. 118.—The services of Surgeon F. S. Peck, Officiating Medical Officer, 33rd Native Infantry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th April 1883.

No. 539.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 262, dated the 21st February last, appointing certain persons in the Punjab to perform the functions of Notaries Public under Act XXVI of 1881, for "Rai Baroda Kant Laturi, Pleader," read "Rai Baroda Kanth Lahiri, Pleader."

FORESTS.

The 16th April 1883.

No. 343 F.—Mr. O. Greig, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Forest Department, with effect from the 10th February 1883.

The 20th April 1883.

No. 352 F.—Mr. W. Jacob, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators, with effect from the 13th December 1882.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 16th April 1883.

No. 145 S.—Mr. F. Fedden, Assistant, 2nd Grade, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, with effect from the 28th March 1883, *vice* Dr. O. Feismantel, on furlough.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 18th April 1883.

No. 1112 G.—The following temporary appointments are made in the Meywar Bheel Corps, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major A. R. T. McRae, Officiating 2nd-in-Command :—

Lieutenant G. A. Collins, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, West Riding Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer (on probation), to officiate as Adjutant.

POLITICAL.

The 17th April 1883.

No. 1104 G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Franz Stockinger as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay.

The 18th April 1883.

No. 1114 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1642 G. of the 28th December 1882, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. A. Tescari as Consul for Italy at Rangoon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 19th April 1883.

No. 1133 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. L. Foucar as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr. A. Vintzens.

No. 1136 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. G. Hedderwick as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. G. Reddie.

No. 1139 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. R. Henderson as Acting Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr. A. Vintzens.

The 20th April 1883.

No. 1159 G.—With reference to Military Department General Order No. 216 of this date, the Foreign Department Notification No. 13 G.P. of the 21st January 1881, conferring upon Lala Anup Singh the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction, is hereby cancelled.

GENERAL.

The 14th April 1883.

No. 1087 G.—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the appointment of Major H. C. A. Szezepanski, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

Major K. J. L. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Major J. FitzGerald, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, with



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 16. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The British Burma Labour Law Repeal Act, 1876.

The Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws Act, 1883.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 16.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th April, 1883.

No. 11.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr. Thomas Mitchell Gibbon, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th April 1883.

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Mr. Morris first joined the Central Provinces as Settlement Commissioner in September 1863. He was appointed to act as Chief Commissioner in April 1868, and confirmed in that office in May 1870. His intimate acquaintance with every part of his extensive charge has, during the long years of his administration, imparted a thoroughness to his work which the Government of India have frequently been glad to acknowledge. Mr. Morris has always had at heart the best interests of the population entrusted to his care. His excellent management of his province has shown him to be an administrator of the first rank, and he has in many important respects carried out with marked success a series of valuable reforms. The Governor General in Council has great pleasure in tendering to Mr. Morris the best thanks of the Government of India.

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FORESTS.

The 16th April 1883.

No. 343 F.—Mr. O. Greig, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Forest Department, with effect from the 10th February 1883.

The 20th April 1883.

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A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 16th April 1883.

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E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 18th April 1883.

No. 1112 G.—The following temporary appointments are made in the Meywar Bheel Corps, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major A. R. T. McRae, Officiating 2nd-in-Command:—

Lieutenant G. A. Collins, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, West Riding Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer (on probation), to officiate as Adjutant.

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The 17th April 1883.

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The 18th April 1883.

No. 1114 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1642 G. of the 28th December 1882, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. A. Tessari as Consul for Italy at Rangoon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 19th April 1883.

No. 1133 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. L. Foucar as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr. A. Vintzens.

No. 1136 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. G. Helderwick as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. G. Reddie.

No. 1139 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. R. Henderson as Acting Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr. A. Vintzens.

The 20th April 1883.

No. 1159 G.—With reference to Military Department General Order No. 216 of this date, the Foreign Department Notification No. 13 G.P. of the 21st January 1881, conferring upon Lala Anup Singh the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction, is hereby cancelled.

GENERAL.

The 14th April 1883.

No. 1087 G.—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the appointment of Major H. C. A. Szczepanski, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

Major K. J. L. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Major J. FitzGerald, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, with

effect from the 4th February 1883, while temporarily in charge of the Wun district.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

These promotions will have effect from the 7th February, 1883, except where it has been otherwise stated.

The 18th April 1883.

No. 1110 G.—Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, c.s., Officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, with effect from the 29th March 1883.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 18th April 1883.

No. 361.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 26 and 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf; and in supersession of Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1520, dated 5th March 1875, and all other Notifications on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following directions:—

- I.—When in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act is less than Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by adhesive stamps only. Such adhesive stamps shall either be the adhesive stamps bearing the words "Court Fees," at present in use, or adhesive stamps of any different shape, size or pattern, bearing the words "Court Fees," which may hereafter be issued for use, in supersession of, or in addition to, the adhesive stamps now in use.
- II.—When in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act amounts to or exceeds Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by impressed stamps bearing the words "Court Fees," adhesive stamps being only employed to make up fractions of less than Rs. 10.
- III.—If in any case the amount of the fee chargeable under the said Act involves a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.
- IV.—This Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st June 1883.

The 20th April 1883.

No. 353.—The following Corrigendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

P. A. A. C.

PAGE 267,

Section 21 (b).

For "aggregate allowances," substitute "aggregate salary."

No. 405.—Mr. E. Rule assumed charge of his duties as Deputy Comptroller General, Treasury Account Branch, before noon on the 11th April 1883.

No. 443.—Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, Officiating Post Master General, Madras, having been granted furlough out of India for eight months, and Mr. Charles Falkiner MacCartie, m.c.s., having been appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Madras, these officers respectively made over and received charge of the duties of the appointment after noon on the 10th April 1883.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th April 1883.

No. 340.—The clause stated at foot of this Notification of Rule XIII of the Rules made in pursuance of the Treaties concluded by the British Government with the Maharajahs of Jaipur and Jodhpur regarding the Sambhar Salt Lake, and published in the *Gazette of India* under the Notification of the Home Department, No. 4 (Salt), dated the 1st January 1871, is hereby cancelled:—

"Any male offender convicted of a breach of Rule V may, in lieu of any other punishment to which he is liable under these Rules, be punished with whipping in the manner and subject to the precautions prescribed by the law for the time being in force in British Territory relating to the infliction of corporal punishment."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th April, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 210.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer, appointed by the Secretary of State as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in view to his appointment to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his arrival in India:—

Lieutenant L. H. Reid, Manchester Regiment.

No. 211.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieutenant E. H. Bennett, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Lieutenant S. Fraser, Middlesex Regiment.

Lieutenant F. C. Rynd, Welsh Regiment.

Lieutenant T. Quin, Manchester Regiment.

Lieutenant R. H. Dawson, Manchester Regiment.

Lieutenant C. Chamier, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

No. 212.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieutenant A. Wilson, Manchester Regiment.

Lieutenant M. T. Shewen, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant C. H. Macdonald, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

No. 213.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

In G. G. O. No. 143 of 1883, for “2nd March, 1883,” read 5th March, 1883.

No. 214.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS—

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon W. Lamb, Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, Bombay, to officiate as General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations in India, *vice* Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon J. H. B. Hallen, on furlough. Dated 13th April, 1883.

No. 215.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Stewart, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command (on special duty), to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel J. W. McQueen, c.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, appointed Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Major C. McK. Hall, Wing Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Stewart, and to officiate as Commandant.

The above appointments to have effect from the 6th January, 1883.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 216.—ESTABLISHMENTS—

Anup Sing, Rai Bahadoor, late Station Gomasta, Meean Meer, having been dismissed from the service of Government, it is hereby notified that he is disqualified for further employment under Government.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 217.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major (Brevet Colonel) E. F. Chapman, c.B., R.A., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, (m. c.) for 182 days, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876 and clause 73, India Army Circulars, 1880.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. B. Hanna, Bengal S. C., Assistant Quarter Master General, (m. c.) for one year, under rule XIV, clause 1, of the regulations of 1868.

Captain H. FitzG. Stevens, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 42nd Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. A. Roberts, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 14th Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875. (This cancels the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 159 of 1883.)

Lieutenant J. M. Carpendale, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 218.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. Rowband, Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for two days, with effect from the 28th November, 1882, in extension of privilege leave, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 219.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. K. Macquoid, Madras S. C., Commandant, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India (m. c.) from the 28th December, 1882, to 31st March, 1883, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 220.—Lieutenant J. G. Morris, Bengal S. C., is granted furlough without pay for two days, with effect from the 22nd November, 1882, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 473 of 1882.

No. 221.—Lieutenant G. B. Renny, Bengal S. C., Assistant Military Accountant, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for 182 days, with effect from the 13th March, 1883, under rule X of the regulations of 1875, the first 61 days being on full staff pay under subsidiary rule III.

No. 222.—The undermentioned officers have, been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. O’L. L. Prendergast, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Major F. Coddington, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 91 days.

Major A. C. Padday, R.E., (m. c.) for six months.

Major R. P. Davis, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Captain G. Hildebrand, R.E., (m. c.) for six months.

Captain C. F. Vyse, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for nine months.

Lieutenant E. W. Cunliffe, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant G. W. Younghusband, Bengal S. C., (u. p. a.) without pay for six months.

Surgeon J. E. C. Ferris, (p. a.) for six months.

Honorary Lieutenant J. Brown, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 223.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

“London Gazette,” dated the 16th March, 1883, page 1489.

“INDIA OFFICE;

16th March, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Sidney George Hall, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 14th September, 1880.”

* * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 20th March, 1883, page 1535.

"INDIA OFFICE;
20th March, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Military Forces being permitted to retire from the Service :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frank Horsley, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 2nd February, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Willoughby-Osborne, of the Bengal Army. Dated 21st February, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Henry Stoton, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 7th February, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Chisholm, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1883.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Graham Birch, of the Bengal Army. Dated 13th January, 1883.

Brigade Surgeon Robert Dempster, of the Madras Army. Dated 28th February, 1883.

Surgeon-Major Horace Day, M.D., of the Bombay Army. Dated 4th March, 1883.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frank Horsley, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 2nd February, 1883.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Henry Stoton, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 7th February, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Chisholm, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1883.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Graham Birch, of the Bengal Army. Dated 13th January, 1883.

To be Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Sir Alexander Christison, Bart., M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 24th November, 1882.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade Surgeon Hunter Adam, of the Madras Army. Dated 31st December, 1882.

To be Brigade Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major John Berry White, of the Bengal Army. Dated 15th July, 1882.

Surgeon-Major Thomas Edmonstone Charles, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 18th September, 1882."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 224.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Francis William Grant,—20th April, 1883.

Major Francis Newland Martin Maynard,—20th April, 1883.

Indian Local Service.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort, late 4th European Bengal Light Cavalry,—4th April, 1883.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Robert Morris, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General J. G. Halliday, Madras Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 8th January, 1883.

No. 225.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified :—

Major-General C. T. Aitchison, C.B., Bombay, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals; Colonel R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I., V.C., Bombay, is placed on the list of Major-Generals,

in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieutenant-General J. G. Halliday, Madras Infantry, on the 8th January, 1883.

Colonel J. Doran, C.B., Bengal, is placed on the list of Major-Generals;

Major C. A. Baylay, Bengal, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels,

in consequence of the death of Major-General C. R. Strinforth, Madras Cavalry, on the 4th February, 1883.

No. 226.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Sub-Conductor Thomas Jameson to be Conductor; Sergeant George Cooper to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor G. Pinkstone, pensioned, with effect from the 2nd March, 1883.

No. 227.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Native Infantry.

Subadar Shaick Nizamooddeen to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Munbode, deceased; Jemadar Juggernaut Dooby to be Subadar, *vice* Munbode, deceased; Havildar Behari Sookul to be Jemadar, *vice* Juggernaut Dooby, promoted,—28th January, 1883.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 228.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Richard Sanderson Simonds, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd February, 1883, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 229.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Isham Wheeler, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th April, 1883, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April 1883.

No. 96.—With reference to Military Department General Order No. 116, dated 2nd March

1883, Colonel H. F. Hancock, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class II, and Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways to the Government of Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Director General of Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., or until further orders.]

No. 97.—Mr. E. A. Lee, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is temporarily transferred to the Accounts Branch, with the temporary rank of an Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 17th April 1883.

No. 98.—Mr. W. B. Reynolds, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa

Railway, is promoted from Class IV to Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1883.

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th April 1883.

No. 99.—Mr. E. R. McGrath, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is reduced to Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from this date.

No. 100.—Mr. H. E. Thompson, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is reduced to Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from this date.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor-General

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

April, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1883.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

An Act to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876.

[First publication.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876; III of 1876.
Preamble. It is hereby enacted as follows :—

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th

The British Burma Labour Law, 1876, is repealed.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th April, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII of 1883.

An Act to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island.

WHEREAS the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island have been transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and attached to the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

And whereas the Little Cocos Island, when subject to the administration of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, formed portion of a scheduled district under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and was subject to the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876;

And whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and in the Preparis Island should be the same as that in the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws Act, 1883: and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. All enactments which, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, were in force in the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands, shall be deemed to have come into force in the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands on that day; and all enactments which, on that day, were in force in those Islands and not in that District, shall be deemed to have been repealed on and from that day in those Islands.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in those Islands before the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, and still pending, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may direct, and, save as directed in this section, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

4. On and from the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, the Little Cocos Island shall be deemed to have been removed from the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and to have ceased to be a scheduled district.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th APRIL 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—With the exception of slight showers in two districts of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and in four districts of Bengal, there has been no rain in Northern India nor in the Central India States. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies there has been some rain in a few places, and a slight fall is also reported from two districts of Rajputana and from Mysore. In Assam the rainfall has been more or less general throughout the province.

In the Madras Presidency standing crops are generally good; cotton, sugarcane, and dry grains are still being harvested and a fair yield is expected. In the Bombay Presidency land is being prepared for *khari* sowings in parts, and planting of sugarcane still continues in one or two places. In Bengal the *rabi* harvest is almost over, and has yielded a fair crop; tea prospects are reported as backward owing to drought, and rain is wanted in Bengal proper for *boro* paddy, indigo, and other crops on the ground. In the North-Western Provinces the *rabi* harvest is almost completed, and the outturn is stated to be satisfactory; the new grain is coming into the markets and the price of barley has fallen. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest is either commencing or in progress, and generally with good prospects. Prospects are also good in the Central Provinces, where the harvest is practically over, and the grain is being prepared for the markets. In Assam ploughing for *ahu* still continues. In Mysore and Coorg standing crops are in good condition, and in the Nizam's territories preparations of *khari* sowings are in progress. In Rajputana and the Central India States the prospects of the crops are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 18th)		
Bellary ...	22 (average of three stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest sugarcane, wheat, and cotton, outturn average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest cotton, yield between 6 and 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	6 (one station)	Standing crops cotton and <i>ragi</i> thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops generally good, but castor, cotton, and paddy diseased in parts; harvest Bengal gram, later maize, <i>cumboo</i> , <i>cholum</i> , cotton, paddy, &c., outturn one-eighth to three-quarters; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn half; small-pox and measles prevail; cholera abating; cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	.....	Standing crops, except cotton in parts of one taluk, require rain; harvest paddy, outturn average in one and above average in three taluks; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue; fever more general.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , groundnut, gingelly seed, <i>rolagu</i> , black gram and horse gram, outturn below average; cholera continues.
Madura ...	9 (one station)	Standing crops failing in parts; harvest paddy; fever and cholera continue in parts.
Malabar ...	9.3 (average of eleven stations).	Third crop paddy progressing in parts; cholera in one taluk and small-pox in all.
Travancore ...	.....	Cultivation in progress; fever continues.
Bombay—(April 18th)		
Karachi ...	.....	River at Kotri on 16th, 3 feet 8 inches against 8 feet 4 inches on same date last year; <i>rabi</i> harvesting continues; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas; small-pox prevalent in the following localities in Karachi—Baghadi lines, old town Machi Miani, Rambagh, and Dadu Bazaar quarters, 15 fresh cases, 3 deaths from 10th to 14th instant, total to latter date 469 cases, 115 deaths, remaining sick 85; also 39 cases, 5 deaths in 8 villages in districts; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 24, 32 and 34, in Kotri 30, 32 and 50, in Ghorabari 20, 44 and 44, and in Shahbandar 22, 44 and 44 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting nearly completed; weather continues unseasonably sultry; small-pox in seven, fever in four, and cattle-disease in five talukas; wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 38, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Planting of sugarcane and sowing of maize progressing; cattle-disease and cholera in Sanand; wheat 27½ and <i>bajri</i> 31 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> nearly completed; small-pox continues in Naosari and Baroda; <i>bajri</i> 31½ and common rice 24½ lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat	.....	Preparations of <i>kharif</i> continue; small-pox in Balsar, Pardi, and Surat, daily average deaths 4; <i>juari</i> 42 and <i>nagli</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Násik	.....	Weather very warm, thermometer 97°; cholera continues, deaths in Násik 20 and taluka 32, it has appeared in Sinnar and Igatpuri talukas, 2 and 4 fatal cases respectively; wheat 28½, <i>bajri</i> 33½, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	.....	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 11th to 16th, and 4° warm on 17th; vapour in air in excess of normal from 11th to 15th, afterwards in defect of normal; abnormal wind southerly from 11th to 16th, and northerly on 17th; distant lightning on the morning of 13th.
Poona	Duststorm and slight shower on 14th.	<i>Bajri</i> 42 and <i>juari</i> 54 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	'03 in Nagar	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; cattle-disease in Nagar, Parner, and Karjat talukas; 4 deaths from cholera in taluka Parner; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 51 lbs. in Akola; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 54 lbs. in Shrigonda, minimum 42 lbs. in Kopergaon.
Sholapur	.....	Cattle-disease in Sholapur town and in three villages in Karmala taluka; <i>juari</i> 66 lbs. 9 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 55 lbs. 34 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	.....	Harvesting of late crops and cotton picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water in nine villages of Nargund; locusts in Dharwar; small-pox in one taluka; fever in two talukas; rice minimum 30 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	.....	Second crop harvest continues; planting sugarcane; preparing ground for monsoon crop; small-pox in three talukas and one petta; cattle-disease subsiding; fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15 seers per rupee; weather warm and cloudy.
Rajkot	.....	General health good; weather seasonable in Rajkot; measles in Rajkot town; cholera continues in Katda Nayani, Und, and Lodhika thanas; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 36 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Heavy rain in Athni taluka of Belgaum district, slight in three other talukas of that district and in Nagar, Poona, and Jacobabad; locusts in Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Satara; scarcity of drinking-water continues in portions of Nargund taluka of Dharwar; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease still in a few districts.
Bengal—(April 18th)		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather dry and hot; prospects of crops generally good, but rain much wanted; prices steady; general health good; cattle-disease abating.
Dacca	Nil	Weather hot and dry; harvesting of pulses, safflower, and mustard continues; prospects of standing crops not good for want of rain; <i>sessamum</i> , early rice, and jute being sown.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	.....	No crops on the ground; low lands being prepared for <i>amun</i> paddy; public health on the whole good.
Moorsheadabad	Nil	<i>Boro</i> rice doing well; fields being prepared for <i>bhadai</i> crop; cutting of winter crops finished; public health on the whole good; cases of small-pox and cholera reported from some places.
Rajahahyo	Nil	Weather hot, and no sign of rain; rain much wanted for <i>boro</i> rice and for sowing of <i>aus</i> rice; cholera reported, but not increasing.
Burdwan	Nil	Weather hot and dry; rain wanted; cholera abated.
Rungpore	'26	Weather hot; prospects of crops good; more rain wanted; sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy still going on; public health good.
Bhagálpur	Nil	Prospects good; fields being ploughed for paddy, which is now being sown on low lands; prices rising slightly; general health good; small-pox decreasing.
Purneah	Nil	Early crops sown, but threatened with loss for want of rain; public health good.
Patna	Nil	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops about to be completed; public health good.
Durbhunga	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> harvest good; prices stationary; public health generally good.
Hazáribágh	Nil	Weather hot; no crops on the ground; mango promises well; cattle-disease reported; general health good.
Cuttack	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy; ploughing in progress; <i>dalua</i> rice and wheat being harvested; sugarcane being planted; public health generally good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fell in Rungpore, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, and Cooch Bihar on the 13th, and did some good; want of rain felt throughout Bengal proper, especially for cultivation of autumn crops in Darjeeling; tea prospects backward, owing to drought; <i>boro</i> paddy, indigo, and other crops on the ground are also in want of rain in some places; <i>rabi</i> harvest almost over, and has yielded a fair crop on the whole in Chota Nagpore and Sonbhadra Pergunnahs; <i>mohra</i> culture generally good; sporadic cases of cholera reported from several places, and of small-pox from some in Nuddea; fever and cholera again increasing, and in Chittagong hill tracts fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 17th)	No rain	A few isolated cases of cholera in the city and environs; crops good, except mustard; sugarcane planting going on.
Allahabad („ 18th)	.....	Settled hot weather; slight small-pox as before; prices steady; fall in <i>bagri</i> .
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	.....	Weather fine; harvest nearly completed, outturn generally good; some small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
Jhānsi ( „ „ )	.....	Weather seasonable; winnowing and threshing of crops in progress; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; small-pox still prevalent.
Agra („ 17th)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; small-pox in five and fever in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Harvest approaching completion; prices tending to fall; health of people and cattle continues good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Heat increasing, strong westerly wind, duststorm on 14th, no hail; health good; harvest in full progress; new barley in the market, price fallen to 35 seers; wheat stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	No rain	Wheat crop somewhat injured; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices rising.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Strong hot west wind; <i>rabi</i> outturn satisfactory; on the whole general health good.
Partabgarh ( „ „ )	.....	Prices have undergone but slight alterations; harvest over; sugarcane being planted but; general health good.
Sitapur ( „ „ )	.....	All the crops are nearly cut, except in <i>tarai</i> lands; prices fluctuating; small-pox in three tahsils.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Harvesting going on; prospects good; public health good; prices stationary.
Rae Bareli („ 16th)	.....	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> harvesting continues; small-pox and fever still lingering; supplies abundant; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 17th)	No rain	Small-pox in town and in two parganas; <i>rabi</i> nearly harvested; extra crops, sugarcane, and indigo being sown; markets well supplied with food-grain; prices stationary.
Farukhabad ( „ „ )	.....	Weather seasonable; prices steady; small-pox still prevalent in mild form; cattle-disease reported from three tahsils; crops nearly all cut.
Punjab—(April 17th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Health fair; small-pox continues; reaping in progress, average yield expected; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices almost stationary.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good; harvest expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good; harvesting commenced; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good; harvesting commenced; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health and condition of crops good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Fever in Kahuta and Fattahjang continues; a few cases of disease among sheep and goats in Pindi Gheb and Murree; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good; harvest commenced; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices almost stationary.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 18th)	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; harvesting almost completed; small-pox and cattle-disease in places; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather getting warmer; threshing and winnowing in progress; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	.....	No report received.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot, with occasional duststorms; threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices of wheat fallen; rice risen.
Hoshangabad (Apl. 17th)	.....	Weather seasonable, with high winds; winnowing in progress; 19 cases of small-pox, 4 deaths; prices stationary.
Raipur („ 14th)	.....	Weather very warm; all crops gathered in; small-pox in Ding tahsil; prices falling.
Sambalpur („ 12th)	.....	Weather hot; sugarcane coming on well; fever and ague prevail; prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good; 219 cases small-pox, 29 deaths; prices steady.
British Burma—		
(April 14th)—		
Akyab ...	Nil	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather hot; crop prospects good; small-pox slightly prevalent; fever in Sambalpur; prices steady.
		Total rainfall 1.35 inches; 54 cases of cholera in town, of which 22 fatal; 7 deaths from cholera and 7 from small-pox in districts, cattle-disease in one township.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Rangoon ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 4.53 inches; 6 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	.....	Public health good in town; 38 deaths from cholera in district; cattle-disease in three townships.
Prome ...	.....	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1.65	Total rainfall 2.69 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; 272 deaths of cattle in three townships.
Toungoo ...	1.28	Total rainfall 2.26 inches; 3 deaths from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera prevalent in Akyab town and slightly in part of Kyaukphyoo, Thonegwa, and Bassein, and more small-pox in Akyab, Kyaukphyoo, Rangoon, and Toungoo, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease considerable in Amherst, slight in Akyab, Pegu, Bassein, and Henzada; weather hot, but seasonable.
Assam—		
Gauhati (April 17th)	1.32	Weather getting warm; cattle-disease reported from subdivision; no cholera during the week; weather favourable for <i>ahu</i> crop.
Sylhet (" 18th)	.22	Rain wanted now for <i>boro</i> paddy and to help ploughing; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease reported.
Cachar (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very hot; public health still indifferent; many cases of small-pox and cholera, but not fatal; no cattle-disease reported; common rice 22½ seers per rupee; rain is very much wanted for ploughing and for tea.
Dibrugarh (" ")	Occasional showers; 3.33.	Ploughing for <i>ahu</i> ; cholera in North Lakhimpur and neighbourhood of Dibrugarh; small-pox abating.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 18th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	11 at Tumkur	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	.48	More rain much needed in North Coorg for coffee blossom; the <i>rysak</i> rice crop has come into ear in the Surlabinad; price of food-grains stationary; small-pox prevalent in the Nanjarajapatna taluk and fever in Mercara taluk.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General health and prospects good; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad— (April 18th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather rather hot; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings are going on.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Central India States— (April 18th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather warm; health good.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot; health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Nemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Weather warm; small-pox still continues; wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Agar ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good; opium has been collected.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 18th)	.....	Weather warm and seasonable.
Sirohi (" 15th)	.....	Weather seasonable, heat not excessive; wells full; health good; small-pox in some villages; crop prospects good.
Marwar (" 13th)	.....	Tanks all empty; water obtained from wells with difficulty; health good, though small-pox and other abnormal sickness prevail to some extent; crops being cut; weather partially cloudy, heat intense; hot winds commenced; prices stationary.
Meywar ( " " )	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather cloudy.
Haroti (" 14th)	.....	Days hot, nights cold; prices steady; health good.
Jhallawar (" 11th)	.....	Hot and sultry; health good.
Ajmere (" 17th)	.....	Harvest progressing satisfactorily; weather seasonable.
Jeypore (" ")	Drops	Full average harvest expected; wheat selling at 15½ and barley at 19 seers per rupee; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwar (April 17th)	Slight rain	Harvest continues; health good; wheat 20, barley 27½, <i>bajri</i> 25, <i>juari</i> 28½, and gram 28½ seers per rupee.
Nepal—(April 12th)		
Katmandu ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good; weather sultry.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 87.

The Council met at Government House on Monday, the 12th March, 1883.

PRESENT: •

- ✓ His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
- ✓ His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
- ✓ Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
- ✓ The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
- ✓ The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- ✓ The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
- ✓ The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
- ✓ The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
- ✓ The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
- ✓ The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
- ✓ The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
- ✓ The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
- ✓ The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.
- ✓ The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be referred to a Select Committee consisting of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert, Reynolds and Evans, the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Darbhanga, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Mover.

He said that the Council were aware of the circumstances under which his hon'ble colleague, Mr. Ilbert, had introduced the Bill on the 2nd of March, and he (SIR STEUART BAYLEY) could only congratulate the Council and himself that his enforced absence from here had transferred to Mr. Ilbert's hands the duty which he had so admirably performed. After the clear and elaborate statement which Mr. Ilbert had made on the 2nd March, as to the necessity for legislating, and on the principles of the Bill, SIR STEUART BAYLEY did not at present propose to say anything more on the subject, but he would reserve to himself the right to answer the objections which may be made in the course of the debate, which objections, he had no doubt, would be numerous. But he had just one word to say pertinent to the motion before the Council. He was at liberty to say that it was the intention of His Excellency the Viceroy to appoint to this Council a representative of the planting interests in Bihár, Mr. Gibbon, and on his being gazetted, and if he agreed, and if the Council agreed, he would be appointed to the Select Committee, and that hereafter, when vacancies occurred in the Council, as would be the case next year, it would probably be expedient to strengthen the Committee by the appointment of

additional members who might fill those vacancies. Although the Bill will now be referred to a Select Committee, the Committee would not meet till next November, but during the Simla session criticisms would be received from the Bengal Government, and from the associations and individuals concerned; and those criticisms, when received, would from time to time be circulated to the members of the Committee for their consideration, and he hoped that, when the Council re-assembled in Calcutta, they should, by this means, clear a good deal of ground, and enable the Council to set to work at once.

His Highness the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DARBHANGÁ then said :—“ My Lord, it is not without considerable diffidence that I submit my views on the Bill which affects all classes of people.

“ It is now more than six years that it was proposed by Sir Richard Temple to change the present law of landlord and tenant, and as the Government has already made up its mind to change the law, it would be useless for me to say that this Bill ought not to be introduced. But I might safely say that, as far as Bihár is concerned, no change in the present law is needed: neither the raiyats nor the zamíndárs have asked for a change, and that in itself is sufficient proof that no change is needed. The zamíndárs certainly do not wish to get any further facilities for the collection of their rents, and the tenants also do not complain of any oppression by the zamíndárs.

“ A great deal has been said about the oppression of zamíndárs in Bihár, and I doubt not that in Bihár there are a few bad zamíndárs as well as a few bad raiyats. But it is most unjust to think that all the Bihár zamíndárs, as a class, are oppressive. That there was a great deal of oppression in former days I do not deny, but Mr. Reynolds, after his last tour, was able to say that things have quite changed of late.

“ Illegal distraint used in former days to be common, but that is now almost a thing of the past. The zamíndárs now have sufficient knowledge of law to know that by illegal distraint they render themselves liable to criminal prosecutions, and the raiyats also know how to protect themselves, and they are not now at all likely to let a zamíndár distraint their crops illegally. Besides, though the former system of distraint was certainly illegal, it was not necessarily oppressive. The Government itself, as the guardian of two of the largest proprietors in Bihár, was obliged to have recourse to this illegal system of distraint up to 1876. In the Darbhangá Ráj, when under the Court of Wards, it used to be considered the proper thing to distraint the raiyats' crops without serving them with formal notices. It was in 1876, however, that steps were taken to introduce a system of legal distraint, and I am happy to say that the system of illegal distraint has now entirely disappeared throughout Bihár, and this is simply owing to the good example set by Sir Richard Temple and my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley. It would therefore be unjust now to call the zamíndárs of Bihár oppressive, and I hope I may be excused for having gone out of the way to say a few words in justification of the zamíndárs of Bihár, who have already been more than sufficiently abused in the report of the Rent Commission for carrying on a system of distraint which, though illegal, was not oppressive, and which the Government itself was carrying out until lately.

“ I will now say a few words on the subject of occupancy tenures in Bihár. The zamíndárs, as a body, are not averse to the cultivators acquiring this right. It gives the raiyats a permanent interest in their lands, and they are, therefore, more likely to increase the value of their lands. But the Bill does not create this right in favour of the actual cultivators. On the other hand, it distinctly says that the sub-lessees, who after all are the actual cultivators of the soil, are not to acquire rights of occupancy. The actual cultivator is not to acquire the right unless he happens to pay in his rent direct to the zamíndár, and he is to be perfectly at the mercy of his middleman. This seems to me to be perfectly anomalous, and it would be a better proposal that a raiyat who is not an actual cultivator should not be allowed to acquire right of occupancy. Unless some such provision is made, we are bound to create a set of occupancy

tenants, who are not the actual cultivators, but middlemen, and these middlemen would be in a far better position to oppress the cultivator than the much abused zamíndárs. The zamíndárs have to deal with those raiyats whose names are registered in the village papers, but these middlemen will have to deal with people who have in most cases no documentary evidence to prove that they are the actual cultivators. Then there is another provision of the Bill which concerns the zamíndár more directly—I mean the provision which debars the raiyats from contracting against their rights of occupancy. Such contracts are but seldom made. A zamíndár might especially wish to have a piece of land all to himself, though it might not necessarily be his *zarat* or *khámár* land. I might be a jungle or a preserve, and supposing he was to lease out a part or the whole of this plot, on condition that at some future time it is to be given back to him, is he to be prevented from the use of his land for ever? Then, again, zamíndárs very often plant trees on their lands, and lease out the ground to raiyats to grow crops for a certain number of years, and, in most cases, at very low rates, on the condition of regaining possession of the lands when the trees grow up, and the raiyats gladly take such lands on short leases. Are these raiyats supposed to acquire rights of occupancy? Then, again, why provide for a right of occupancy against any contract to the contrary? Such a provision does away with the freedom of parties to contract. Parties understand their own interest better, and it is idle for the legislature to affect to protect their interests. To secure some personal benefit, a raiyat may very well give up his rights under the law, but if the provisions of the Bill are passed into law they would not be able to secure such advantages for themselves.

“I am glad to see that the Bill proposes to do away with the law which entitled the tenants to acquire rights of occupancy only when they could prove that they were in the possession of an identical piece of land. There would be little harm done to the zamíndárs if, where raiyats occupy different lands in different years, the right of occupancy is allowed to spring up in respect of a particular quantity of land held for a certain number of years. But the Bill goes on further, and provides that if a raiyat occupies a very small quantity of land, and in respect of that quantity acquires a right of occupancy, such right would attach to all land which he may hold within the estate for however short a period. This is certainly unfair.

“About the proposed facilities for the collection of rents, I must confess that the position of the zamíndárs would be much worse if the proposed changes are carried out. The Rent Commission had proposed to abolish the system of distraint altogether. The new Bill has effected a compromise in this respect between the suggestion of the Rent Commission and the existing law; but I am confident that the proposed mode of distraint through the Civil Court, and the deposit of the proceeds for a month, would frustrate the very object of distraint, which is only had recourse to as a mode of speedy realization of rents. The present mode of distraint is the best and most speedy way of collecting rents. The proposed law, however, in a way abolishes distraint altogether. It burdens the zamíndár with the cost of an application to the Civil Court on stamp-paper, as well as with the expenses of paying lawyers; whereas now he has practically no expenses to incur. Illegal distraints are no doubt objectionable, but, as I have already said, it is only a very short time ago that the Government even used to resort to this illegal system in managing the Court of Wards’ estates. This shows clearly that though illegal the distraint never operated as a hardship. It would, therefore, be most undesirable to change the present law, especially as the raiyats and zamíndárs have begun to know the law, and there has been absolutely no complaint by the raiyats that this instrument is used by the zamíndárs illegally, or as a means of oppression. It has been said that the law of distraint is an off-shoot of the English law. It may be so. But then how is it that you find in Nipál, which has had less to do with Foreigners than any other State in India, that distraint has been carried on for certainly more than a hundred years?

“Now I come to the most important point of the Bill—I mean the question about the enhancement of rents. The Bill proposes fixing tables of rates for

manent Settlement was financially a mistake, but in those days it saved the public treasury. The Company's treasury was on the verge of insolvency; their territories were threatened by powerful enemies; on one side an adventurous European rival was plotting, and on the other mighty Native Chiefs were arrayed against the Company; it was then a question of the continuance of English supremacy in the East; on the other hand the land-revenue, on account of varying assessment, could not be regularly collected. It was at this juncture the Permanent Settlement was made.

"Ninety years have elapsed since this settlement was concluded. Within that period we have seen what changes, what commercial and material changes, have taken place, and how the jungle which then covered the land has been removed and cultivation has been introduced; what financial prosperity has since succeeded the insolvency to which Mr. Pattle referred, and how active has been the national industry. I will not say that these results have been achieved wholly through the agency of the Permanent Settlement, but I do not hesitate to say that it has contributed greatly to the consummation of the changes which we now contemplate with so much satisfaction. It is well known that one of the charges brought against the Bengal land system is that it has involved the Government in an unnecessary sacrifice of prospective revenue. But, my Lord, if an examination of the development of the finances of these Provinces were made, it would be seen that in no other Province has the public revenue progressed so satisfactorily as in Bengal, and that whatever sacrifice was made by the Permanent Settlement of the public demand in Bengal has been more than made up by the enormous indirect increase of the revenue from many sources. This was particularly pointed out in the Duke of Argyll's despatch on the Road Cess.

"I now come to the position of the zamíndárs before or at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The name of Mr. Francis is well known in history as one of the colleagues of Warren Hastings in the administration of India. When he was in this country, the question of the land settlement occupied the attention of the Government, and enquiries were set on foot as to the position of the persons who were then known by the name of zamíndárs. Mr. Francis in a Minute, dated 22nd January, 1876, or rather in a note to that Minute, wrote:—

'The inheritable quality of the lands is alone sufficient to prove that they are the property of the zamíndárs, taluqdárs and others, to whom they have descended by a long course of inheritance. The right of the Sovereign is founded on conquest, by which he succeeds only to the state of the conquered Prince; unless, in the first instance, he resolves to appropriate or transfer all private property, by an act of power, in virtue of his conquest. So barbarous an idea is equally inconsistent with the manners and policy of the British nation. When the Moguls conquered Bengal, there is no mention, in any historical account, that they dispossessed the zamíndárs of this land, though it is frequently observed that where they voluntarily came in and submitted to the new Government, they were received with marks of honour, and that means were used to gain and secure their attachment.'

"These were the men whom the British Government, on the first acquisition of this country, found in possession of the land. Mr. Francis admits that the Muhammadan Government always recognized their position and rights, and in fact did all they could to gain and secure their attachment. I do not know whether many members of this Council have read that curious book called, I believe, the 'Four great zamíndárs of Bengal', by Mr. Rouse. It is now out of print, but it is a very interesting and useful book. It contains good deal of information about the Permanent Settlement, about the status of landlords in those days, and gives a very interesting history of the four great families of zamíndárs in Bengal, namely, Burdwan, Dinájpur, Nattore, and Kishnagur. It also gives some account of some minor zamíndárs. I allude to this book only to show that in the days of the Permanent Settlement there were men in possession of large properties or estates, and that they were considered absolute proprietors of the soil. Now, in what light were these zamíndárs regarded by the authors of the Permanent Settlement? Were they regarded as proprietors

of the soil or not? Here is the opinion of Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth:—

‘I consider the zamíndárs as the proprietors of the soil, to the property of which they succeed by the right of inheritance, according to the laws of their own religion; and that the sovereign authority cannot justly exercise the power of depriving them of the succession, nor of altering it when there are any legal heirs. The privilege of disposing of the land by sale or mortgage is derived from this fundamental right, and was exercised by the zamíndárs before we acquired the Dívání.’

“I will give an extract from the Minute of Lord Cornwallis, dated the 18th September, 1789. He says:—

‘Mr Shore has most ably, and, in my opinion, most successfully, in his Minute, delivered in June last, argued in favour of the rights of zamíndárs to the property of the soil. But, if the value of permanency is to be withdrawn from the settlement now in agitation, of what avail will the power of his arguments be to the zamíndárs for whose rights he has contended?’

“Again, His Lordship writes:—

‘Although, however, I am not only of opinion that the zamíndárs have the best right, but from being persuaded that nothing could be so ruinous to the public interest, as that the land should be retained the property of Government, I am also convinced that, failing the claim of right of the zamíndárs, it would be necessary for the public good to grant a right of property in the soil to them, or to persons of other descriptions. I think it unnecessary to enter into any discussion of the grounds upon which their right appears to be founded.’

“So that Lord Cornwallis was deliberately of opinion that the zamíndárs were the proprietors of the soil, and that, even if their rights were questioned, still, as a matter of policy, proprietary rights should be conferred upon them. The zamíndárs before the Permanent Settlement were not only proprietors of the soil, but they actually exercised powers which legitimately belonged to the State or Sovereign; they levied duties on internal commerce, a power which, as far as I am aware, no private landlord is allowed to exercise in any civilised country. But in those days, as I have observed, the zamíndárs actually exercised that sovereign power. Lord Cornwallis justly held, on grounds of public policy, that such power should be withdrawn from the zamíndárs, and in his Minute, dated 3rd February, 1789, he wrote:—

‘I admit the proprietary rights of the zamíndárs, and that they have hitherto held the collection of the internal duties; but this privilege appears to me so incompatible with the general prosperity of the country, that, however, it may be sanctioned by long usage, I am convinced there are few who will not think us justified in resuming it.’

“And so this power was resumed—I do not say unjustly; I admit that it was very properly resumed. But I mention it to show that the zamíndárs not only exercised the powers of landlord, but even, to some extent, the sovereign power. Lord Cornwallis, as the hon’ble Council is aware, fixed the revenue demand at ten-elevenths of the gross rental, and, by way of compensation to the zamíndárs, surrendered the waste-lands to them. The Government has always recognised the right of the zamíndárs to the waste-lands, and the assurance given to them in the days of the Permanent Settlement was repeated in the subsequent Regulations. Thus, I find the following in the preamble to Regulation II of 1819:—

‘It appears to be necessary, in order to obviate all misapprehension on the part of the public officers and individuals, * * * formally to renounce all claim on the part of Government to additional revenue from lands which were included within the limits of estates for which a Permanent Settlement has been concluded, at the period when such settlement was so concluded, whether on the plea of error or fraud or on any pretext whatever.’

“Section 31 of the same Regulation states that—

‘Nothing in the present Regulations shall be considered to affect the right of the proprietors of estates for which a Permanent Settlement has been concluded, to the full benefit of all waste-lands included within the ascertained boundaries of such estates, respectively, at the period of the Decennial Settlement, and which have since been or may hereafter be, reduced to cultivation.’

“I will not allude here to the assumption sometimes made that the waste-lands should be treated in the same way as lands settled at the time of the

settlement. It should be remembered that these waste-lands were howling wildernesses at the time, and that it was left entirely to the discretion of the zamíndárs to settle them in any way they might think proper. To that question I will not advert at present. I have said that the waste-lands were given to the zamíndárs by way of compensation for the exorbitant assessment of the Permanent Settlement. The Council was doubtless well aware that the assessment was so heavy that most of the first zamíndárs, with whom the settlement was made, were literally swept away under its effects. The great house of Nattore, which, I believe, used to pay 52 lákhs of rupees of revenue, was broken up completely under the crushing effects of the heavy assessment of the Permanent Settlement. The house of Dinájpur suffered similarly, and so did the house of Bírbum and many other families. The Burdwan house was also tottering, and was only saved by the introduction of the patní system. I cannot do better than read to the hon'ble Council the remarks which no less an authority than Sir George Campbell has made on this subject in the Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. He says:—

'The Government demand was then one which left a margin of profit, but small compared with that given to zamíndárs in modern days. There was wide-spread default in the payment of the Government dues, and extensive consequent sales of estates or parts of estates for recovery of arrears under the unbending system introduced in 1793. In 1796-97, lands bearing a total revenue of sikká Rs. 14,18,756 were sold for arrears of revenue, and, in 1797-98, the revenue of land so sold amounted to sikká Rs. 22,74,076. By the end of the century the greater portions of the estates of the Nadiyá, Rajsháhí, Bishanpur, and Dinájpur Rájás had been alienated. The Burdwan estate was seriously crippled, and the Bírbum zamíndárf was completely ruined. A host of smaller zamíndárs shared the same fate. In fact it is scarcely too much to say that within the ten years that immediately followed the Permanent Settlement a complete revolution took place in the constitution and ownership of the estates which formed the subject of that settlement.'

"Now, what do these startling statements show? The Permanent Settlement, as I have shown from a quotation from Mr. Pattle, was intended to benefit the landlords as well as the State. The State derived immediate benefit by the replenishment of the treasury. The landholders, however, at the time suffered extremely. In fact, as this statement shows, most of the original zamíndárs were swept off the face of the earth by the tremendous sacrifices they were called upon to make at the time the Permanent Settlement was established. Most of the present zamíndárs have come in by investing their capital, and they have done so in perfect reliance upon the good faith of the Government.

"I have shown that the waste-lands were made over to the zamíndárs by way of compensation. Now, how were the waste-lands brought into cultivation? My object is to show what functions the zamíndárs have performed in the social economy of the country. The zamíndárs in the first place invited tenants, because in those days it was the land which sought the tenant and not the tenant who sought the land. They established villages at their own expense, and they appointed the village smith, the village barber, the village priest and other members of the village establishment, by giving them rent-free lands. They made takkávi advances to the raiyat for the cultivation of the land; they charged no rent whatever in the first instance, and subsequently levied a progressive rent as cultivation advanced, and in this way they reclaimed the jungle which covered the greater part of Bengal in the days of the Permanent Settlement. You may now go to any part of the country, and you will be struck by the smiling fields and the teeming populations which meet your eye in every direction. But, in 1793, you could hardly go a few miles from Calcutta without drums and torches to keep away wild beasts. Those who brought about these changes certainly deserved the thanks of the public.

"Now, what have the zamíndárs done in other respects? Have they been content only with the introduction of cultivation and the reclamation of waste-lands? No. As population has increased, as cultivation has extended, as civilisation has advanced, the zamíndárs have risen to the requirements of the time, and have also assisted in the execution of public works, in accordance

with the spirit of progressive time. Go through the villages and you will generally find in most of them large tanks. I am sorry to say that tanks now-a-days are not dug with the same zeal as heretofore. But you will find many old tanks dug by the zamíndárs, and there was a double motive in the execution of this work. In the first place, water was necessary for cultivation in times of drought, and, secondly, it was necessary for drinking purposes. The zamíndár wanted to foster the settlement of raiyats, and, therefore, he opened these tanks; he had also partly a religious motive in providing drinking water for the people. As this hon'ble Council knows well, among the Hindús religion supplies a strong impulse for many of their acts, and the digging of tanks was one of these. Then, as the country advanced in prosperity, there was necessity for roads, and the zamíndárs were not remiss in making them. They, in co-operation with their tenants, laid out large sums of money in making roads through different parts of the country. I will give you the example of one district only—the district of Huglí. The list which I hold in my hand does not comprise all the roads made in the district within the last few years, but it gives a good account of what has been done. These roads were made at the time of the Ferry Fund Committees which existed before the Road Cess Committee was constituted. The following is a list of the roads and bridges referred to:—

Names of the Roads and Bridges.	Lengths.	By whom constructed.
Bhastara to Tribany	16 miles	Zamíndár of Bhastara.
Jonye to the Surussutty	8 do.	Ditto of Jonye.
Jonye to Connaghur	7 do.	Ditto ditto.
Biddabatty to Gobindpore	7 do.	Singoor zamíndárs.
Biddabatty to Huripal	25 do.	Zamíndárs and F. F. Committee.
Chinsurra to Dhoneakhally	25 do.	Ditto ditto.
Huglí to Dwarbasiny	12 do.	Ditto ditto.
Pandua to Calna	18 do.	Ditto ditto.
Howrah to Jugutbullubpore	12 do.	Ditto ditto.
Metalling of the road from Serampore to Sulkea.	13 do.	Ditto ditto.
The Bally Tension Bridge . . . .	...	Ditto ditto.
Two bridges on the Dhoneakhally road .	...	Ditto ditto.
Three bridges at Nosorye, Tribany and Satgan.	...	Zamíndár of Noapara.

“Now, what has been done in Huglí has been more or less done in other districts in Bengal. If the Council will refer to the Famine Report of Sir R. Temple, they will see that the zamíndárs gave, free of cost, all the lands required for roads and tanks which were constructed during the scarcity of 1873-74. In fact, the question arose whether the Government could take over lands free of all consideration, and the learned Advocate General was of opinion that it could not. But the zamíndárs in a body refused to receive a pice for the lands they gave for those purposes.

“Now, have the zamíndárs done anything for education, in the way of establishing or promoting the establishment of schools? I have been just reading the last report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and I find that

the total amount of private contributions was nine lákhs last year, including both endowments and private subscriptions. The statement is this:—

	Government Institutions.	Aided Institu- tions.	Unaided Insti- tutions under regular in- spection.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Endowments	65,015	64,832	32,957	1,62,304
Subscriptions	14,870	6,19,205	1,11,838	7,45,913
GRAND TOTAL • . .	...	...	...	9,08,217

“ Any one who knows the sources from which these contributions usually come will admit that the bulk of it came from the pockets of the zamíndárs. In the same way, in 1881-82, the total expenditure on dispensaries was Rs. 3,74,000, and the subscriptions from the Native community amounted to Rs. 1,20,000, and it may be also said that the bulk of this money came from the zamíndárs. I ought to have said, while noticing the support which the zamíndárs have been giving generally to education, that some of the most munificent benefactions in the cause of education have come from the zamíndárs. Take, for instance, the magnificent Tagore Law Professorship Endowment at a cost of three lákhs of rupees, which was founded by the late Hon'ble Prasanna Kumar Tagore, the illustrious uncle of my friend Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. My friend the Diggiapattí Rájá has given, I believe, Rs. 1,20,000 for the Rajsháhi College; munificent donations have also been given for the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack, and for the Berhampore and Kishnagur Colleges by other zamíndárs; and I say it with much pleasure that one of our hon'ble colleagues, the Hon'ble Durga Charan Láhá, has given Rs. 50,000 towards the cause of education. I could mention many more names, but it is not necessary. I cannot, however, refrain from alluding to the many magnificent benefactions given by my friend the Mahárájá of Darbhanga, and I think it is not too much to say that the zamíndárs generally have not been deaf to the call on their purses in the cause of education. Then there was one branch of education which the zamíndárs from the first encouraged with the greatest liberality—I mean Sanscrit learning. I believe hon'ble members were aware that rent-free lands to the extent of more than a crore of rupees were assigned by the zamíndárs, of their own free-will, for the support of men professing Sanscrit learning. The great house of Nadiyá gave away in this way, I believe, the bulk of its property. These were voluntary contributions. But the zamíndárs were also subject to compulsory contributions for public purposes. I may mention, first, the dák cess. It is not necessary for me to go into the question of the dák cess, whether the zamíndár was liable to render postal service or not. It is enough, for my present purpose, to say that they were required to pay the cess. Then the zamíndárs were also liable to pay the road and public works cesses, and with them their raiyats are also liable, and the amount thus contributed by the zamíndárs annually comes to 35 lákhs of rupees. Then the zamíndárs construct embankments voluntarily, for the protection of their raiyats, and they are also liable to an embankment cess for those embankments which are maintained at their expense by the State. They are also called upon to perform certain official services. Whenever troops march through their estates they are required to provide supplies for them; whenever public officers pass their way, they also do their best to send provisions to them; whenever heinous criminal offences were committed within the limits of their estates they were required to report the same to the Police. In the days of the salt monopoly of the East India Company, the zamíndárs were made liable for the illicit manufacture of salt on their estates. Whenever statistical or economical enquiries are made the zamíndárs are required, through the Police and the Magistrates, to make reports, and

whenever any great public work has to be done their services are put into requisition. Take, for instance, the census operations. I appeal to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to say whether the Government could have carried out the census work at double the cost which was incurred if the zamíndárs had not freely offered their own services, and those of their servants, in furtherance of this great work. And they perform these public services ungrudgingly; they fully acknowledge that property has its rights as well as its duties. Then, again, the public seem to think that they have a claim on the purses of the zamíndárs for all public purposes, for whenever there is any call for money, who is it that is first appealed to? It is the zamíndár. Take, for instance, the calls made here for contributions for the relief of the sufferers from the Crimean war, the Scotch famine, the Irish famine, the Lancashire distress, and many other funds. If you examine the list of contributions, you will find that zamíndárs have always headed it; even for race stands, agricultural shows and other objects their purses have been taxed. The district officers do not hesitate to appeal to the zamíndárs whenever they have a public object in view. And in times of difficulty the zamíndárs have loyally, willingly and cheerfully placed their services at the disposal of Government. Take, for instance, the Sepoy Mutiny. Happily, the flame of the Mutiny did not extend to Bengal Proper, but it did spring up in parts of Bihár, and the Government have heartily acknowledged the loyal services which the Bihár zamíndárs rendered in that crisis. In Bengal, too, they did some service in their own way by supplying elephants and other things for which the Government applied to them. Even in fiscal emergencies the Government has not hesitated to appeal to the zamíndárs, relying on their loyalty, and with the greatest alacrity they have responded to the call. I am personally acquainted with the circumstances of one case. In 1878, there was a financial pressure, and Sir John Strachey, who was then the Finance Minister, wanted temporary accommodation to make the two ends meet. He did not desire to raise a public loan, he simply wanted a temporary accommodation, and he spoke to Sir Ashley Eden and asked him if he could secure some lakhs of rupees in that way. I was taken into confidence, and I know that several of my zamíndár friends willingly came forward with the required help. So whenever there has been any occasion for help, and whenever any appeal has been made to the zamíndárs, they have not hesitated to render every assistance in their power to the State. I may also cite the Minute of Sir R. Temple as a testimony to the services which the zamíndárs rendered to their tenantry during the great famine of 1873-74. I wish I had before me a copy of that Minute to read to the Council a few extracts from, but I am sorry to say I have not got it. I dare say that Minute has been read by most hon'ble members, and they doubtless recollect that the zamíndárs, as recorded in that Minute, remitted lakhs of rupees of their rent, suspended the payment of rent, gave takkáví advances, and afforded charitable relief to their tenantry in that crisis without any grudge, and Sir R. Temple justly complimented the zamíndárs by saying that they had nobly redeemed their character as landlords. Apart from these facts, I may tell you that, whatever disputes may here and there exist or arise between zamíndárs and raiyats, the raiyat generally looks up to the zamíndár as a protector against oppression and injustice. If a policeman troubles him he goes to the zamíndár; if a private individual assails him he goes to the zamíndár; if there is a quarrel between the raiyat and his brother, his sister or his uncle, he goes to the zamíndár for an amicable settlement of the quarrel. In fact, whenever the raiyat is in difficulty he looks up to the zamíndár for assistance, for advice, and for arbitrament. But while the zamíndár performs these functions I hope the Council will kindly bear in mind that the zamíndár does not get all the profits from the land in the shape of rent. The road cess returns show that there is a long chain of sub-infeudation in the country, and that the profits from land are largely intercepted by middlemen. When the Permanent Settlement was first made these middlemen were not in existence, except the dependent taluqdár, the istimrárdár and the mukarrarídár. But as I have shown, the pressure of the assessment was so severe that even the big house of Burdwan was tottering, and for his sake the patní system was introduced, and from that time sub-infeudation commenced. A large number of tenure-holders sprung up under

this system, and they gradually intercepted the profits from the land. I do not say that this is to be regretted, for the more wide-spread are the profits from land the better for the country, but this fact should be borne in mind, because it was generally thought that all the profits from land were monopolized by the zamíndárs. On this point Sir R. Temple, in the Administration Report of Bengal, for 1875-76, wrote:—

• ‘The material advancement of the sub-proprietors, the raiyats and the peasantry in Eastern Bengal has been mentioned with satisfaction on former occasions. A remarkable illustration has been afforded by the detailed inquiries which are being made for the valuation of the lands in the deltaic district of Bákirganj. It appears from the road cess returns that the rent-roll payable to the intermediate tenure-holders is often twelve, twenty or fifty times the rent paid to the superior landlord. It seems probable that not less than a crore of rupees (assumed as equal to one million sterling) are annually paid in rent in this district, and that the value of the agricultural produce of the district can hardly be less than five millions sterling annually, and may be much more. The returns, moreover, while they show the prosperous condition of the tenure-holders and other middlemen, show also how the profits of the land are slipping out of the hands of the zamíndárs, who have permanently alienated their interests in the soil, and, in many cases, have fallen into the position of needy annuitants.’

“So that the zamíndár did not monopolize the profit from the land which constituted rent.

“Now, I have gone to this length to show who the zamíndárs were, what functions they performed in the social and administrative economy of the country, and what services they have rendered to society and to the State, only with a view to impress upon the members of this hon’ble Council the propriety of showing some consideration to men who were so useful to the country. I do not believe that those who perform such important functions will not receive due consideration at the hands of this Council in dealing with the law of landlord and tenant. If they have performed such useful and beneficent functions, have they no claim to your generous consideration; and are they not entitled to have their rights duly recognised by the State and the legislature? The hon’ble and learned Law Member, in introducing the Bill, said that the zamíndárs were in no sense absolute proprietors of the soil; that, according to the definition of owner in certain English Statutes, he apprehended that the zamíndárs were no better than managers or trustees or limited owners of the land. I will, with your Lordship’s permission, read one short extract from the hon’ble member’s speech. He said:—

‘In the first place, the term, as applied to land, has no technical meaning in English law, and if you were to ask an English lawyer what were the rights in the soil of a proprietor of land, he would probably tell you that you were using loose and popular language, and would beg you to make your meaning more precise and clear. In the next place, the term was freely applied to the zamíndárs of Bengal and other persons of the same class in Regulations and other official documents of a date anterior to 1793, and, therefore, could not possibly be taken as indicating or, to use a technical term, connoting rights created at that date. And, thirdly, the term, though, as I have said, it has no technical meaning in England, has acquired a very definite meaning in the settlement literature of British India. It means, in those parts of India which are not permanently settled, the person who, whatever may be his rights on the soil, has the right of having a settlement made with him, the person, namely, whom, for purposes of land-revenue and for those purposes only, the Government find it convenient and advisable to treat as owner or proprietor of the land. Such a recognition, of course, is not inconsistent, and was never supposed to be inconsistent, with the existence of any number of other rights in any number of other persons. All such rights are simply left outstanding. The use of the term proprietor in this sense is closely analogous to the use of similar terms in English statute-law. Here, for instance, is a definition of owner taken from a recent English Act, the Public Health Act of 1875:—“Owner means the person for the time being receiving the rack-rent of the lands or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such lands or premises were let at a rack-rent.”’

“I appeal to this hon’ble Council to consider whether, when Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore effected the Permanent Settlement, they understood the words ‘proprietor of the soil’ in that sense. I have already read to the Council extracts from the Minutes of Sir John Shore and Lord Cornwallis, giving their opinion on the status of the zamíndár at the date of the Permanent Settlement, and I will now confine myself to the one point raised

namely, the legal position of the zamíndár. I dare say the hon'ble and learned Law Member will acknowledge the high authority I am going to cite. I allude to the opinion of Lord Lyndhurst,—Vol. I, Moore's Indian Appeals, p. 348—

'It is to be gleaned from these Regulations that the proprietors of lands in India had an absolute ownership and dominion of the soil, that the soil was not vested generally in the Sovereign, that proprietors did not hold it at the will of the Sovereign, but held the property as their own. * * * I think it is impossible to read those articles without coming to the conclusion that the zamíndárs and taluqdárs were owners of the soil, subject only to a tribute, and that it was the object of the Regulation to make that tribute fixed and permanent.'

"My Lord, I am no lawyer, and am, therefore, bound to accept the interpretation of the law as it may be given by the learned Law Member; but, in the face of this opinion from no less an authority than Lord Lyndhurst, I hope I may be excused if I refuse to accept even the high authority of my learned friend. If Lord Lyndhurst holds that the zamíndárs are the actual and absolute proprietors of the soil, I appeal to the Council to consider whether many of the provisions contained in the Bill are consistent with that reading of the law. For, if I understand the Bill aright, it proceeds wholly on the assumption that the zamíndárs are not owners of the soil, and, therefore, they must submit to a redistribution of property, as it were, under the operation of the proposed law. From 1793 to this day, the zamíndárs have been recognized by the Government over and over, by solemn Regulations and Acts, and also in solemn State papers, as proprietors of the soil. Even Act X of 1859 did not do away with the material incidents of proprietary right, though it recognised the occupancy-right of the tenant under the twelve years' rule; it did not take away the right of enhancement of rent, of eviction of the raiyat, and many other rights inherent in an absolute proprietor of the land. But, after the lapse of ninety years, the zamíndárs are now told, by no less an authority than the learned Law Member of your Excellency's Council, that they are not proprietors of the soil, that they were hitherto labouring under a huge delusion, and that they must prepare their minds to surrender their rights as soon as they can, that there is another class waiting to participate in the land with them; that in fact there is to be a redistribution of the landed property. I hope this hon'ble Council will seriously consider the effect of these propositions, for if I read the Bill aright it amounts to this.

"Now I come to the necessity for legislation. I at once concede that there is necessity for legislation. There has been for many years necessity for legislation. I regret much that it has taken the Government so long a time to give that relief which both the zamíndár and the raiyat have stood much in need of for so many years. From 1871 Government has been promising to simplify the law for the recovery of rent. It is well known to this Council that it was no part of the obligations of the zamíndárs to collect the road cess and public works cess for the Government. But Sir George Campbell, when he imposed the road cess, succeeded in getting the assent of the zamíndárs to collect the cess on behalf of the Government, on the understanding that the law for the recovery of rent would be simplified without delay. The zamíndárs had felt the delay in the recovery of rents as a great grievance, and they said that if the Government would give them the *quid pro quo*, they would undertake the duty of collecting the cesses. It is to be borne in mind that the zamíndárs received no remuneration whatever for the collection of the cesses either by way of percentage or in any other form; and I do not know whether any commercial community would undertake such a duty without charging commission of some kind. But the zamíndárs did not take any remuneration. They were only buoyed up by the hope that the law for the recovery of rents would be simplified. When Sir George Campbell left the arena no change was made. He made promises, but no change was effected. He made inquiries and intended to do something, but nothing was done. Then came Sir Richard Temple. He, too, saw the propriety of changing the law of procedure for the recovery of rent. He also prepared a draft Bill, but nothing was done. Then came Sir Ashley Eden. During the first two years of his rule he was very active in this

has twelve years' possession of any particular plot; so that the effect would be that the raiyat who might hold two cottahs of land in village A for twelve years will thus acquire the right of occupancy in two hundred bighás of land in villages B, C and D, though he might have had possession of the same lands for only three or four months or years. I say the extension of the right of occupancy in this form is not consistent with the principles of the rent-law of 1859, nor consistent with the proprietary rights of zamíndárs. It has been said that this provision has been rendered necessary by the recourse some zamíndárs have to shifting raiyats from plot to plot, from land to land, in order to destroy the accrual of the right of occupancy. But, as far as Bengal Proper is concerned, I am not aware of a single instance in which the zamíndár has sought to defeat the right of occupancy in this way. Those who have written on the subject, including no less an authority than Sir George Campbell, have readily admitted that this practice is not known in Bengal Proper, and yet it is to be extended to Bengal Proper under the present Bill. Now, I have said that this Bill will drive the raiyats and zamíndárs to Court at almost every step. How do I establish my position? If a raiyat is allowed to acquire an occupancy-right by the accumulation of time, if he holds different plots of land at various periods, there will be so many disputes about the calculation of periods that nothing will be practically decided without recourse to Courts.

"Then comes the question of rent. In every case the settlement of rent will be practically subject to litigation. Whether it is settled by the Court or by a special revenue-officer, it will be a legal proceeding in some form or another. Nothing can be done, as the system has been devised, by private arrangement between the zamíndár and raiyat. If the zamíndár and raiyat come to a private understanding and enter into a contract, they must go to the revenue-officer as the keeper of their conscience. If they don't come to a private understanding, they must go to Court. So they cannot act as free agents or free men; they must have recourse to litigation.

"Next comes the question of the realization of rent. Of course, if there are arrears, there must be litigation, and so on through all stages, even in matters of minor dispute. We will have, if I may be permitted to observe, a Pandora's box in the name of peace and harmony.

"I have said that the practical effect of this Bill will be the redistribution of property. If any one will carefully read through the Bill, he will see that it takes away some of the most important incidents of proprietary right. In the first place it abolishes the right of contract as regards occupancy-right. Now, what is the ground upon which this extreme proposition is based? The hon'ble and learned Law Member has produced what he thought was a horrible *kabúliyat*, and asked the Council to consider whether the legislature could conscientiously protect such a thing. I have not seen the original of that *kabúliyat*, but will consider it in the form of the translation in which it is given in the statement of the hon'ble member. I have compared it with the *kabúliyats* and *pattás* given by Government in *khás* estates, and also with the form of *kabúliyat* which the Government had at one time held up as a sample for landlords, and which the Government used to sell to the general public. I do not know whether that form is now for sale, but I find, from a notification by Government in 1875, that a form of *kabúliyat* was printed and sold for public use by the Government, and in comparing this form with the condemned form which the hon'ble member has laid before the Council, I find that there is not very material difference, except upon one point. Now, I will briefly dwell upon this subject. The first point in the *kabúliyat* to which the hon'ble member took objection was the monthly instalments. He said that 'monthly instalments were oppressive. They drive the raiyat to the money-lender before the harvest, and they enable zamíndárs to worry the raiyats by bringing suits every month, and saddling the raiyat with costs.'"

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR enquired whether this form was issued from the Bengal Office.

The hon'ble speaker stated that they were sold in the Bengal Office.

The MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DARBHANGÁ said that they were circulated in Court of Wards' estates.

The speaker continued :—" Now, if the hon'ble member had enquired, he would have known that Government revenue was formerly paid in monthly *kists*, and throughout the country rent was paid in monthly instalments, and that, subsequently, it was divided into quarterly instalments, and that in many parts of the country it is still paid in monthly instalments. So that this is no new condition, but even the payment of quarterly instalments might drive the raiyat to the money-lender, as he could not always pay before the harvest.

" I should mention that these monthly *kists* have been recognized in this country for a long time, and that even Suvankar, the Cocker of Bengal, has given, in one of his arithmetical tables, the calculation of monthly *kists*, so common was the practice. In the Government *kabúliyat*, I find that the first condition was 'in default of instalments, monthly interest at the.....per centum you shall pay.' Now this is important, because it is a sample pattá which is prescribed by the Government, and the first condition is, that if there was default so much interest must be paid. It is not necessary to go into this point at any length, but I will observe that Regulation XI of 1793, admitting this usage, imposed these *kists*, and severe penalties for default were prescribed in section two. I have said that the same condition is prescribed in the Government form of pattá. But what does the Government do in its own estates? What is the practice of Government in its own *khás maháls*? I will read some passages from the forms of leases prescribed by the Board of Revenue :—

* * ' pay the Government revenue *kist* by *kist*, according to instalments noted at the foot of this engagement. If I fail to pay the full amount of one instalment, or a part thereof, due within the year, Government shall have power, on its own authority, without the interference of Courts, to cancel any lease even before the close of the year'—*Vol. II, page 131, Form 16.*

" So here we see that the Government tells the tenant, 'if you fail to pay monthly revenue *kists*, the Government will have power, on its own authority, and without the interference of Courts, to cancel your lease even before the close of the year.' Then, again, Vol. II, page 138, 'pay the revenue *kist* by *kist* according to the *kistbandí* noted at the foot of this agreement.' So that the horrid private pattá which contains the condition about monthly instalments is not singular or *unique*.

" The next point is, 'if I fail to pay rent on a due date, I will pay interest at the rate of two pice in the rupee until the date of realization.' The remark of the hon'ble member was that thirty-one per cent. was charged in the *kabúliyat* he had read out. It was well known that this was what was usually considered or called a penal sum, and that the Courts never decreed that rate of interest, the law allowing only twelve per cent. per annum, and such a clause, the hon'ble member knows, finds place in bonds in England; here the zamíndár charges interest if the raiyat wilfully defaults. What does the Government do in its own *khás maháls* if the raiyat defaults? Here is a provision in Form 25, page 141: 'If I default * * * I may be ejected at the will of the Collector.' The zamíndár is content with interest, which the Court will never decree at more than twelve per cent. per annum; but under the form quoted, the Government, in case of default, has taken power to eject a tenant without the intervention of the Courts.

" I would ask the Council to compare the terms of the *kabúliyat* taken from Government raiyats on Government estates upon the same points. I would refer to the Board's Rules again: the tenant engages—'I shall not ask for any abatement of revenue in consequence of inundations, drought or any other calamities, and no such requests if preferred will be listened to.'—*Board's Rules, Vol. II, page 131, clause 6, Form 21.* Again, 'I shall not raise any objection to the full and punctual payment of the said revenue on the score of inundations, &c., or other accidents affecting the value of the said land or the outturn thereof, and I shall raise no claim to abatement on any such account.'—*Form K, clause 5.* It will be seen that no deduction is to be allowed to a

Now, here is one proof also of the moderation with which the zamíndárs in some districts have treated the question of rent. Then, as to the twenty per cent. maximum, it is quite true that I, in another capacity, had recommended twenty-five per cent., but I confess I am not prepared to accept the recommendation of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for twenty per cent. The proportion of rent in Bengal has varied very much. At the time of the Permanent Settlement, as I find from a Minute by Sir John Shore, it varied from one-half to three-fourths of the value of the gross produce. At the present day, the proportion has been considerably reduced by rise in the value of produce. In the Eastern districts, I am inclined to think this proportion of rent may not be unacceptable, but in the Western districts it will be strongly objected to. There, I believe, the proportion is not less than one-third. In Bihár, it is much higher, and varies, I believe, from seven to nine annas in the rupee. Therefore, the twenty per cent. maximum, if sanctioned by law, will be a source of gross injustice to many zamíndárs in these parts. When I recommended twenty-five per cent. I did not for a moment suspect that the Government would go lower down, and I observe that the Rent Commission accepted my recommendation. But it is necessary for me to add that most of the zamíndárs did not agree with me, and did not consider twenty-five per cent. fair or just. The rules which provide for the settlement of rent of the ordinary raiyat, or the tenant-at-will, will be practically a bar to enhancement. The rules have been so framed that either the ordinary raiyat or the tenant-at-will will become, by force of circumstances, an occupancy-raiyat, or will leave the land with both his pockets or hands full. Now, from the time of the Permanent Settlement, a broad distinction had always been made between *khudkásht* and *paikásht* raiyats, that was to say, between resident raiyats, and tenants-at-will. But this Bill makes away with that distinction by importing certain ideas which are entirely foreign to the land-system of this country, and which I cannot help saying have been apparently borrowed from the Irish land-law. In the first place, the ordinary raiyat or tenant-at-will, according to the customs of this country, is not entitled to compensation for improvements. This question of improvements is a very large one. In this country, if a raiyat wishes to make any substantial improvements for the purpose of cultivation or manufacture, he generally takes a long lease, and secures his right, and then makes the improvements he needs. That has been the general practice. Ordinarily few improvements are needed for the cultivation of the soil. Nature has been so bountiful that if you merely scratch the soil in many parts of the country mother earth will yield her fruit. But this Bill introduces the novel idea of compensation for improvements. Now, what are the improvements that a tenant-at-will generally makes? I should feel obliged if any hon'ble member present would kindly enlighten me on this subject. As far as I am aware, irrigation is very little needed in Bengal Proper. Embankments are here and there needed, but for the most part they are made by the zamíndár. Would you consider those little ridges which separate the fields one from the other as improvements? and would you like to give to the raiyat a new handle for litigation, by inciting him to find out improvements which had never before entered his unsophisticated mind? I again say that, by bringing in this chapter of improvements, you will simply drive the raiyat and the zamíndár to the chapter of litigation. That is one of the weapons placed in the hands of the tenant-at-will to use against the zamíndár, because, if the zamíndár must pay for improvements before he can enhance the rent of a tenant-at-will, he must perforce desist.

"But this is not all. If the tenant-at-will should refuse to pay the enhanced rent, the zamíndár must pay him ten times the amount of the proposed annual enhancement by way of compensation for disturbance, or forego the right. The tenant-at-will will, by this unnatural process of law, become an occupancy-tenant.

"Now, what right has the tenant-at-will, who is a creature of to-day or yesterday, to demand from the zamíndár a compensation for disturbance as it is called? He will have the right to relinquish the land if he chooses, but the zamíndár will not have the right to eject him. This provision I say is open to

three objections. In the first place, the rich zamíndár, who alone can pay the value of improvements and compensation, will be subjected to so much fine if he wishes to keep the land in his own possession and prevent the tenant-at-will from acquiring occupancy-right. The poor zamíndár, who cannot pay, will be obliged to put up with this forced occupancy-right, and in every case the zamíndár and the raiyat will be driven to litigation. Now, it is well known to the hon'ble Council that, as matters go, there are abundant causes of dispute between the different classes of the agricultural community, and is it right and proper that this new idea should be forced into the unsophisticated minds of our raiyats? The practical effect of the provisions I have commented upon will be the destruction of proprietary right, and the deterioration of private property.

"I have already alluded to the distinction which has been made between *khámár* and *raiyaí* land, and I only wish to draw your attention to the provisions of the Permanent Settlement Regulations, giving the zamíndár the right of disposing of his lands, with the exception of dependent, *istimráí* and *mukararí*, in the best way he might think fit. Section 52, Regulation VIII of 1793, says :—

'The zamíndár, or other actual proprietor of land, is to let the remaining lands of his zamíndári or estate, under the prescribed restrictions, in whatever manner he may think proper; but every engagement contracted with under-farmers shall be specific as to the amount and conditions of it; and all sums received by any actual proprietor of land, or any farmer of land, of whatever description, over and above what is specified in the engagements of the persons paying the same, shall be considered as extorted, and be repaid with a penalty of double the amount. The restrictions prescribed and referred to in this section are the following.'

"This clause to my mind proves two things. In the first place, the zamíndár had an absolute right to dispose of all lands, except independent taluqs, in the best way he could, and, in the next place, it recognised the right of the zamíndár to enter into contract. In fact, from 1793 to 1859, I find repeated enactments in which the zamíndárs are exhorted to enter into contracts with the raiyats, and if the interchange of *pattás* and *kabúlyats* had been regularly enforced by Government, there would by this time have been such a record-of-rights as would have prevented the necessity of over-riding contracts.

"Now, I have said that rack-renting, as it is generally understood, is not known in Bengal Proper. If the country had been so rack-rented as has been represented, there could not have been so much prosperity as the Government has from time to time testified there is. I find that Sir Ashley Eden, on assuming the reins of the Bengal Government in 1877, made a tour through the Eastern districts, and in a memorable speech he then said :—

'Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remembered them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well-fed, well-clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labours, and able to hold their own and obtain prompt redress of any wrong.'

"Similar testimony with regard to other parts of Bengal is, I believe, to be found in the Administration Reports of the Bengal Presidency. I need hardly remind the Council that, when Sir Ashley Eden left the country last year, he, in defence of his excise policy, made this broad statement, that the development of the excise revenue was the best test of the growing prosperity of the agricultural population; and I ask whether this prosperity could go on if the raiyats had been handicapped, or if they had been depressed by rack-renting, as is sometimes alleged? I am afraid I have trespassed upon the time of the Council very long, but I hope I may be permitted to notice a few other points.

[At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch, and on their re-assembling the hon'ble member continued his remarks as follows :—]

"My Lord, when I closed I had alluded to the question of rents in Bengal. I said that it could not be rightly urged that, as far as Bengal Proper

exceptional methods for the management of its own estates, is it not manifestly its duty to give similar facilities to the private zamíndár, who is bound to pay in the revenue under the stern sunset law? That is to say, if the zamíndár fails to pay in revenue before sunset on a particular day, he is liable to be sold out at once. Therefore, is it not fair that the zamíndár should have the same facilities for the settlement and realization of rent? It may be said that the Government cannot place the same confidence in the servants of the zamíndár as it can in its own servants. Now, the Bill prescribes certain forms in which the zamíndári accounts are to be kept and receipts are to be given, and if, with all these safeguards, the zamíndár's servants should still commit fraud and wrong, cannot they be checked by the imposition of penal damages on the zamíndárs in any case in which they may abuse their powers? If, by taking such precautions, the procedure for the settlement and recovery of rent could be assimilated, whether the demand be for Government or for the private landlord, is a point deserving of the fullest consideration of this Council. With regard to the realization of rent the hon'ble and learned Law Member has said that it is not practicable to secure the ends of justice by a summary method. Now, the Government has, from the days of the Permanent Settlement, always recognised its duty to be to help the zamíndár in the realization of rent. So long ago as 1795 the Government thus declared:

'Government not admitting of any delay in the payment of the public revenue receivable from proprietors and farmers of land, justice requires that they should have the means of bringing their rents and revenues with equal punctuality, and that the persons by whom they may be payable, whether under farmers, dependent taluqdárs, raiyats or others, should be enabled, in like manner, to realize the rents and revenues from which their engagements with the proprietors or farmers are to be made good. Increased punctuality on the part of landholders in the discharge of their duties was now expected, and justice required that they should have the means of obtaining the rents due to them even more now than in 1795.'

"From 1793 to 1859, there was a double procedure, a summary procedure and a regular procedure through the Civil Courts, and it was left to the option of the landlord and tenant to have recourse to either. This subject was thoroughly discussed when Act X of 1859 was passed into law, and Sir Barnes Peacock then raised the question that the Civil Courts ought to be invested with jurisdiction, and he proposed to take away the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts. The majority of the members of the Council were opposed to the change, and Mr. Currie openly declared that, if the jurisdiction was transferred to the Civil Courts, he would rather abandon the Bill than submit to it. Sir Henry Ricketts, Mr. Harington and other members were also opposed to it. Well, the law was passed leaving the jurisdiction to the Revenue Courts intact; but, in 1869, Sir William Grey carried out the transfer of jurisdiction to the Civil Courts. I by no means take objection to this transfer of jurisdiction. I think that, with their legal training, the Judges of the Civil Courts are admirably fitted to decide questions of right and title which are involved in the trial of rent-suits. But, if it be not deemed desirable that the jurisdiction should again be transferred to the Revenue Courts, surely the Government ought to consider whether the procedure cannot in some way be simplified. The proposals made by the hon'ble and learned Law Member will not remove the complaint of delay to any material extent. Now, knowing the origin of the proposal for a change in the land-law, namely, the complaint of the landlords of delay in the trial of rent-suits, and remembering also the promise which Sir George Campbell gave when charging the zamíndárs with the collection of the road cess for the simplification of the procedure for the realization of rent, and the repeated efforts made by successive Lieutenant-Governors in that direction, I think it is very disappointing that the zamíndárs should be told at this time of day that they cannot expect a summary procedure for the realization of rent, and that it is not practicable to do so consistently with the ends of justice. I have just now told you that in the *khás maháls* Government has a summary procedure of its own, and, surely, what is good for the *khás maháls* should be equally good for the estates of private landlords. If justice is not sacrificed by the summary procedure applicable to the *khás maháls*, why should it be held that justice will be sacrificed by extending the same procedure to private estates? If there be any loop-hole through which the ends of justice may

be defeated, by all means stop those loop-holes; but do not summarily reject the prayer of the landlords for a summary trial of rent-suits.

"I think, my Lord, I have touched upon the salient points of this Bill. There are many other points on which I cannot dwell at present for want of time. Perhaps they may be best considered in Select Committee; but there is one other point I should like to notice. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the different provisions of this Bill, I am glad to say that I am at one with the hon'ble and learned Law Member upon this, that we take our common start from the Permanent Settlement Regulations. I believe his object is to bring back the landlords and tenants in Bengal to the *statu quo* which existed at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and I should be very glad to see it restored. In fact, I look upon the Permanent Settlement Regulations as the Magna Charta of the rights of zamíndárs and raiyats, and I would earnestly wish that that charter should be respected by both parties.

"The two main questions which underlie the scheme of legislation before us, are, what is the position of the resident raiyats and of the tenants-at-will, and what are the rights of the zamíndárs?

"Upon these two important points I will, with your Lordship's permission, read two extracts: one from Harington's 'Analysis', and the other from a Minute of Mr. Seton-Karr, late a Judge of the High Court. I find these passages in Harington's 'Analysis', pages 422-23, Volume 3:—

"Those who cultivate the lands of the village to which they belong, either from length of occupancy or other cause, have a stronger right than others, and may, in some measure, be considered as hereditary tenants; and they generally pay the highest rents. The other class cultivate lands belonging to a village where they do not reside; they are considered as tenants-at-will; and, having only a temporary, accidental, interest in the soil which they cultivate, will not submit to the payment of so large a rent as the preceding class; and, when oppressed, easily abandon the land, to which they have no attachment."

"It will thus be seen that there was a broad distinction drawn between the *khudkásht* and *paikásht* raiyats, and that, in the days of the Permanent Settlement, the former paid more than the latter. Again, he says:—

"It would be endless to attempt the subordinate variations in the tenures or conditions of the raiyats. It is evident that, in a country where discretion has so long been the measure of exaction, where the qualities of the soil and the nature of the produce suggest the rates of the rents, where the standard of measuring the land varies, and where endless and often contradictory customs subsist in the same district and village, the task must be nearly impossible."

"In other words there was no fixed law or custom for the determination of rent, which was left entirely to the discretion of landlord and tenant. With regard to the rights of the landlords, Mr. Justice Seton-Karr, to whom I have alluded, does not take an exaggerated view. This is his rendering of the Permanent Settlement Regulations on this subject:—

"The zamíndár, at first sight, appears certainly possessed of very high privileges and powers. He is at liberty to impose rents on every bighá of land included in the area on which the revenue for which he is responsible is assessed. He can, *proprio motu*, and without having recourse to an action at law, dispossess all persons who set up rent-free grants of a date subsequent to December, 1790. The lands of all raiyats who die without heirs, or who abscond, revert to him. He has the undoubted privilege of levying and assessing rents at a higher rate on the better qualities of land, and on some of the more valuable kinds of produce. His title to demand rents from tenants who are mere occupiers without any title, is, it has been judicially held, barred by no length of time, not even by sixty years' abstinence from demand, inasmuch as the mere liability for rent is held to be a constantly recurring cause of action. As regards his distinct proprietary right in some of the very products of the land, there is, in all the ordinary pattás which the zamíndár issues to raiyats, an invariable restriction against the cutting of trees by the raiyat, which might even seem to imply that the right to the timber and the fruit trees belongs, not to the raiyat, but to the zamíndár. Tanks are not usually dug, nor are new roads cut, without his permission; and the former are sometimes excavated at his expense. This is one of the few instances in which I have known zamíndárs lay out any money on the land. The motive, however, is generally a pious one. The theory that the rent-bearing area of the estate is not to be reduced without his permission is, in this and other instances, namely, in the excavation of tanks and the formation of roads, openly recognised. The zamíndárs' right to rent includes not only agricultural produce, leviable in kind or in money, but rents from fisheries in running streams and in marshes; from the actual produce of the forest; and from the very droppings of the trees."

"This is the interpretation of the Permanent Settlement law by a learned Judge of the High Court, who was by no means a friend of the zamíndár, and I ask whether the rights and privileges which the Permanent Settlement Regulations conferred on the zamíndárs are respected in the Bill before us. I ask whether, while professing to restore the *statu quo ante*, which existed at the time of the Permanent Settlement, my hon'ble and learned friend has not practically gone in the opposite direction. This is not the first attempt which officers of Government have made to legislate in a direction not quite consistent with the guarantees of the Permanent Settlement. But the Government has always scrupulously respected the solemn compact entered into by it with the landholders of the country. In 1819, I find the Government, through no less a personage than Mr. Holt Mackenzie, himself a high authority on the Revenue law of Bengal, Secretary to Government, declared as follows, in a letter, dated the 22nd of April, 1819.

'But it is the firm determination of Government to maintain inviolate the rights and privileges bestowed on the zamíndárs by that settlement, notwithstanding any errors or abuses that may now be discovered to have been practised, and although the profits of any one from his estate should be many lakhs and his jama only a few rupees, yet Government will on no pretence break its agreements.'

"In the words of Mr. Holt Mackenzie I appeal to your Lordship, and I am confident that when the whole question is considered by your Lordship and this hon'ble Council, the rights and privileges conferred and guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement, both on the zamíndárs and raiyats, will be preserved intact and inviolate. I observe that, at the present stage, the Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee, and I confess I do not quite understand my position with respect to the Bill. I have said there is necessity for legislation on the subject, at the same time, I have denied the necessity for a general revision of the rent law. On the other hand, I see that the Bill, in its skeleton form, has received the assent of the Government of Bengal, the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State. I see that the Bill, as laid before the Council, contains provisions which are repugnant to the principles of the Permanent Settlement, and which I, therefore, consider it my duty to oppose. But the question is whether, the Bill having already received, as regards its main principles, the assent of Her Majesty's Government, it will be open to the Select Committee to consider those provisions which constitute the leading principles of the Bill, and whether the Government will be prepared to make any changes in the substantive part of the Bill, when, by the rules of the Executive Council, which require the previous assent of the Secretary of State to any project of legislation, the members of this Council are practically precluded from considering any fundamental principles of a Bill so sanctioned. I, for my part, do not see any advantage, so far as these main points are concerned, of referring the Bill to the Select Committee.

"Of course, as regards details, the Select Committee will be the proper body to settle them. Be that as it may, I take it that when a Bill of this momentous nature is submitted to public criticism, the Government will not decline to consider any representations or suggestions which may be reasonable or just, though such suggestions may be opposed to their previous conclusions. I feel grateful to your Lordship that arrangements have been made for giving a wide publicity to this Bill, and for inviting public opinion upon it; but I think the public ought to receive an assurance that their criticisms and representations will not be thrown away, because the leading principles of the Bill have already been discussed and determined upon by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. If the Select Committee be tied as it were hand and foot in regard to the fundamental principles of the Bill, then public discussion will be of little advantage, for whatever the public may say or write, and however reasonable their suggestions may be, the Select Committee will not be at liberty to make material alterations in the Bill.

"And now, my Lord, in bringing to a close my wearisome address, for which I apologize to the Council, I venture to express a hope that, as this is a measure of the greatest importance to both landlords and tenants in this Province, the

like of which had never before, I may say, engaged the attention of the legislature since 1793, that this hon'ble Council will not seal with its sanction this Bill, without giving to it a patient, attentive and full consideration, and that it will not consider the object of the Bill as merely an attempt to adjust the relations between landlord and tenant, but also as a matter involving deep economic problems, as a matter involving the sacred question of the plighted faith of Government, and as a matter involving the prosperity and happiness of sixty millions of the population of Bengal."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said :—" I do not propose to detain the Council at any great length on this question, and I am glad to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál is at one with me on at least one subject, and that is the necessity for legislation. I do not think that anyone who has seriously and attentively considered this subject, and has seen how matters were going on, can help feeling that there is a necessity for legislation. . When it is found, as I myself have found, that the Law Courts have come to a dead-lock, and that they can do nothing with the cases for enhancement and settlement of rents that come before them; that such enhancements are introduced by illicit means, where the zamíndárs are strong and the raiyats weak, and that just demands are resisted where the zamíndárs are weak and the raiyats strong, then it is evident that a very serious state of things has arisen—a serious state of things for the Government of the country, and a serious state of things for the landlords themselves. The mass of the raiyats in this country are ignorant people, as a rule, incapable of combination, except on a very small scale, although they have begun to show, in some parts of the country, that they are learning the advantages of combination, and can combine in an effectual manner against the landlords. If you find, on the one hand, the landlords beginning to use other than legal pressure to enforce their claims, and the tenants beginning to combine to resist, by means other than legal, those claims, you have a state of things which might, if left alone, develop into a serious danger. We all know there is nothing more troublesome or difficult to manage, when once it has begun, than an agrarian agitation, and, therefore, I think that, in the interests both of the landlords and the raiyats, legislation of some kind is clearly necessary.

" The landlord has great difficulties in enhancing and settling his rents, and difficulties of various sorts in the collection of them. Therefore, as everyone seems agreed on the necessity for legislation, the question really resolves itself into one of the length to which legislation should go. The hon'ble member who last spoke has said that this matter was formerly discussed, and it was felt there was necessity for some legislation for the benefit of the zamíndár, and that successive Governments found themselves unable to give the relief wanted for various reasons. He also said there were two points on which legislation was required, namely, for the recovery of rent, and the settlement of rent. But there, my Lord, is the hitch. How are you to settle the rents unless you get at the rights of the parties? And that is why each Lieutenant-Governor found himself unable to settle the rents. They could not settle the rents until they found some proper method of settling them, and they could not give the zamíndár summary power to recover rents till it was settled what the rents were. The zamíndárs, no doubt, would be glad if they could have a summary procedure, which enacted that the tenant was to be sold up for whatever the zamíndár considered to be his rent. But it was impossible for a Government which had the charge of all these millions of raiyats to grant that boon—a boon which might in the end turn out to be an exceedingly fatal one to the zamíndár himself. Therefore it is that Commissions have been issued, and all this mass of evidence before us now has been collected. I quite agree that the work of these Commissions is wanting in statistics. I cannot, however, go with my hon'ble friend as regards the want of statistics about the question of transférability, because we find pages 365 to 373 all taken up with divers transferable tenures, and the districts in which they are transferable and the number of transfers which are registered. There are a certain number of valuable statistics in regard to transfers; on other points there are no statistics. This is a great disadvantage. But this is not to be imputed to any fault of the Commission, because, as a

matter of fact, there was no means of procuring these statistics. The statistics as to the occupancy of the lands are to be found nowhere except among the zamíndárs themselves, and if there is any body which can give these statistics, it is the Zamíndárs' Association. Well, now, this being so, the question has been forced before the Government, after careful consideration, how are rents to be settled? And here I may observe that my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál appears to assume, with regard to the great bone of contention, the position of occupancy raiyats, that Act X of 1859 has practically accorded that right to a large proportion—he thinks ninety per cent.—of the tenants of Bengal. If that is so, there can, as already stated, be very little reason for extending it further. But what is the fact?

“If ninety per cent. of the tenants in Bengal have got the occupancy right, the fact remains that they cannot prove it, and it would be ruin to most of them to try to prove it. Now, of course, if you get a class of men and give them certain rights, but place them in such a position that, having those rights, and knowing that they have them, yet they are unable to enforce them, there arises a very lamentable position. If a man has a right and cannot press it, what will he do? If there are many of them, they will create disturbances. Therefore it is that, looked at from this point, the Bill appears to be a Bill, not for overturning the Permanent Settlement, but for securing to the ninety per cent. of the raiyats in Bengal some means of getting the benefit of this right of occupancy declared by Act X, and being able to assert it. I saw in a letter not very long ago, in one of the newspapers, a statement by a zamíndár that most of the raiyats on his estates had morally a right of occupancy. That is a curious expression. It means they had got it, but had not got it; and that, practically, is no doubt the state of affairs described by my hon'ble friend to-day. There is the moral possession of a right of occupancy, unaccompanied by an actual or fructuous possession of it. Now, if this is the state of the case, it is not really so great a blow to the zamíndárs as we have been led to suppose, to pass a law by which the difficulties of proof should be minimized, by which the onus of proof should lie less heavily on these tenants, and by which they may be able to get a more effectual enjoyment of this already existing moral right. I understood my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Darbhanga to say that, as a matter of fact, he thinks it would not be a bad thing that raiyats should have some sort of fixity, and I think that is the feeling of a great many zamíndárs. If they could get a fair settlement of their rents, and get rid of all the litigation in which they are at present involved, they would not look upon such extension of the right of occupancy as is given by the Bill with any great alarm. Now, this being the case, we are invited by my hon'ble friend to consider this matter as if it were some interference with the Permanent Settlement, and the first thing he asks us to consider is the position of the zamíndár and raiyat, and he lays claim on behalf of the zamíndárs to what he terms the actual property of the land, and his case, as I understand it, is that, antecedently to the Permanent Settlement, the zamíndárs were absolute owners of the land; that they were subject to payment of revenue to the Government, but that they were absolute owners, and that this right was not then created but confirmed, and exists to this day, and that Act X of 1859 was a serious interference with that right. I cannot agree with that view of the matter. As regards the position of the zamíndárs before the Permanent Settlement, I would refer to a Minute of Lord Cornwallis.

‘Under the former practice of annual settlements, zamíndárs who have either refused to agree to pay the rents that have been required, or who have been thought unworthy of being entrusted with the management, have, since our acquisition of the Diwání, been dispossessed in numberless instances and their lands held khás, or let to a farmer; and when it is recollected that pecuniary allowances have not always been given to dispossessed zamíndárs in Bengal, I conceive that a more nugatory or delusive species of property could hardly exist.’

“Well, it was so; it was a delusive possession of property. However, I think it is quite clear that, whoever they were, they were not absolute owners, even taking it from the point of view as between themselves and the Government. But I do not really care to discuss that matter, because, whatever was their position as between themselves and the Government before the Permanent

Settlement, it is clear that, as between themselves and the Government, the Government did give over this right of making any further demands upon them and constituted them, so far as Government was concerned, absolute owners. That was the position in law. I have no doubt at all that a very large number of them were hereditary zamíndárs, and many of them were members of the old princely houses, who had originally (as ruling chiefs) rights in the land; I agree that it was a hereditary interest, and an interest which would pass to their children. But this did not at all conclude the question whether the raiyats had any interest. The fact is, that land is capable of having a number of interests in it. As between the Government and the zamíndár, if the Government surrenders its rights in the land to the zamíndár, the zamíndár becomes the actual proprietor of that land so far as the Government is concerned. But when we come to the question whether the raiyats had anything to say in reference to this land, that is another thing altogether. What do we find was the old customary land-law of India? I am quoting from memory now, but even Menu lays down that ownership in land arises from the reclamation of land, and I think you will find that even that right of ownership was not a full and absolute dominion, but that a right, subject to the rights of Government and some other persons, did arise on the reclamation of land, according to the old custom of Hindustan, and so we find it to be the feeling of the country to this day.

“Zamíndárs held certain large estates, and under them were the raiyats, and the raiyats from time to time reclaimed jungle and then held lands under the customary law of India. What was that customary law? The first thing was that, having been recognised as raiyats, they had a right to sit there at pargana rates. That right did not interfere with the right of property of the zamíndárs. The right of the zamíndár was absolute as between himself and the Government. But those rights did not cover all the rights in the land, as other people also had rights in that land. My hon'ble friend has relied on a passage from a judgment of Lord Lyndhurst. Now this passage which has been read comes from the well-known case of *Freeman v. Fairlie*. It was a suit brought in the year 1828. The decision in it was that land in Calcutta descended as a free-hold inheritance to the heir, and did not pass to the personal representative. That was the point Lord Lyndhurst had to consider, and his remarks were all made in reference to it. It appears that one Susannah Oldham died, leaving three houses in Calcutta. These three houses she bought from different people. But, as was the custom in those days, she got a pattá from the Collector of Calcutta. She died and left an executor, and differences having arisen between this person and those interested, the question arose whether the houses passed to the heirs or the personal representatives, whether this was real estate or whether it was personal estate. They went before the Master and the Master made his report, and it was decided that the English law applied, and that it went as a free-hold inheritance. This is a very interesting question, but has really nothing to do with the question now under discussion.

“It was contended in that case that no interest which could be held in land in India could be said to amount to an estate in fee simple according to English law, although English law had been introduced to some extent into Calcutta, and it was said that all holdings under the East India Company were too precarious to constitute so high an interest as an estate in fee simple, for various reasons which may be read at length in the report.

“It was *a propos* of these contentions that Lord Lyndhurst remarked that a perusal of the Bengal Regulations had led him to the conclusion that the interest of the zamíndárs in land under those Regulations was an absolute proprietorship and not such a precarious or temporary interest as had been suggested. His object was to show that, if such an interest was vested in an Englishman in a place where English law applied, it would be an estate of inheritance in land descendible to the heir, and not something in the nature of a chattel interest divisible among the next-of-kin. If Lord Lyndhurst had before him a question as to the relative position of zamíndár and raiyat in a zamíndárf, his decision would have been entitled to the highest respect,

and the hon'ble and learned mover might well be uneasy if he had gone against so high an authority. * But in truth the passage cited is only another instance of the danger of citing isolated passages from judgments without considering the point discussed in those judgments.

"In the *résumé* given by Mr. Justice Seton-Karr of the position of the landlord, just read by my hon'ble friend, he points out that the zamíndár has a right to the rent which is barred by no length of time. Here is a curious thing. If you have an absolute ownership, and if another person holds possession for twelve years, it becomes his own, because he has adverse possession. But the rule laid down by Mr. Seton-Karr was that, if it be in the possession of a raiyat, and the raiyat cultivated it, not alleging himself to be a zamíndár, he does not hold adversely. Now, although he sits there for sixty years, his title is not adverse, and the landlord does not lose his right even though he may omit to collect the rent. What is the reason? That originally the status of the raiyat and the zamíndár did not depend on contract at all. There was one person who engaged with the Government for the land and obtained an assignment, temporary or permanent, of the right of Government to obtain revenue from every bighá of cultivated land not specially exempted by a grant from the ruling power; then squatters came and squatted; they never dreamt of saying they were zamíndárs, but simply raiyats; if the landlord came and asked for rent they would pay what their neighbours paid; if they reclaimed the land, they would ask to pay less, and generally would be allowed to pay less; but if they took possession of cultivated land, they would have to pay the pargana rate or go away. But it was not possible to say that these persons were anything else but raiyats. Tenancy in England was by contract, and if a person comes and sits on your land and cultivates it, and has not made an express or implied contract, his possession is adverse to the landlord, and after twelve years he becomes owner of the land free of any obligation to pay anything to anyone. But this is not the case here. I know that Sir Barnes Peacock and other great authorities, who have taken a strictly English view of the question, have said that the relations between the zamíndár and the raiyat are similar to those of landlord and tenant in England. But many of the Judges—Messrs. Steer, Jackson, Seton-Karr and others—held that the relation of zamíndár and raiyat could be established independent of any contract. If that is so, it throws great light on the subject, and I think there are many other things which point to the conclusion that permanent cultivation of land in India by a person other than a zamíndár was sufficient evidence of a raiyati holding according to custom.

"There has been much confusion arising out of the use of the term 'actual owner' or 'actual proprietor of the soil.' In many zamíndáris there is a zamíndár, a patnidár, a durpatnidár, and under them a *jangalburí* or an occupancy raiyat. Each one of these is an actual owner or proprietor of such interest as he has in the soil.

"But say the opponents of the Bill—how about the waste-lands? There were no raiyats on the waste-lands. The zamíndárs by the Permanent Settlement became, as to the waste-lands, owners of their own former rights (if any) *plus* the Government rights, and as no one else had any rights they must have become absolute owners in the fullest sense, and able to do what they liked with their own.

"The answer is that the position of the waste-lands was not changed by the Permanent Settlement, save so far as the rights of Government were transferred to the zamíndárs. If, therefore, before the Permanent Settlement raiyats who reclaimed or settled on waste-land acquired any rights, raiyats who did the same thing after the Permanent Settlement would acquire the same rights and occupy the same status as they would have acquired or occupied had they settled before the Permanent Settlement.

"No doubt the incidents of a customary holding may be varied by actual contract (unless prohibited by law). But all original contracts which I have seen between zamíndárs and raiyats about to reclaim waste-lands have been contracts whereby the raiyats have obtained a right to sit at lower rates, either

permanently or for a time, than the ordinary rates prevailing on the neighbouring cultivated lands. I have never seen or heard of any case in which a raiyat undertook to reclaim waste-lands on worse terms than the customary terms on which permanent tenants of adjacent cultivated lands were then holding.

"But I have seen and I have heard of many cases in which, from the power of the zamíndár and the weakness and ignorance of the raiyat, the successors of those who had reclaimed land on specially favourable terms since the Permanent Settlement have been unable to enforce or maintain those terms and have been reduced to the level of ordinary raiyats.

"It may be taken that all land reclaimed since the Permanent Settlement has been reclaimed either on the old customary terms without a written engagement, or on a written engagement more favourable to the raiyat than the customary terms.

"I will only make one or two further remarks. The most effective part of the hon'ble member's onslaught on this question was his attempt at what I may call the *argumentum ad Governmentum*, in which he said that the Government had treated the raiyats on their khás maháls or Crown lands just as the zamíndárs had treated them, or rather worse, and that they had declined to recognise in the raiyats any higher rights than the zamíndárs had recognised, and that they had mercilessly enhanced their rents and evicted them if they did not consent.

"It is no argument to say that the Government in various departments have done the same thing. In speaking of the Government, it must be remembered that there are many departments of the Government. From one point of view, you may have the Government sitting here consulting for the general good of the country and taking broad views of the question. On the other hand, there is a department which represents the Secretary of State, who represents the positive right of the Government in their property, just as in the case of Crown lands in England. When you deal with the Government in this capacity, I am sorry to say they don't seem to be the same kind of people as the Government of India in its broader capacity. I have seen the same thing at home. I have seen what I considered to be very hard and unjust conduct on the part of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests—conduct which was worse than would be expected of any private proprietor. They are in the nature of a Corporation, which has to preserve the rights of the Crown, and they come to look on every body else as natural enemies, who are endeavouring to deprive the Crown of its rights; and I have seen a good deal of the same sort of thing in India, and I am quite prepared to believe it is true, as many of the Government officials must know, that these officers often think it their duty to exact as much as they can. I am only suggesting this as an explanation of what has been said of the dealing of officials in Government and Court of Wards' estates. Suppose there is a substratum of truth in the figures brought forward by the hon'ble member, and it should be proved that enhancements to the extent of one hundred per cent. have been made on these unfortunate Government estates, I think the Board of Revenue, on learning of the existence of such things, would put a stop to them. But if the state of things is as has been stated to the Council it is certainly very deplorable. But it furnishes an argument against my hon'ble friend. If the Government officials, who have no personal interest in them, would do such frightful things by abusing the special summary powers entrusted to them, how much more will the managers of zamíndárs do them?

"I have not had time to go through the details of the Bill; but I think several grave and serious questions arise in reference to it. The question of compensation for disturbance and other important questions require serious consideration, and I offer no opinion upon them at present. The practical working of the different clauses of the Bill have to be considered.

"But the great thing is to try and secure, as nearly as possible, absolute data on which to proceed. I do not believe in the beneficial effects of any form of words, unless you have facts to act on. I believe that, before the present

state of things can be set straight; a full record-of-rights will have to be undertaken. I know that is not a thing which my friend will be pleased to hear. But I do say that nearly one-half the litigation in Bengal arises from the impossibility of ascertaining facts. You cannot get at the rights of any question unless you can get at the real facts. Any number of papers may be produced,—jamabandís, jama-wásil-bákis and the like,—but they are frequently worth nothing. I don't say the zamíndárs have anything to do with the presentation in Court of untrustworthy documents; many of them are very respectable people, but the *náibs* or managers think nothing of fabricating a set of papers. Now, the records being untrustworthy and the oral evidence very worthless, it is very difficult for the Courts to decide the points which come before them. I believe most of the litigation will be rendered unnecessary if you can get in Bengal a real record-of-rights, and if you get rent receipts of a trustworthy character. All these things will practically diminish litigation, and then, if you get a settlement of rents by establishing tables of rates or otherwise, which would last for a considerable time, I do not think the zamíndárs will have any great difficulty in recovering rents, for the rent will be definitely settled. Under these circumstances, there will be very little use in false evidence, and judgment will be given, and in a month or so the holdings in default will be put up for sale. I think improvements can be made, for I think zamíndárs should have all reasonable facilities for the recovery of rent, which can be given to them without causing oppression to the raiyats. If anybody can show any way of giving increased facilities in this respect, I think the zamíndárs ought to have the benefit of it.

“ The Government demand is constant and inexorable, and the Government have kept in their own hands a summary and effectual process for realizing it from the zamíndár. The Government is bound, if possible, to enable the zamíndár to realize the assessment promptly from the actual cultivator. Had the Government from the first insisted that an authentic Government record of rights and rates should be kept up, and that a reliable system of recording payments should be enforced, there would be no difficulty in complying with the demand of the zamíndár; and it would be the clear duty of Government to do so. But unless the Government will resolutely determine to face this matter, it will never be able to do equal justice to the zamíndár and the raiyat: to give the raiyat proper protection is one duty; to give the zamíndár the power to realize punctually from the raiyat that rent or revenue which the Government exacts so punctually from the zamíndár is another duty. Neither of these duties can ever be effectually performed without an authentic record of rates and payments, and if this Bill be not supplemented by vigorous executive action in this direction, it will join the long list of Acts and Regulations of high-sounding promise and little performance of which raiyat and zamíndár have been the subject.”

The Hon'ble Mr. THOMAS said :—“ My Lord, I had wished to speak generally in support of the Bill, from experience of like tenures in other parts of India; but, looking to the lateness of the hour and the number of speakers yet to follow, I think I shall best consult the convenience of this Council by forbearing to do so: but with reference to the quotation made by the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál with a view to show the pressure of land assessment in the Madras Presidency, from which I come, I may be allowed to say just the one word that his figures are not normal figures, and refer to the great famine time, and the uncollected arrears are the arrears mostly of men and families who had died of famine, and have no sort of relevancy to the normal pressure of the assessment there.”

The Hon'ble Mr. REYNOLDS said :—“ I desire to thank Your Excellency's Government for the introduction of this Bill. I think it superfluous to enter upon any discussion as to the acknowledged and proved necessity for legislation upon the rent question, after a perusal of the papers which have been laid before us in connection with the Bill. It is conclusively shown by those papers that this necessity has been recognized by the Government, by the Courts of law,

by the officers engaged in revenue and administrative duties, by the zamíndárs and other rent-receivers, and by the cultivators and other rent-payers. The Bill before the Council is the result of long deliberation and patient enquiry; it is an honest attempt to hold the balance impartially between interests which, though they are really identical, are apt to come into apparent conflict at various points of contact, and the authors of it have resisted the temptation to legislate upon new lines, or to put forward new theories of the rights of the different classes of the agricultural population. I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál in the estimate which he has passed upon the Bill. I have studied the rent question in Bengal for nearly as many years as he has; I have studied it, not merely in books, but by practical experience of its working, and I have striven to make myself acquainted with its real facts and bearings; and I say with confidence, that the feature which I most admire in the Bill is the eminently conservative and constitutional character of its main principles. In some points of detail I venture to think that this character has not been maintained, and I shall not shrink from noticing these points in their proper place. But, taking the Bill as a whole, it is essentially a measure framed in accordance with the ancient prescriptive law of the country, and, as such, it ought to be acceptable to those who think that the most useful, and certainly the safest, province of legislation is to formulate and crystallize those principles which have been tested by long experience, and accepted by general consent. I think it useless to speculate upon the question whether, in ancient times, the right of property in the soil was vested in the Sovereign, in the zamíndár, or in the raiyat. That question has been discussed with more learning than I could bring to bear upon it by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans, and I imagine he would agree with me in thinking that the expression 'right of property', when used in such a connection and employed in its modern and European sense, is altogether misleading, and connotes an idea entirely foreign to the age and the country. But there are two great principles which underlie the question of agricultural tenancy in these Provinces,—principles which took their rise in a remote antiquity, which, though they may not have been formally embodied in any statute, are written in the hearts of the people, which were not affected by the legislation either of 1793 or of 1859, and which have survived the lapse of years and the rise and fall of dynasties. These two principles are, first, that the resident raiyat cannot be ejected from his holding in the village lands so long as he pays the established rent, and, second, that it is the right and the duty of the ruling power to determine the rent payable by the raiyat to the zamíndár. I observe with much satisfaction that not only are these principles recognized in the present Bill, but that the Bill is based upon them, and that its provisions are such as naturally spring from the acceptance of them.

"Chapter II of the Bill is of comparatively little importance in Bengal Proper; but in Bihár it will be extremely valuable, if full use is made (as I trust will be the case) of the power to make a survey and register of *khámár* lands.

"In Chapter III, section 15 reproduces the present law regarding the presumption arising from twenty years holding at an unchanged rent. This presumption was first introduced by the Act of 1859, and I have always thought that it bore somewhat hardly on the landlord, and especially on two classes of landlords who seem entitled to favourable consideration,—landlords who have dealt leniently with their tenants in past years, and landlords who have purchased their estates at sales for arrears of revenue. I was at one time disposed to recommend that the presumption should be removed altogether; but I have since seen reason to modify this view, and I am now content that the section should stand, as it will always be in the power of the landlord to apply, under chapter XII of the Bill, for the preparation of a record-of-rights on his estate. It has, I think wisely, been determined to limit the sections regarding registration to tenures. There is no doubt something attractive in the proposal of the Rent Commission (which was retained in the Bill prepared by the Government of Bengal) to extend the same procedure to occupancy holdings. But the country is not ripe for this. There is no agency for carrying the measure into effect, and the law would be either a dead letter, or would be worked to the prejudice of ignorant and helpless cultivators.

"The short chapter on *patni* tenures contains nothing which seems to call for remark. The sale procedure, as specified in the schedule, will doubtless come under the consideration of the Select Committee. The law on this matter needs amendment on various minor points, and the Bengal Government Bill contains a number of useful suggestions and recommendations.

"Chapter V, which is really the keystone of the Bill, deals with the important subject of the occupancy-right of the tenant, and of the landlord's right of pre-emption. It avoids the fatal mistake committed in Act X of 1859 (or at least in the interpretation of that Act which has generally been accepted), of limiting the right to those particular fields which may have been held in continuous possession. It defines the settled *raiya*t as the tenant who has held *raiya*ti land for twelve years in any village or estate; and it declares that such settled *raiya*t shall have a right of occupancy in any *raiya*ti land held by him in that village or estate. It may be objected that the proposed definition is at once too wide and too narrow: too wide, because the cultivation of land in the same *estate* was never held to confer the position of a *khudkásht* *raiya*t: and too narrow, because a much shorter term than twelve years might reasonably be taken as evidence of settled occupation. The definition may in some measure be looked upon as a compromise: and the correspondence shows that it is not the definition originally proposed by the Government of India. But what we have to consider is the practical effect which this or any other definition will produce. Assuming the proposition (which indeed cannot be controverted) that the resident *raiya*t has a right of occupancy in the village lands, what is the definition which will secure this right to the greatest number of those who ought to possess it, and extend it to the smallest number of those who are not entitled to enjoy it? I must own that I am not at present prepared to suggest a better definition than that provided by the Bill, and those who object to it may fairly be asked what they would propose to substitute for it. This, however, will certainly be one of the points upon which the Bill will be attacked: and it will be the duty of the Select Committee to see that the definition is not narrowed down by any limitations which would deprive it of its due significance or its proper effect.

"There is, however, one section in this chapter against which I feel bound to record an emphatic protest. Section 48 provides that the occupancy-right may be acquired by grant from a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder. I think I can understand the reasoning which may have led the framers of the Bill to insert this provision, but the section is, nevertheless, of a revolutionary and dangerous character, and any extension of the occupancy-right which may result from it would be too dearly purchased. It is practically an admission of the vicious principle that the occupancy-right may be made a matter of bargain or contract between landlord and tenant. The occupancy-right cannot be granted by the landlord, for it is not his to grant: it is essentially inherent in the status of the resident cultivator.

"Of the incidents of the occupancy-right, the only one which calls for notice is that which makes the right transferable. It seems probable that the right was not originally transferable; but the custom of transfer has become common, and it is for the advantage of both parties that the right of transfer should be formally legalized. The landlord's interests are sufficiently protected by the power of pre-emption which the Bill gives him. It has been said that the result of a general power of transfer will be, that the land will pass out of the hands of the cultivators into the possession of middlemen and *mahájans*. But experience does not justify this apprehension. The transfers which already occur every year may be counted by thousands; but the purchasers of the holdings are men of the same class as the sellers. There are at least two classes of occupancy-*raiya*ts who possess and have long possessed an acknowledged and recognized right of transfer: the *guzashtádárs* of *Shahábád* and the *tháni* *raiya*ts of *Khurda* in *Púri*. It is certain that with neither of these classes has the power of transfer had the effect of making the lands pass out of the hands of *boná fide* agriculturists.

"The sections regarding the right of pre-emption must be taken in connection with those relating to merger, and the Bill seems to me somewhat defect-

ive in that it fails to explain clearly the nature of the landlord's title in a holding which he may have purchased. The draft Bill of the Bengal Government contained an express provision that the doctrine of merger should not operate to convert a holding, when purchased by the landlord, into *khámár* land. The present Bill provides that, if the landlord lets the land, he must let it as an occupancy holding; but the Statement of Objects and Reasons explains that, if he pleases, he may keep the land in his own hands, and cultivate it by his servants or labourers. This is a serious departure from the rule of the old Regulations. By Regulation VIII of 1793, the zamíndár was not only permitted, but required, to let the lands of his estate; he had no power to hold them himself. If, indeed, a zamíndár may hold raiyati land in this way as long as he pleases, it is practically equivalent to the conversion of the land into *khámár*. Section 56 of the Bill will undoubtedly be evaded: and the whole question of the exact nature of the landlord's rights in a purchased holding ought to be carefully considered by the Select Committee.

"By chapter VI, the maximum rent of an occupancy-raiyat is not to exceed one-fifth of the value of the gross produce in staple crops. It ought to be clearly understood that this is a limit and not a standard: for, in the Eastern districts, any such standard as one-fifth would involve an enormous enhancement. I am also inclined to think that the period of ten years provided by section 78 is too short. The Famine Commission suggested thirty years. This is possibly too long; but, if it takes twelve years for a raiyat to become settled, twelve years is surely not too long for him to remain free from claims for enhancement, and the Select Committee might consider this point. The provisions regarding a table of rates appear reasonable and fair; but I doubt whether any extensive use will be made of them. Careful enquiries on this subject have lately been made by the Government of Bengal in a number of selected areas, and the general results tend to the conclusion that tables of rates based upon classifications of soil cannot ordinarily be prepared in the Lower Provinces. I anticipate that the provisions of chapter XI will be found more generally useful than those which relate to the preparation of a table of rates.

"I should be glad to see the provisions of section 79 extended so as to correspond with those of section 74. If a raiyat is paying more than the established rate, this ought to be a legitimate ground for an application for reduction. I have noticed the references to this point in the correspondence, and I am aware that the omission is not an oversight; but I think the matter calls for further consideration.

"In section 81 it is to be noticed that, though at present the landlord's share is in some cases nine-sixteenths of the *grain*, the whole of the straw and chaff belong by custom to the tenant. To give the landlord half the gross produce would, therefore, be giving him a larger share than he is entitled to.

"The prices spoken of in section 83 are market prices; but it is to be observed that section 75 refers to the price at which the raiyat sells his crops, and this is a very different thing from the market price. I presume the tables mentioned in section 83 are intended to assist the Courts in determining cases in which the limit referred to in section 75 comes into play; but if this is the intention, it would be well to insert words to keep in mind the fact that the price at which the raiyat sells his crop will ordinarily be fully twenty per cent. below the quoted market price of that crop in the bázár.

"The above remarks refer mostly to matters of detail; but my objections to chapter VIII are of a different character. I must own that this is the part of the Bill which I least like or approve. Short as it is, it probably contains more innovations than the rest of the Bill put together. I object strongly to the title of the chapter. The ordinary raiyat in Bengal is the occupancy-raiyat; and it is a dangerous novelty to countenance language which implies that the status of the non-occupancy-raiyat is the rule, and that occupancy-raiyats form an exceptional and privileged class. The clause relating to compensation for

improvements is an innovation, but a comparatively harmless one, as a non-occupancy-raiyat would never make improvements, unless he were protected by a lease. But the proposed compensation for disturbance introduces an entirely new element into the agricultural laws of the country. We have not the least experience to show how this provision would work in India, and the principle of it seems to me to be objectionable. Either the landlord has the right to eject the tenant or he has not. If he has the right, he should not be required to pay compensation for exercising it; if he has not the right, no money payment ought to be sufficient to give it him. Section 91 refers to the limit fixed by section 119, which provides that the rent of an ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat shall not exceed five-sixteenths of the value of the gross produce of the land. I question the wisdom of attempting to fix by law the limit of an under-raiyat's rent. Such a law is certain to be disregarded, for it is not the interest of either party that it should be observed. But the provision which puts the non-occupancy-raiyat on the same level as the under-raiyat, and on a different level from the occupancy-raiyat, as regards the rent which he may be called upon to pay, is open to far more serious objection. It is an unconstitutional proposal; for it implies that the occupancy-raiyat is entitled to hold at a privileged rate of rent, and this is not, and never has been, the law of Bengal.

"I am fully alive to the difficulties which surround both these questions,—the question of the under-raiyat, and the question of the non-occupancy tenant. I am aware that the state of things has entirely changed since the days when the paikásht raiyat could practically dictate his own terms; and I do not object to a reasonable modification of the law to suit the altered condition of affairs. But I disapprove of any infringement of the sound principle that no raiyat, whether he has the occupancy right or not, can be required to pay more than the established rate of rent; and I therefore think that, in areas in which a table of rates is in force, it should be applicable to both classes of raiyats alike.

"In chapter IX, the provisions of section 98 regarding the instalments of a raiyat's rent seem to me to be sound in principle, but to require some verbal modification. As the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál told us in his speech, monthly instalments of rent are in accordance with the custom of the country, and should not be interfered with; but interest should not be chargeable, nor should a suit lie for arrears, unless default continues for at least three months. This is the practice of the Government in regard to its own revenue. In all the dows of the Permanent Settlement which I have seen, the revenue is made payable in monthly kists; but no measure for enforcing payment can be taken except at the quarterly days of payment. The provisions of this Chapter regarding receipts and deposits of rent seem to me to be excellent. I am inclined to doubt the expediency of retaining section 114; and I should prefer to make the division absolutely final. Indeed, the provisions of sections 114 and 115 seem to me to be inconsistent with each other. Section 118 does not go nearly far enough. It is not sufficient to say that the danabandí papers shall be filed in the Collector's office. It should be declared that these papers are to be produced on the trial of any suit for arrears of the rent of the land, and that the suit shall be decided only in accordance with the entries in the papers.

"In chapter X, the wording of section 133 requires modification. There seems to be a confusion between revenue-free land and rent-free land. I know of no reason why a landlord should not measure revenue-free land if he is in receipt of the rents. On the other hand, he ought to be allowed to measure rent-free land if it is within the limits of his revenue-paying estate. The sections regarding the appointment of a manager on behalf of joint-owners have my full approval, except that I would suggest the omission of the word 'jointly', in section 148. I see no harm in allowing the management to be restored to the owners in all cases in which it is shown that the estate will be managed by them without inconvenience to the public or injury to private right.

"Chapters XI and XII appear to me to contain excellent provisions for settling disputes and avoiding litigation. I trust and expect that these provisions will be extensively made use of.

"The chapter on distraint is of no great practical importance in Bengal Proper, where distraint is comparatively seldom resorted to; but in Bihár it will be of great value and use: and I attach special importance to sections 185 and 186. I have heard to-day with a good deal of surprise that illegal distraint does not exist now-a-days in Bihár. The fact is flagrant and notorious. The abuses and oppressions which have been and are still committed in Bihár under colour of the law of distraint require to be put down with a strong hand: and nothing short of an express declaration that they are offences punishable by the criminal law will be sufficient to suppress them.

"In the remaining chapters of the Bill I find nothing which appears to me to call for special remark. In what I have said, I have commented with some freedom on what seem to me to be errors or omissions in the Bill. But I must repeat that, upon the whole, I look upon this as an excellent measure, broad and liberal in its scope, constitutional in its principles, impartially fair to the different classes whom it affects, and calculated to apply a practical remedy to the evils of which landlords and tenants alike have lately complained. If there are any members of the landlord class who consider that the Bill unduly interferes with their incomes or curtails their privileges, I believe they might safely be challenged to point to any essential part of the Bill (I do not speak of every point of detail) which touches any receipts to which they are justly entitled, or any privileges which they have not usurped. I repeat that this Bill is (in all its main features) a constitutional Bill: its object is to establish on a settled foundation, and to express in unmistakeable language, principles which have always been part of the unwritten agricultural law. It is the special duty of the Government to undertake this legislation, not merely in the general interests of the country, not merely for the sake of public peace and public prosperity, but because the system by which the old law of tenancy has of late been overridden and partially obliterated has been, in some measure, the unforeseen and unintentional effect of our own legislation in the past. There can be no more striking instance of this than the example afforded by Act X of 1859. That Act was intended to be the agricultural charter of the raiyat. It has been twisted and perverted into a means of overthrowing the very rights which it was its object to establish, and this has largely been done by decisions of our own Courts of law. A day may come when the present Bill will be unsuited to the altered circumstances of the country. The Government will have the same power then, as it possesses now, of legislating for the protection and welfare of the dependant taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil, and this power it will not hesitate to use when the occasion shall arise. But for the present, and under the conditions which prevail to-day, the Bill before the Council appears to me substantially to provide a remedy for acknowledged evils, a redress of agrarian abuses, and a recognition of prescriptive rights, and I shall heartily and thankfully give my vote for referring it to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble DURGÁ CHARAN LÁHÁ said:—"I will make a few remarks, confining myself to some of the principal changes contemplated by this Bill.

The object of chapter II seems to be to restrain the practice said to be prevailing in Bihár of converting raiyatí lands into khámár or zírat lands. I must say that, if it exists, it is only confined to that Province. In Lower Bengal, I am prepared to say, there is no desire on the part of landholders to increase the area of khámár lands. On the contrary, the landlords here retain with reluctance raiyatí lands in khás possession, simply because they cannot find tenants for them.

"The provisions in chapter V relating to occupancy rights are entirely new, and I must say that these changes are most objectionable. The existing law or custom does not support them, nor are they based upon the enactments which were superseded by the Act of 1859.

"Under existing law, a tenant with a right of occupancy has the right of holding his tenure so long as he continues to pay his rent, which, however, is liable to enhancement or reduction to fair and equitable limits under certain

conditions. On failure of payment of such rent, he is liable to eviction under a decree of Court. He does not appear to have ever enjoyed a status higher than this. But it is now proposed to confer on him the status of a permanent tenure-holder, without fixity of rent, at the cost of the rights of the zamíndár. The right of pre-emption reserved for the latter will not serve the purpose of restraining transfers to objectionable tenants, because, in point of fact, it will involve an unnecessary outlay, for which he can never expect anything like an adequate return. Again, a settled raiyat, as described in this chapter, may have a right of occupancy in any land in the village without any reference to the period of his occupation, and in spite of any contract under which he held it.

"These and other provisions in this chapter introduce a radical change in the established law, and are calculated to create an unnecessary conflict in the relations existing between landlord and tenant.

"In chapter VIII, which deals with the ordinary raiyat, the Bill confers on him a status which is entirely novel. The result of the extension of his right—one which is not unforeseen by the framers of the Bill—will be the multiplication of subordinate tenures, which would have the effect of defeating the very object for which the provisions have been made. But it is stated that the Government will put down the evil by future legislation. To my mind it seems to be more judicious not to allow the mischief to arise, than to create complications, and then to find means to check them.

"Then as to the question of enhancement of rent. The Bill lays down that it is to be effected either under a table of rates, or, where there is no such guide, at the discretion of the Court at fair and equitable rates within certain limits, or by contract to be approved by a revenue-officer. As to the first course, I submit it will be impracticable, and, even if practicable, it will never be a safe and satisfactory guide. As to enhancement at the discretion of the Court, the matter remains exactly where it now is, with the addition of a restriction to the exercise of such discretion. And as to the last of these means, the validity of a contract being made conditional on the approval of a Government officer, a private settlement between landlord and tenant becomes at once a matter of considerable difficulty.

"In section 93 of the Bill the provision for compensation for disturbance is quite foreign to this country, and its propriety is questionable.

"The effect of this innovation will practically be to preclude the landlord from all possibility of obtaining from the tenant a fair share of increment in the value of produce.

"The subject is so vast and complicated that I cannot hope to do full justice to it. I have barely touched upon a few of the salient points embraced in the Bill, in order to show that the Bill, as it has been framed, is repugnant to the spirit and letter of the Permanent Regulations, which had guaranteed the rights of both zamíndárs and raiyats, and to actual facts. It gives no practical facility for the recovery of rent, nor satisfactory means for enhancement, where enhancement may be fair, reasonable and perfectly justifiable. On the other hand, it enacts provisions intended, no doubt, for the benefit of the raiyat, but which, in course of time, will be found to operate prejudicially to the interest of the actual cultivators of the soil.

"In conclusion, I am inclined to think that this Bill will, in practice, do more harm than good, by destroying good feeling between the zamíndár and the raiyat, and putting them perpetually at logger-heads. When such is manifestly the tendency of the Bill, a departure from the existing law in a way that will unsettle the relations between landlord and tenant cannot but be regarded as an experiment of questionable character and doubtful efficacy."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, at the present stage of the Bill, I intended to say only a few words, and from a special point of view

The hour is now so late that I shall probably consult the wishes of the Council, if I curtail even those few words within the narrowest compass. I agree with the general objects of the Bill; but there are three points which I hope the Select Committee will carefully consider. These are, first, that attempts to interfere by statute, as opposed to custom, between tenants-at-will and the laws of supply and demand have seldom been successful. Second, that, although we may declare that rents shall not exceed five-sixteenths of the produce, the laws of supply and demand will, in the case of the tenants-at-will, be too strong for a hard-and-fast line of this sort. Third, that the compensation for disturbances, amounting to ten times the enhancement of the rent, is excessive, and, as such, is unjust. I had intended to insist on these points at some length, but my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds has already dealt with certain of them; the debate has been unusually prolonged; and the hour is very late. With regard to the general principle, I shall at present only say that the legal difficulties and supposed guarantees which seemed to some thinkers to stand in the way of this measure have been effectually disposed of by the speech of the hon'ble and learned member who introduced the Bill. The instructions of the Court of Directors before the Permanent Settlement, and the express words of that Settlement, prove to my mind that the Government of that day neither intended to make a contract with the landholders which should prevent it from afterwards securing the rights of the tenants, nor made any such contract. Even if such a contract had been made, the hon'ble and learned member has shown that it could not interfere with the rights of the tenants who were no party to it. But after these and all other legal difficulties have been cleared away, the Bill has still to be discussed and judged of on other and quite different grounds. For this Bill is in reality an attempt to counteract by legislative devices a fundamental economic change which has taken place in the relation of landlord and tenant in Bengal. It is by economic tests that the measure must now be tried, for by its economic results it will hereafter be justified or condemned. This law endeavours to reinstate the cultivators in a security of tenure somewhat similar to that which they enjoyed at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The Permanent Settlement found two classes of cultivators in possession of the soil, one of which was protected in its possession by customary rights, the other by economic laws. The first class was the *khudkásht* or resident cultivators. The Permanent Settlement reserved the rights of this class, but omitted to define them. After two-thirds of a century had passed, Act X of 1859 endeavoured to discharge the duty thus left unfulfilled, and the present Bill completes the task which Act X began. The other class of cultivators at the time of the Permanent Settlement were the *Paikásht*, non-resident or migratory tenants, who held land in a village other than that in which they lived. These men, although possessing few rights, were at that time protected by economic laws more powerful than any legal system. There was then more land in Bengal awaiting cultivation than there were people to cultivate it. The demand was by the landlord for cultivators, not by the cultivators for land: and the cultivators had necessarily, under such circumstances, the best of the bargain. The charge of enticing away tenants by offers of land at low rent was frequently brought by one landholder against another, and had to be decided by the English head of the District. The increase of population during the past century has reversed this state of things. The population in many parts of Bengal has outgrown the soil. It is no longer the landlord who stands in need of tenants, but the tenants who are competing against each other for land. The same economic laws of supply and demand which protected the tenant at the time of the Permanent Settlement, place him, in many Districts, at the mercy of the landlord to-day.

“The present law endeavours to redress this state of things. To the *khudkásht* or resident tenants, who were protected by usage at the time of the Permanent Settlement, it gives the protection of a Code of clearly defined liabilities and rights. For the *Paikásht* or tenants-at-will, who were protected by the economic law of supply and demand at the time of the Permanent Settlement, it creates certain legal safeguards which it hopes will save them from the extreme pressure of competition. In doing so it attempts to set up a breakwater between the operation of supply and demand and a

portion of the cultivating classes. No one can read the elaborate evidence which has been submitted to the Council with regard to the state of the agricultural population in Bengal, without feeling that the Government is called to make this attempt. But no one can study the history of similar efforts to interfere, not by customary usage, but by statute, between economic laws and their economic results, without seriously asking himself whether such an attempt is likely to be successful. My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál has shown how much can be said against such an attempt. Legal restrictions which curtail the landlord's power over his estate tend to render him averse to investing capital in the improvement of his land. Nor must it be forgotten that, in Lower Bengal itself, the circumstances of districts differ so widely as to make any single rule inapplicable to all. In Bihár and other overcrowded tracts, the tenant is at the mercy of the landlord. In Chittagong and some other districts, there is still a surplus of lands for the cultivators to pick and choose among at their pleasure. The Commissioner of Chittagong, in a recent report, describes the practice there in vogue as a system which 'checks all disposition to rack-rent, and enables the cultivator to take up as much or as little land as suits him.' I trust that the economic difficulties of the measure will be clearly realized, and that the Select Committee will give a fair and patient consideration to the arguments of the landholding classes whose rights will be curtailed by the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rájá SIVA PRASÁD said :—" My Lord, I know I am not a good speaker or a scholar. I have not read that logic which enabled Archbishop Whately to prove that Napoleon Bonaparte was not born; or enabled Doctor Ballantyne to prove that the moon moved on its axis against all the mathematics of Dr. Kaye. I crave your Excellency's indulgence if my ideas are crude or my arguments confused. Nay, I may be here and there, perhaps, strictly speaking, out of order, but as I have been an observer of facts my whole life, I base what I am going to say on my personal experience. I have yet only glanced over the Bill, but taking the lucid introductory speech of the hon'ble Law Member as an index or key of the voluminous records connected with the subject, and of the conclusions arrived at by the highest authorities, I had better dwell upon the speech first, and then the Bill.

"The speech commences with the refutation of some imputations. I have not heard of any 'imputation' of the Government being 'actuated by a spirit of mischievous and restless activity', or 'being influenced by political or party considerations'; but I have heard of another kind of imputation, that the Government, being sorry to find their demand limited for ever by the Permanent Settlement, is now going to limit the demand of zamíndárs also, solely out of revenge. I know there is not a particle of truth in it. I can swear to the purest motives and the highest principles of the Government, but I must own that any condemnation of voluntary rack-rent in one Province comes with very bad grace from those who are forcing an over rack-rent in another. Those who are acquainted with the system of the Government revision of settlements in the unpermanently settled Provinces do not stand in need of any elucidation; but for others I may be allowed to give one or two examples. I have a village, Gangrain, in the Gorakhpur district. The Settlement-officer fixed the rate of rent according to his whims and fancies, or according to some averages supplied to him by the Board of Revenue, and fixed the Government demand on the total of that rent. The Settlement-officer went away, and the Government sanctioned the settlement. But my tenants refused to pay me at that rate, left the land, and ran away with heavy arrears. For several years nearly half the village, some five or six hundred acres, remained uncultivated. At last I reduced the rate and the fellows have come back and are cultivating, though I pay to the Government the same amount which was fixed,—very punctually. I have heard, though I will not vouch for its exact authenticity, that a zamíndár in the Allahabad district, finding the rates fixed by Sir Auckland Colvin, when he was Settlement-officer there, unrealizable, and being thus unable to pay the Government demand, made a bequest of that village in favour of Sir Auckland and left it. The case came to the notice of the

authorities when steps were taken for the recovery of the Government revenue, and then, perhaps, the rates were modified. I suppose it was Dr. Irvine who reported through Mr. Court, the then Collector, to the Government, that in the three trans-Jamia parganas of the Allahabad district he seldom met three men of whom one was not lame, on account of eating *khisári*, a very inferior pulse, better food than which the tenant could not afford to have on account of the high rate of rent. The Government modified the settlement and lowered its demand. I do not think the Doctors find that disease here in Bengal or Bihár. Numerous instances can be quoted like the above, but I wish not to be misunderstood; it is far from my intentions to oppose any measure which aims at limiting the rack-rent by making the produce or the value thereof as an ultimate standard. What I intend to show is simply this—that it would behove the Government better if the Government were to apply the principle first in the Provinces where Government is an interested party and shares in the rise or fall of the rent: for instance, let the Government rule in the unpermanently settled Provinces that no Court is to give a decree for any arrears of rent which the tenant proves to exceed, say, half the estimated value of the estimated average produce for a certain number of years; and at the same time declare that the Government demand is never to exceed so much per cent. of the actual assets of the zamíndárs. Then, and only then, would the Government be justified in coming forward in the permanently settled Provinces and telling the zamíndárs, ‘Friends, you also cannot go beyond that’.

“Going to extremes is often to be deprecated. To say that zamíndárs had no existence at all, and are the British Government’s creation, is simply to expose one’s own ignorance of the country and its history. Still the copper-plates are dug up, granting villages in perpetuity, with their boundaries and all within them — *jalkar, bankar, dñh, dábar, &c.*—the inscriptions generally ending with the threat that, if any one resumes the land, he will live sixty thousand years a worm in hell. Now, if these grantees had no proprietary right in the soil, what right had they? If they were not zamíndárs, what were they? Could they be farmers or officials? Farishta writes:—‘Ala-ud-din Khilj resumed all religious endowments and rent-free tenures, and confiscated all property in the soil (*har dehe ki dar vakf ya dar inam ya dar milk i kase bud hama ra khalisa kard*)’. *Milk* means property and *malik* proprietor. Farishta goes on further to say that the ‘Emperor took half the produce of the soil from everybody, whether he was a Mukaddam or Chaudharí. The Chaudharís and Mukaddams, who once rode state horses, wore princely arms, dressed sumptuously and pursued the games like the Nobles, had at last been reduced to such extremities under this Emperor’s rule, that their women were obliged to go out and work for their bread’. Chaudharí and Mukaddam of that time seem to be synonymous words for zamíndár. Fíroz Shah Tughlak writes in his memoir of ‘the portion mulcted at the delivery of the *landlord’s* shares by the cultivator, and its attestations by some official’. Fíroz Shah took only a tithe of the produce of land. I well remember to have read somewhere that when Humáyun marched down from Agra his baggage was plundered by the zamíndárs in the Gangetic Doáb. The Hon’ble East India Company itself had at one time purchased the zamíndarí of the Twenty-four-Parganas from the Emperor of Delhi. Are the zamíndárs like the Maharájas of Bardwan, Dumráon, Darbhanga and Bettiah, or Rájás of Majhauili, Manda, Bejaypur, and a thousand others of the British creation? They have still many sanads and farmáns of the Muhammadan Emperors in their possession. Many will quote books that those Emperors had all along been acknowledged as the lords of land; but they forget that in the same sentence they are acknowledged as the lords of the persons and possessions of their subjects. So with this theory the Government will have the same right to interfere with one’s lands as with his person or other personal property.

“Let us see how this movement began, and how it ends. The hon’ble the Law Member says:—‘What then are the facts with which we have to do, and what are the evils for which legislation is required?’ Let us see what are ‘the facts’. Sir Ashley Eden says:—‘In Bihár what is most wanted is some ready

means of enabling the raiyat to resist illegal distraint, illegal enhancement and illegal cesses, and to prove and maintain his occupancy-right'. Sir Richard Temple intended 'to introduce a Bill to define the principles on which the rights of occupancy raiyats and tenure-holders should be forced, to simplify the procedure for realizing the arrears of rent in undisputed cases and to make the interest of an occupancy raiyat liable to sale for default in paying rent, and transferable by private agreement'. In the Bengal Council it was 'recognised that the legislature would have to alter the law with reference to ejectment, distraint, instalment and deposit of rent, and possibly sub-letting'. The Commission propose 'to create a new class of subordinate occupancy raiyats by providing that a tenant who had held for three years and less than twelve years should be protected from ejectment at the will of his landlord.' Also that 'limits were to be set to the rack-rent' and to what an occupancy raiyat 'might demand from an under-tenant'. Sir Ashley Eden writes in his letter of the 15th July, 1880, that 'he would like to see the Bengal raiyats, as a class, secured in the enjoyment of those rights which the ancient land law and custom of the country intended them to have, protected against arbitrary eviction, left in the enjoyment of a reasonable proportion of the profits of cultivation, and, in short, placed in a position of substantial comfort, calculated to resist successfully the occasional pressure of bad times'. He wrote to the British Indian Association in December, 1880, that 'protection against arbitrary evictions must certainly be given to every settled cultivator who pays the established rent', and that 'a substantial tenantry, free from debt, and in a position to stay and bear the pressure of occasional bad seasons, is what Bengal requires. The Lieutenant-Governor desires, therefore, to see the occupancy tenure made the rule and not the exception; but at the same time he would have it kept as far as possible in the hands of *bonâ fide* cultivators, and sub-letting by occupancy tenants should be discouraged, if it cannot be altogether prevented'. The most important conclusions at which Sir Ashley Eden arrived, as given by Mr. Justice Cunningham in his Minute, are 'that the rents of Bengal were and must, in existing circumstances, continue to be customary, not competitive'; and 'to guard against the conversion by the landlord of raiyatî land, that is, land over which occupancy-rights exist, or can be acquired, into 'khâmâr''. 'Khâmâr' lands appear to have been originally merely the surplus unreclaimed lands of the village which the landlord was allowed, during the continuance of his revenue engagement with Government, to cultivate for his own benefit, but which became 'raiyaî' as cultivators settled on them'. The Famine Commission say that 'measures should be framed to secure the consolidation of occupancy-rights, the enlargement of the numbers of those who hold under secure tenures, and widening the limits of that security, together with the protection of the tenant-at-will in his just rights and strengthening of his position by any measure that may seem wise and equitable'. The hon'ble the Law Member does not find, in any of the Regulations of 1793, words which can throw the whole of the then vast area of the unreclaimed land of Bengal into the category of khâmâr or private land; and so he has framed his definition so that the existing stock of khâmâr land cannot hereafter be increased. Now I ask him, in the name of justice, if the whole outcome of all these wishes, suggestions, reports and proposals is to culminate in depriving the zamîndârs of the right of increasing their khâmâr land by acknowledged legitimate means and by most ancient customs or usages, and conferring the right of occupancy even on 'squatters and nomads', because the price of land and 'the disturbance money' are just the same to a zamîndâr? There will be no ejectment, and any man would acquire occupancy-right if he has pluck enough once to plough and sow the land; but the zamîndâr will never, even if he pays all the gold and silver of the world. Leave the custom and usage aside, no one had even thought hitherto of such an innovation. The Government tells the zamîndârs: 'Keep so much land and no more; this is enough for you; let the others take the rest; they are in greater need than you are'. I think, if the principle is fair and equitable, it would be better to plunder all the banks and distribute the money to the poor and the needy.

"The hon'ble the Law Member says that in Bengal the raiyats are strong and the zamíndárs weak, but in Bihár the zamíndárs are strong and the raiyats weak; whereas in Bengal the raiyats combine to resist the payment of rent, in Bihár the zamíndárs destroy all the tenures and all the rights of the tenants and turn their land in zarat or khámár, or, in other words, Bihár is groaning under rack-renting and acts of lawless and high-handed oppression. My Lord, for seven years I have had to look after the affairs of Bettiah, which is one of the largest zamíndáris in Bihár, and I am in a position to assure your Excellency that I have not found a stronger set of raiyats, happier or better off, in any part of the country, from Kashmír and Rájputáná down to Púna and Haidarábád; and I am almost sure that a Briton by birth and stuff, Mr. T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E., will corroborate the truth of my assertions. I have seldom seen a more generous hearted zamíndár than the Maharájá of Bettiah. Though he has received no decoration yet from the Government, neither the Star of India, nor the Lion and Sun of Persia, to adorn his breast, but it is adorned with a heart which melts like wax for the poor. One day, nay it was about midnight, some ejected tenants came and cried out *duhai* at the gate; he begged of me to enquire about them. Mr. Gibbon told me that they were great *badmashes*, and were legally and deservedly ejected. But the Maharájá insisted upon their immediate re-instatement, and told me that a Rájá's first duty is to protect his tenants '*Rájá ká pahlá dharma prajápalan hai*'. The difference, in my humble opinion, between a Bengal and a Bihár zamíndár is simply this—that the Bengal zamíndárs are now highly educated, and the poor Bihár zamíndárs, with very few exceptions, are still what they were. So the Persian saying '*Yake nuksáni máyah dígre shimátati hamsáyah*' (on one hand the loss of property, and on the other the abuse of neighbour) is fully applicable to them. His Highness the Maharájá of Benares has a large property (I beg pardon—I am not sure whether a zamíndári can be called any longer a property under the hon'ble and the learned Law Member's new definition) in Bihár, and so my many other friends of Benares have, and yet the same law is proposed for Bengal and Bihár. We have a saying, '*take ser bhájt take ser khájá*' (two pounds of cake for two pice, so two pounds of salad too). Though the hon'ble the Law Member may say '*chu az kaume yake bedámshí kard na kihrá manzilat mánad na mih rá*' (if one man in a nation commit a crime, neither low nor high are to be spared; all are to be punished); if a villager killed a soldier, the whole village is to be executed, as the Russians, I hear, are doing now.

"Now I have purchased some thousands of acres of waste-land in fee-simple under Lord Canning's Resolution, and spent much money in bringing parts of it under cultivation. What will be the fate of that land, or, I may say, my own and my children's, under this Bill? The registered kabúliyats of my tenants, under the name of 'contracts', will be null and void. I will not be able to eject them, and for any enhancement I must be prepared to spend in litigation a sum the interest of which will far exceed the amount of such an enhancement. I wonder if it is known to the Government what was the cost or how much money was cast away in the great rent case of 1865. I shall feel extremely obliged if the hon'ble the Law Member would be pleased to give a short definition of the treacherous English word 'fee-simple', and a short construction of the sanad signed by a Secretary to the Government, as he has given of the words zamíndár and landlord, and of the proclamation of Lord Cornwallis. Lord Canning may be laughed at very shortly, as Lord Cornwallis is now a but allow me, my Lord, to put here on record the motive with which that great statesman was actuated. During the Mutiny of 1857 he had seen how useful and valuable these Britons were to the State. Lord Canning had seen how a Venable had held the district of Azamgarh single-handed for the State, and driven out the mutineers from it; and how many others like him had done the same in other parts of the country. He wished to increase their number. He asked men like Mr. Glyn to take land and settle in the country. They refused, under the plea that, with such a system of settlement and the rent-law, they could not persuade themselves to acquire land in India and invest their capital in improvement. Lord Canning resolved then and there to open a way for the

acquisition of land in fee-simple, though, as soon as he had breathed his last, the policy was changed. I am sorry I was not living at the time of Lord Cornwallis; but if the science of spiritualism has any truth in it, his spirit may be smiling on our incapacity to understand how he had found the body of Bengal and Bihár zamíndárs, and the very constitution of zamíndarí, far more useful to Government than ever Lord Canning found the whole body of Oudh taluqdárs or all the Venables of the world. He lost no time to make a settlement with them on such a permanent basis as to secure a permanent safe basis for the future operations of the Government, which has extended its dominion beyond Attock (Atak), falsifying the very name of the place, which means 'stop'. I shall find myself much mistaken, and shall have to revise my history of Hindustan, if the zamíndárs of Bengal and Bihár, as a body, are not as loyal subjects of their Kaisar-i-Hind as any crowned head in the world, from Noah up to this moment, can boast of. I have seen with my own eyes some zamíndárs of the Benares Province placing flower wreaths on the tomb of that great and good man, Lord Cornwallis, even now. I am fortunate at present to find my waste-land situated beyond the pale of the jurisdiction of this Bill, otherwise I would have had to deplore that the land was mine on the 2nd of March, but it passed over to others on the 3rd, without any fault of mine; however, the principle of the Bill seems to be contagious. It will be better for me to look after my property before it is too late. What course is left to me to follow? I am bewildered. The only course open before my eyes just now is simply to serve notices of ejectment on all my tenants before the end of this month, which is fixed by the law as the last month for the purpose in the year, and allow the whole land again to revert to its pristine condition of groaning under a thick forest haunted by the wild beasts; but allow me, my Lord, to declare most sincerely that it will be worse than death to me ever to think of your Excellency's illustrious and endeared name to be associated with any measure which may convert the land now smiling under luxuriant crops into a gloomy forest, while the policy of Lord Cornwallis has turned, as acknowledged by the hon'ble the Law Member himself, the wastes and ancient forests of Bengal and Bihár into culturable land.

"The only nail which the hon'ble the Law Member has hit on the head is a frank acknowledgment of 'the misapplication of English analogies to Indian facts'. He says that the 'Bengal zamíndár is not a landlord, or land-owner, in the English sense of the word'. I say that the money paid by an Indian tenant is not rent in the English sense of the word. For the meaning of 'rent', Malthus is no authority for us Indians, though he may be for an English Chief Justice of the High Court, like Sir Barnes Peacock.

"The word rent is misapplied in India. It is a tax on produce in its true sense and meaning. Under the sacred laws of *Mamu*, acknowledged to be the most ancient, 'the King (Rájá) took one-sixth of the fruits of soil (produce); but when it was of bad quality his share was limited to one-twelfth. On the cattle, gems, gold and silver he levied one-fiftieth, and on the produce of trees, flesh, meat, honey and the like accumulations of nature and of art, a sixth. Besides this all the artisans and labourers worked for him gratis one day in the month. He was entitled to five per cent. on all debts admitted by the defendants on trial, and ten per cent. on all denied and proved'. In this so complete a list of taxes, if one is a tax, then all the others also are taxes, and if one is rent, then all the others also are rent. The famous Káli Dás says in his *Raghuvans—Shashthánsam vali magrahít*, that is, the Rájá took the one-sixth of the produce as his tax. It is out of this tax, or the share of the State, that all the tenures, zamíndarí, mukarrarí khám, khálisa, raiyatwári, khont, mustájjiri, jágír, muáfi, krishnárpan, &c., &c., have been created. Under the Slave Dynasty this tax was raised to one-fourth of the gross produce. Alá-ud-din Khiljí assessed it at one-half. Sher Sháh reverted to one-fourth, but Ákbár took one-third. In many places it is still divided half and half between the proprietor and the cultivator, or the zamíndár and the tenant. In Benares it is called *adhaiyá*, which means half and half, and this proportion has been acknowledged as customary by Lord William Bentinck in his celebrated circular. The question is, whether there is a proprietary right

(*Svatva* or *Hakki Milkiyat*) possible in land or not. In England, William I conquered the land and distributed it amongst his feudal chiefs. So when the Aryans came here from the North-West and vanquished the non-Aryans (Aborigines), their Sovereign apportioned the land amongst his followers, as is written in the Vedas: 'Indra the lord conquered and drove out the Dasyus and Rakshasas and gave their land to the white-faced followers'.

"The hon'ble the Law Member says, 'that the great mass of the Bengal raiyats were, at the time of the Permanent Settlement, in the enjoyment of certain customary rights, which at least included the right of occupancy in the land conditionally on the payment of the rate of rent current and established in the locality, and, I may add, the right of having that rate of rent determined by the State'. May I be allowed simply to ask if it is not so now? Are there not fixed-rate and occupancy-tenants? Nay, are they not growing? Just the other day seven paikásht (non-resident) tenants have acquired occupancy-right in my village, Bodarvar, by lapse of time, simply through a mistake of mine in the calculation of years. The tenants in Jaunpur district have now become mostly fixed-rate. The hon'ble the Law Member quotes the Court of Directors' instructions to the Indian Government 'not to depart from our inherent right as Sovereigns, of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our Government'. May I be allowed simply to ask if any zamíndár class of persons has ever asked or expected from the Government more than the mere protection of his rights and privileges, or of his property and life, and why the zamíndárs are denied the protection? The hon'ble member further quotes the declaration of the Governor General in Council: 'It being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people'. That is our Magna Charta, and the zamíndárs can well claim that protection.

"The hon'ble the Law Member says that 'no one can acquire the status of settled raiyats, and the occupancy-right which is attached to it, unless he has been a landlord, or he and his ancestors before him have been land-holders for at least twelve years in the same village or estate. Thus mere squatters and nomads are effectually excluded', but I may be allowed respectfully to ask, will the zamíndár be allowed to eject the squatter or the nomad? Under what section? It may be said under the 'disturbance money' section. Well and good! There the zamíndár is to pay for his own land to an occupancy-tenant, who does not pay his rent and falls into arrear, in the shape of price: here a *badmásh* comes and clandestinely ploughs and sows a piece of land, upsetting all the plans of the zamíndár, and receives money from him in the shape of disturbance money, for restoring the zamíndár's land to the zamíndár. I have heard of the right of the sword, but this will form the right of the plough. Some fifty of my tenants left my village, Bodarvar, in Gorakhpur, with heavy arrcars, after they had taken crops home. When I went to the village to arrange about the land they had left, I found all the land cultivated by other, say fifty, men—many of them being relatives and friends of those who had run away. I was willing to settle with them on the same terms as their predecessors enjoyed, but they refused to register their *mládi* kabúliyats. I, of course, ejected them through the proper channel, though the process cost me some thousand rupees; but, under this Bill, I would have been obliged to pay those ejected tenants a couple of thousand rupees more, in the shape of the disturbance money, or engaged *lathiwálás* to stop them by force from ploughing and sowing, and bribing the policemen, at the risk of my going to jail. But what else could be done? Land is dear, it is a second wife, and many Hindús have become Muhammadans for it. There is, perhaps, Rájá Salámát Sháh-at Ázamgarh of this description, and many more may be found.

"The hon'ble the Law Member has given, as a sample, some kabúliyat and pattá in his speech; but, if there are Shylocks in India, there are also wise Judges, who know what is lawful and what is unlawful before they enforce any contract. I can show a hundred kabúliyats and pattás which I have given to my tenants-at-will in Benares, with occupancy-right, which they call *istimrári*.

“The hon’ble the Law Member talks of the wants commonly known in England and Ireland as the three Fs,—fixity of tenure, fair rent and free sale. Leaving the question of sale just now aside, and seeing that the tenants of twelve years have fixity of tenure and ‘fair and equitable’ rent, I simply remind him here that he has completely overlooked an Indian tenant’s wants, which may be called the four Ss,—supply of water, supply of seeds, supply of bullocks and saving from the Court expenses. We have a saying:—*Grāma samīpe labdhvā kṛpam-grāmnah kin gaṇayati bhūpam* (a villager who has a well near his land does not care for a king). If one tenant is ruined by a marriage, I can point out one thousand ruined by Court expenses. Just the other day one of my tenants, Debi, refused to pay me one-and-half anna acreage for half a highā rent-free land. I applied for recovery and obtained a decree against him for Rs. 3-11, as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount sued (acreage for three years)	0	2	3
Arzidavi	0	6	0
Talbānā	1	8	0
Mukhtārnamā	0	8	0
Copy of decree	0	8	0
Petition for it	0	1	0
Petition for the execution of decree	0	1	0
Mukhtārnamā for it	0	8	0
Interest	0	0	9
Total Rs.	3	11	0

The land was put up for sale, but as the man came to his senses, and fell upon my feet, I allowed him to remain.

All the three supplies depend upon good rent law; no bank of any kind in the world can do that.

“The hon’ble the Law Member says, ‘that the powers of transferring and sub-letting, which the Bill recognises, may in time lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be, not occupancy-raiyats, but under-raiyats, with but little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but if such a state of things would ever arise we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it’. I may be pardoned if I say that I cannot accept such an assurance. This is the first time I have ever heard of such a legacy. At any rate it is very curious, and indeed very bold. At the instance of the present Lieutenant-Governor, to impose some discouragement on sub-letting, the maximum rent for sub-tenants or under-raiyats not having a right of occupancy appears to be fixed at five-sixteenths, or about thirty per cent.; but what protection has been devised if the occupancy-tenant takes every year a heavy nazrānā (premium), besides the legal rent, from his sub-tenant under the threat of ejection? The pleaders cannot increase their legal fee or *mehantāna*, but who can prevent them from taking a tenfold shukrānā (*douceur*)? The real cultivators of the soil under the Bill will till the land at a rack-rent as sub-tenants, and a new class of under-proprietors of the baniyā class will spring up as occupancy-tenants at the expense of the poor zamīndārs. The hon’ble the Law Member disclaims any merit for the originality of his proposals; but, in my humble opinion, limiting khāmār and giving occupancy-right to ‘squatters and nomads’ is certainly very original. He says: ‘We have endeavoured to hold an even hand between the two parties, and to define and adjust their rights in such a way as may be most conducive to the common interests of both’. I beg pardon; I cannot see the truth of the statement, and I leave it to the judgment of those who do not belong to any party. I have a village, Khanavan, in Benares, three fourths of which are under general law and one-fourth under a special law. Well, in the time of Lord William Bentinck special settlement was made of this one-fourth. The zamīndār and the tenants appointed arbitrators, and the arbitrators fixed the rate of rent for ever, without any right of enhancement on any account to the zamīndār, and gave the right of occupancy and transfer to the tenants. Now, what is the consequence? Four-fifths of the land have come into my possession by right of purchase, and only one-fifth remains in the hands of others, a baniyā class of people, who also have come in possession of that by right of purchase. The descendants of the original tenants are tilling the land as sub-tenants. I have given occupancy-right to all my tenants in the three-fourths of the village, but will not give in this one-fourth.

"The hon'ble the Law Member ends his very long, exhaustive and most elaborate speech with a declaration that whatever has been 'endeavoured by the present Bill to do, is so to legislate for her as to preserve whatever is best in the spirit of her ancient institutions'. If the hon'ble the Law Member be good enough to acknowledge that the words 'for tenants' were simply, by an oversight or mistake, left out after the word 'best', I shall not speak further, otherwise it will be like the Benavá Fakír, who learnt only the first half of a verse from the Koran, that is, 'Don't pray', and ignored totally the other half, that is, 'when you are drunk'. I cannot say what may be the meaning of the word justice in the English sense, or the sense of the hon'ble the Law Member, but I can vouchsafe the meaning of the Arabi word *A'dl*, which means to mete out equally; or *insáf*, to make half and half. The hon'ble the Law Member acknowledges that formerly 'resident or chhaparband (owner of a hut) tenants were not ejected except for arrears of rent'; but he ignores totally the acknowledged right and power of the zamíndárs to allow or refuse residence. No man could come and live in the village without the permission of the zamíndár. In the *Wájib-ul-'arz* (agreement) it is specially mentioned that the zamíndár would not allow any thief or bad character to reside in his village. Had the zamíndár not power of refusal, this paragraph would have been superfluous. Now, if a zamíndár gives permission to a man to build a hut, which is, as a rule, done after taking some *nuzráná*, (present), and cultivate without any written contract, it will be preposterous to think that the man could be ejected at the zamíndár's will; but now the Bill allows every one to build a house anywhere he likes—in a field or a pasture—and even claim compensation for it, which will be of no earthly use to the zamíndár. The fact is, that there was no period in history in which, with the zamíndarí (including *jágír*, *muáfi* and *mustájirí*, &c.) system, the system of *khám*, *khálisha* or *assámívár* had no existence, and so there was no period in which, with the occupancy-tenants (including fixed rate, rent-free, &c.), the tenants-at-will had no existence. The mistake, in my humble opinion, is simply in the endeavour to make occupancy-right universal and tenants-at-will an impossibility. Leaving possibility or impossibility aside just now, I beg simply to assure your Excellency that what the hon'ble the Law Member is pleased to call India's ancient institution has in no period of history, as far as my knowledge goes, and in no part of the country, as far as I have seen, ever been dreamed of even. Now to the Bill :—

"My Lord, I have had time merely to glance over it. The sin lies in two ways : firstly, in commission, and secondly, in omission ; but before going into the details of the Bill, which I would rather leave to some future period, I may be allowed to state that, if the object of the Bill is to improve land and agriculture, or ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists and promote the well-being of the cultivators of the soil, the Bill does not go very far ; it totally fails, rather, in many instances ; it takes an opposite direction and makes the case worse.

"Allow me first to say a few words about the omissions. I am surprised to find that not a single provision has been made in the Bill to supply the crying wants of the tenants. They want wells, and how does the law stand now ? If I dig a well at a cost of two hundred rupees, which can irrigate 24 bighás belonging, say, to 24 tenants, I ask them to pay me the legal interest on the capital laid out, in the shape of an enhancement of a rupee per bighá. They refuse to pay, simply because, if they accept an enhancement, they shall have every year to pay, but otherwise they hope sooner or later to have the water for nothing, by bribing the *patwári* and my *karanda* with a couple of rupees. The only course open to me is to serve on them notices of enhancement and fight out 24 cases up to the Board of Revenue on appeal, which will not cost, at the lowest computation, less than a thousand rupees. Now, if the law be framed so that a zamíndár, before digging a well, may apply to the district officer for permission, supplying him with a plan and estimate and a list of the tenants, their land, rent and the amount of enhancement, which is not to exceed the legal interest on the capital laid out, or to fall more than a rupee per bighá, the district officer, after giving due notice to the tenants and enquiring into thes-

objections, if any, may give permission to dig; and when it is reported complete to his satisfaction he may order the patwari to add the enhancement to the rent in the village-records. I am sanguine that thousands of wells will at once be dug where wanted. It is now commonly said that the zamindars have not done their duty, but no one has taken the least notice yet how the law operates now. For the supply of seeds and bullocks, if I advance any money, I shall have to go to the Civil Court, and after all the trouble and expense, if I am so fortunate as to obtain a decree, there will be no property against which it can be executed. I cannot understand, if the Government recovers its advances as arrears of revenue, why the zamindars are not allowed to recover their advances as arrears of rent, provided that the interest and instalment does not exceed the limit assigned by the Government and the transaction is duly registered. If it is allowed, the cultivators of the soil will at once be placed above the want of any bank or banker. It has become the fashion of the day to vilify the bankers as takers of fifty per cent. interest. I may be allowed to explain how I take this fifty per cent. from my tenant. He wants, suppose, a maund of seed (wheat) in November, when it sells, say, at a quarter of a maund per rupee, so I give him a loan of my wheat, which is worth four rupees at the time, on a promise that he is to pay me back a maund and half (fifty per cent. more) in kind. He returns me my wheat in May, when, generally speaking, it may be selling at half a maund per rupee, so I receive two rupees worth for what was worth four rupees at the time I lent. It may be asked then, why the zamindar lends. He lends only because in the long run he has the satisfaction to find that his grain-pits contain ten thousand maunds when he had commenced the business with only one. Besides this, if he had not lent the seed, perhaps the land would have remained uncultivated, for a tenant cannot be expected to keep and preserve such a small quantity as a maund is for seed all the year round against fire, thief, mice, white-ants, the little urchins and hungry old hags of the family. To go to the town, often fifty miles distant from his house, to borrow money from some bank, even at five per cent. interest, to purchase seed from the bazar and bring it home on the head of a hired cooly, will simply be ruinous. I do not see any provision has been made for saving the tenants from the expenses of the Court; nay, I see even an application for distraint shall be liable to the same court-fee which would be payable in a suit instituted for the recovery of the arrear therein claimed (clause (2), section 167). However, the most curious feature of the Bill is, that the Local Government may suspend the provisions of sections 166 and 184; though it does not seem why. It seems inexplicable that, if the movement commenced to facilitate the recovery of rent, why it ends with the throwing of difficulties in distraint. Sir Ashley Eden's beau-ideal tenantry of Bengal can only be hoped for, under such a Bill, when the millennium comes under the prophecies.

"It is quite unnecessary to search out for antediluvian proofs, or prehistoric customs and usages. I mean the procedure followed under the Native rulers before the Hon'ble the East India Company acquired the sanad of Diwan. The Government proclaimed its intention to protect and maintain the existing rights, privileges, customs and usages, as found or acknowledged, and let it do so now. Any demur on the part of the Government to fulfil this promise, or at least expectation, will be fraught with mischief.

"The Bill aims, as I think I have said already, at making the occupancy-right universal (sections 45, 49 and 56), and ejectment, except for arrears in rare cases, practically impossible (section 149), by limiting the khámár and zarat land to its present extent and preventing its future growth (chapter II), and by making all private contracts against these drastic measures null and void. My Lord, may I be allowed to ask if, in any period of the historic age, in any part of the country, under any kind of rule, such a limit was ever put to the acquirement of the khámár and zarat land? The zamindar has a right to let out his land at any rent, whether one-half or one-quarter of the would-be so-called pargana rate to A or B. But if this A or B relinquishes the land, or runs away with arrears, or even for five rupees arrears the zamindar pays ten rupees for the land which, at any rate, was once his own, at the sale for a

decree, the land cannot be again his. Any man may come, cultivate it, build on it, and make it his own; but it cannot revert to the poor zamíndár, its rightful owner (section 56), because it is out of the khámár and zarati entered in the register now to be made. It was the tyrant Alá-ud-dín Khiljí only who, professedly to keep the people living from hand to mouth, had ordained that no one was to possess any land beyond a certain extent, and that no one was to possess more cattle than a fixed number; but in the 19th century, in the reign of our Most Gracious and Beloved Kaisar-i-Hind, Victoria (God bless her), a Bill is brought before your Excellency's Council, the effect of which will be that, if I purchased a piece of waste-land under Lord Canning's Resolution and brought it under cultivation at a heavy expense, it was mine on the second of this month, but will not be mine on the third. I should have to add a codicil to my will, and all my plans will be castles in the air. Sir Richard Garth, who is truly called Chief Justice, may well denounce such a policy in the strongest term—a 'spoliation'. But I may be allowed again to ask, if a zamíndár enters in the village-records all the land in the names of his relatives and confidential men, how the law can prevent him from reaping the advantages of khámár or zarati, though the law may promote litigation, fraud and perjury to its fullest scope, which is the tendency, I am grieved to say, of this age of high education and new civilization? What will be the result of all this (I do not know really what to call, but let me call) drastic measure? A new set of petty sub-proprietors, as I have already said, generally of the baniyá class, will arise. The so-called tenants of to-day will all become pakka (strong) proprietors, only to transfer their land to baniyás, pocketing all the money which now may find its way to a certain extent to the purse of the natural and lawful proprietor, the zamíndár, and still of as little use to the State in the time of need as a straw. Your Excellency told the taluqdárs of Oudh, just the other day, 'that the primary and essential condition of agricultural prosperity is the well-being of the cultivators of the soil; the promotion of that well-being the Government has very earnestly at heart, and it attaches to it an importance of the highest kind.' Now, my Lord, most respectfully I beg to ask, does the Bill in any way ameliorate the condition and promote the 'well-being' of the cultivators of the soil, who will always be, generally speaking, sub-tenants and form the mass of rural population? The Bill limits the rent demandable from an under-tenant or an under-raiyat (section 119). Will that do any good to the poor under-tenants? It is just like sending the paper horses, which the Lamas do according to M. Haecq, for the sick and the weary travellers. Now, suppose I am a tenant, and I have a sub under me for whose land, suppose, the Bill limits the rent to Rs. two. I tell him, 'My friend, the law does not allow me to demand from you more than Rs. two in the shape of rent, but unless you pay me Rs. three more annually, as a nazráná, in advance, I will not allow you to cultivate my land. Go away to some other place.' Now, what will the poor sub-tenant do? He must pay whatever I ask for. The law may go further and give occupancy-right to the sub-tenants too, and make it criminal for the tenants to take more than what may be fixed by law. But how can the law prevent the tenant from colluding with the zamíndár and relinquishing the land or having it sold for arrears, solely to ruin his sub-tenants? The law may make the tenure of a sub-tenant as secure and profitable as that of a tenant, but then he also may have a sub-tenant, and so on, till the cultivator of the soil will have only enough to live from hand to mouth, and to whom an occupancy-right or any right will be quite worthless. The cultivators of the soil in India, who form the mass of the population, are generally labouring classes, and Providence has ordained that they are to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; to place them above want is, in my humble opinion, above any human power. I have heard of more poverty and misery in Europe, even in England, than in India. However, worse than this limitation of the khámá and zarati land is to make null and void any contract between a tenant and a zamíndár (sections 45, 47 and 49). India has been famous for the honour of her contract. It will be a pity to teach her now that a man's contract is nothing; that even legal contracts are good for nothing. This very Council passed Act

X in 1859, under which, having full faith and confidence in the Acts of the Government, suppose I let out ten bighás of land to A—never mind for the consideration passing between me and A, whether to my loss or profit, or A's loss or profit, but it was agreed upon that after five years the land will again be at my disposal, and it will rest with me to re-let it or not. The agreement, *pattá* and *kabáliyát*, have duly been registered and they were as legal and binding documents, at least in my humble opinion, as the Government promissory notes are, or a treaty between the British Government and any independent Chief of India, on the 2nd of this month; but on the 3rd, if the Bill passes, they are a mere piece of waste-paper. I am quite bewildered what history will have to say of such transactions. I know of a Commissioner of a revenue division, who was writing a history of Ind'ia, but when he came to the transaction between Clive and Amin Chand he tore up all what he had written, saying that he could not perpetuate such a blot on the character of his countrymen. Reduce the twelve years period for the growth of occupancy-right to twelve days; reduce the rent from Rs. twelve to twelve annas—anything may be done, but for goodness sake do not repudiate legal contracts so publicly and without any tangible excuse. The Canal Bill, or whatever its true designation may be, brought forward by the brother Stracheys, which proposed to levy a compulsory rate of water and revive a modified *begar* system, and which consequently was vetoed by the then Secretary of State till those two objectionable sections were removed, was nothing compared to this Bill, limiting the *khámér* and *zarati* land, and making null and void legal contracts. I do not find in the long and exhaustive speech of the hon'ble the Law Member anyone or anybody, whether Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Campbell, the Rent Commission or the Famine Commission, proposing this kind of drastic measure.

“I never doubt for a moment the power of your Excellency's Council or the legality of its acts. The Council can repeal all the Regulations of 1793 if they like, and make even the Permanent Settlement itself a matter of history; but the question is simply this whether it is wise and politic to enforce such measures, the need and necessity of which are not at least apparent to those who are mostly affected by them. Let us see what Sir James Stephen said on the 6th April, 1871, at Allahabad, on the occasion of passing the Local Rates Bill. He said:—

‘We are not a representative Government. With every wish on the part of every member of the Government to use his powers for the benefit of those whose interests they affect, it is impossible not to feel at every turn how great are the differences between the governors and the governed, and how supremely important it is for all parties that, whatever else the people of the country may feel about their rulers, they should feel perfect confidence in their good faith and in their scrupulous observance of their promises. A really representative Government may deal with the pledges of their predecessors in a very different way from a Government like ours. If Parliament, representing as it does the views and feelings of the population of the United Kingdom, should see fit to re-open the question of the Scotch and English Church Establishments, it would be absurd to say that they were debarred from doing so by the Act of Queen Anne. They are themselves the representatives of the descendants of those by whom the Act of Union was passed, and they have the same moral right to undo what their predecessors did in a matter affecting the English nation for the time being, as a man has to reconsider resolutions which he has made at any particular period of his life as to his own subsequent conduct, in matters in which he has entered into no contract with others. We, on the other hand, are in a position more nearly resembling that of a person who has made a contract to his release from which the consent of the other party is necessary.’

“It is true that there is no contract or compact here concerned as between two Powers, like Russia and China; and I am not one who always brings forward the common phrase ‘Permanent Settlement’ as a great bugbear. I know very well that it settles only the Government demand, and no question of Government demand or revenue law is just now before us. I own that it is the great duty of the legislature to protect the just rights of the tenants and promote the welfare of the cultivators of the soil; but at the same time the duty is not a bit less to protect the just rights of the *zamíndár*. We, *zamíndárs*, do not want the rights of an English landlord, whatever he may be—a lion or a bull—we are *zamíndárs*; and let us have a *zamíndár*'s right. The

Government proclaims by tomtom or, at any rate, gives us to understand that every one's right is to be protected. Now, is the right which has been enjoyed by the zamíndárs, at least for the last ninety years, which has been acknowledged from time to time by the law and by all the Courts of British India, and on the faith of which acknowledgment millions and millions of money have changed hands, no right at all? One has a kabúliyat duly executed and registered under section 7, Act X of 1859, that never any occupancy-right is to accrue in the land: or, according to the established custom and usage, has entered some land relinquished by his tenants in his own name, as sír or khámár or zarat in the village-records for which he pays revenue, and now and then lets it out wholly or partly to the villagers from year to year. Now this Bill in one breath makes the kabúliyat null and void, and the zamíndár's sír, khámár or zarati land becomes the property of a ploughman, only because it was not held by the zamíndár continuously for twelve years. Act X of 1859 can be repealed, but how on earth all the contracts entered into under it can be made null and void and all the decisions of the Court upset? When the Government makes legal, private contracts null and void, how it can be expected to respect long its public contracts?

This is, perhaps, the last time in my life that I shall have the honour of speaking anything in the Viceregal Council, and I am very sorry indeed that I have not been fated like my hon'ble friend Maharája Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, to thank your Excellency for the fulfilment of a 'pledge'; but the onerous duty which I have to discharge, though sad and painful, compels me to warn that if such a Bill passes, it will shake the faith and confidence of the people, not only of British India, but of all the Foreign States, in the Government of its foundation. I sincerely hope no one may have ever to say what the 'vakíl' of the then Maharája of Jaypur had said to General Ochterloney, when he handed over the Jaypur State to the tender mercies of Scindhia, that the conscience of the Government is subservient to the exigencies of the time. Englishmen have an adage that 'necessity has no law', and so the Muhammadans, '*gar Zururat buvad ravá báshad*'; but we Hindus have a different kind of belief. Our great and famous Rájá of Ujjain, Bhartrihari, says: 'Let the people praise or abuse, let wealth come or go, let death approach this moment or remain far away, great men never depart from the path of justice.' (*nindantu níti nipuná yadi vá stuvantu,—Lakshmi samá visatu gachhatu vá yatheshítam adyaiva vá mara ya mastu yugántare vá—nyáyat pathah pravichalanti padam na dhíráh*). I am not an alarmist. I never doubt the prowess of the British nation, or the proverbial loyalty and submission of the Indians. If to-day the Government orders a general confiscation, even of the moveable property, I am certain that the loyal zamíndárs of Bengal and Bihár will bring all they possess, except what they may conceal underground, on their heads and shoulders to the treasury. But I may be allowed, my Lord, to repeat here the words of the erudite Sir James Stephen that 'whatever else the people of the country may feel about their rulers, they should feel perfect confidence in their good faith and in their scrupulous observance of their promises.' In conclusion I may be allowed, my Lord, to hope that I may not be misconstrued. It is only a sense of duty, and a deep sense of duty, which has compelled me to occupy so much of the time of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"As this Bill comes under the broad designation of a revenue Bill, and as I may, perhaps, to a certain extent claim to be considered a revenue expert, I should, under ordinary circumstances, think it my duty to enter into the question which it deals with at some length. But, considering that the Bill relates to only one Province of British India, and that Province is represented by so numerous and able a body of members in this Council, I do not feel myself called upon to offer more than a few very general observations. As regards the Bill itself, in its general lines, I have very little to say; except that though I approve of it so far as it goes, I must confess I should have been glad if it had gone somewhat further in the direction of ascertaining and recording, not

merely rights, but equitable and fair rates of rent, which would have been useful as a standard for all classes of landlords and tenants to refer to; and if it had cast aside altogether the idea of determining the raiyat's status according to the time for which he may happen to have held his land, an idea which has done so very much harm in the past in these Provinces. Still I am well aware there are excellent reasons for bringing forward the present proposition in the form in which it stands. I can only say that, such as it is, it will command my cordial and, if necessary, my active support. There is, however, one class of argument which has been brought forward by those who do not regard the Bill with favour, to which I must for a few moments give more detailed notice. The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, if I rightly understood him, endeavoured to fortify the position of the Bengal zamíndárs, by asserting that their tenants were, through their means, in prosperous circumstances, and by contrasting the good condition of the cultivators of Bengal with the wretched condition of the cultivators in Bombay and other parts of British India. I think I may leave the condition of the raiyats in Bengal to the Bengal members who will follow me, and who will, if they feel inclined, offer proof of what I consider to be notorious, namely, the wretchedness of the raiyats of that Province. But as regards the condition of the raiyats in the Bombay Presidency, which the hon'ble member has described as being wretched in the extreme, I must emphatically deny that any such terms, or any such description, can be applied to them. If the means were here at hand, I could show with the greatest readiness, from the most ample statistics, reaching back for a number of years both of trouble and of plenty, that the Province has gone on increasing in wealth and prosperity during the last fifty years in which British rule has been gradually consolidated and elaborated. This growth and prosperity I could prove, not merely as regards the Presidency generally, but as regards particular districts. Taking even the districts to which the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act applies, it would be easy to show that these very districts have largely increased in population, cattle, cultivated land, wells and other substantial signs of wealth. Taking the districts of the Presidency generally, they pay larger stamp and excise revenue than any other portion of British India, and taking even the four Dekkhan districts under the Act, they were able, when the famine came upon them, to send large sums in ornaments from their savings to the Mint, and they thus offered the best evidence which any unprejudiced man could desire of having been long rising under a beneficial system of assessment. But how, then, it may be asked, can these assertions be reconciled with the fact of the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, and the outcry about the over-assessment of the land-revenue in those parts? In the first place, the Dekkhan Riots Commission only declare that in these districts one-third of the population were in serious debt at all. Moreover, the bulk of those said to be in debt were not resident in any of those districts or taluqás which had been subject to the revision of assessment referred to in the extracts which the hon'ble member has read. I altogether deny that the revenue assessments are high. So far from reaching forty per cent. of the gross produce, as the hon'ble member supposes, they have been found to be only on an average from one-eighth to one-sixteenth of that produce. I would, moreover, state that the assessments are not based on the barbarous and unsound system of taking a fixed proportion of the gross produce, because in the Bombay Presidency we are fortunate enough to have a classification of lands, which renders any such rule-of-thumb method unnecessary. Whatever hardship or oppression may have been caused by the assessment has not been owing to the severity of it, but to certain incidents in the mode of its collection,—incidents which, I am glad to say, have considerably altered since I first alluded to them in this Council. If we now turn from this fact of light assessment to seek the causes of the indebtedness of the raiyat, I would point out that one of the principles of them is one which renders the analogy, which the hon'ble member has attempted to draw, altogether a false one. One of those causes is, that the land of the Bombay raiyat has been for the last thirty years transferable, while the land of the Bengal raiyat is not, or is not recognised to be so. In consequence of this transferability, the raiyats were of course able to borrow, and during cer-

tain prosperous times in 1865 they were tempted to borrow beyond all reason. When the times changed, the meshes of legal entanglement did not permit them to recover themselves. What, then, it may next be asked, have you to say about the throwing up of land? I reply that we in Bombay are fortunate enough to have still remaining to us that customary law of India which the Bengal zamíndárs have overridden, and that the status of a raiyat over there does not depend either on contract or on the period of his occupation of the land. A raiyat there may, by giving notice, throw up his land when prices are lower or drought has weakened his cultivating powers, and may take it up again in better times, without any loss of status in consequence of not having held it during the intervening years. In short, we have an elastic system, which enables him to vary his responsibility at will, and to contract his operations in any year owing to famine or other causes. But, then, it may be asked, what is the cause of this outcry in Western India? That outcry, I reply, is essentially a *zamíndár's* outcry, and has been raised by two well-known classes of persons. In the first place, there are various petty Native chiefs within British territory who systematically take rents far above those fixed by the revenue survey and assessment, and they dislike that assessment, because it is a just standard, according to which they are periodically pressed by their own raiyats to moderate their demands. Again, there is a class of superior holders, who take from their tenants a certain share of the produce, and who, according to the customs of the country, pay the Government revenue out of their share. Consequently, they of course are anxious to see that revenue reduced to the lowest possible amount: and even though it were abolished altogether, these are the men who would be the gainers, and not the raiyats whose advocates they pretend to be. These, then, are the causes which give rise to this outcry. And in this fact, that the outcry is a zamíndári outcry, is, perhaps, to be found the real reason why certain members of this Council have testified their great sympathy with the circumstances of the raiyats in a far distant Province—a Province whose prosperity they have no eyes to see, and of whose circumstances they are profoundly ignorant. But the point in the argument of the hon'ble member, if I rightly understand it, is somewhat of a *tu quoque* nature. Supposing, he says, that our zamíndárs' rents are rather high, the rents received by Government are high also, and as we are more or less in the same position, you should give us the same facilities you have yourselves to recover these rents. This argument is partly a retort, and partly an appeal for stronger powers and a simple procedure for recovery of zamíndárs' rents. So far as it is a retort, it is, as I have amply shown, incorrect in fact, and devoid of application. So far as it is a basis of appeal, I would beg to point out that in the Western Presidency these powers, which he covets, are used where the assessment has been carefully graduated in accordance with the capabilities of the soil after a careful survey and record-of-rights; where there is a complete recognition of the customary tenure of India, and a system which has the elasticity to adapt itself to variety of seasons and means, and where, moreover, the assessment, which is fixed under this system, has been fixed for thirty years.

"In Western India, I am glad to say that a large and increasing number of Native chiefs and landholders, who have sufficient enlightenment to recognise the advantages of this system, have called in the Revenue and Survey Department to survey their lands and fix their rents for them, have agreed to abide by their decision, and have introduced rates accordingly. Assistance to recover such rates is readily obtainable from Government. I would recommend the same course to the zamíndárs of Bengal; and when next they desire to come before the Government asking for additional powers to recover their dues, they had better accompany their request with the other, that these rents may be fixed on scientific principles for a term of years. I think, my Lord, that this is all that it is necessary for me to say regarding the Bill in its present form; but I may repeat that it will receive my hearty support."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th March, 1883.

CALCUTTA ;
The 12th March, 1883. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 13th March, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

[The adjourned debate on the Bill was resumed this day.]

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"My Lord, I propose to leave to my hon'ble friend Sir Stuart Bayley, in whose charge the Bill is, the task of replying generally to the arguments which have been urged against it; and the very able speech of my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans has relieved me from the necessity of dealing with such of those arguments as appear to be of a specially legal character. I do not intend to pursue further the discussion as to the precise position and rights of raiyats and zamíndárs, respectively, at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The interest of that discussion is mainly antiquarian; and the most important of the practical questions connected with it are, how far we have redeemed the pledge given to the raiyats in 1793, and whether what we now propose involves any violation of the contract entered into with the zamíndárs at the same time. I have endeavoured to answer both those questions to the best of my ability, and after listening very carefully to what my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál had to say on the subject, I cannot help thinking that the argument based on the breach of contract is an argument on which he himself does not rely, and which, in fact, he does not even seriously urge. I may, however, be permitted to take this opportunity of removing some of the misconceptions which appear to be entertained as to the meaning of one or two expressions which I used in the course of my introductory speech. When I compared the use of the term 'proprietor' in Indian revenue language, to the use of the word 'owner' in English statutory language, I did not mean to suggest that the position of the former was or might be that of a mere agent or trustee. I merely meant to point out that in the one case, as in the other, the legislature had pitched upon one of several persons having an interest in land, and treated him as an owner or proprietor for certain State purposes, without entering into the question of the interests of other persons. Still less did I mean to suggest, as the

Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád thought I suggested, that the zamíndár is not entitled to call himself proprietor, or to speak of his interest as his property. My hon'ble friend, as every other zamíndár, was fully entitled to describe himself as proprietor of his interest in the land, and to speak of that interest as his property; but that fact does not exclude the co-existence of any number of other interests of any number of other persons in the same land. I am afraid, from the way in which the hon'ble member spoke of the Bill, that he is irreconcilably opposed to its principles, as well as to its details. But, however that may be, I can assure him that any suggestions which he may make for the improvement of the provisions of the Bill will receive most careful consideration from the Select Committee. I entirely concur with him as to the expediency of affording every facility to the landlords for making improvements upon their lands, and I understand that for this purpose he suggests, among other things, that when a landlord has made, or has proposed to make, an improvement, such as a well, he should be enabled to go to the Collector or some other officer and obtain from him a certificate showing the description of well he has made, or is about to make, the area likely to be improved and the probable expenditure on the improvement (the hon'ble member will correct me if I am wrong); and that, upon the strength of that certificate, he should be entitled to make a corresponding increase in his rents. I think this a very useful suggestion, and it is one which is well worthy of consideration.

“Just one word about the *pattá*. I have not seen the Government form of *pattá* to which the hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál has referred, and I daresay my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor will have something to say about it. But, of course, I never intended to suggest that each and all of the stipulations contained in the *kabúliyat* which I read out were illegal or unfair. On the contrary it was obvious enough that the zamíndár had taken a common form, and had engrafted on it some variations of his own, and it was those variations that were open to objection. It is all very well to say that stipulations for the payment of interest at an exorbitant rate, or for the payment of cesses imposed by the landlord, are stipulations which no Court would enforce. But it is precisely this fact which makes them so mischievous. These stipulations are, in fact, attempts on the part of the zamíndár to make the raiyat pay, under colour of a contract, what no Civil Court would ever force him to pay.”

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING said:—“My Lord, before proceeding to comment on the important question upon which this Council is now called upon to deliberate, I should wish to make one preliminary observation. It is, I am aware, difficult to argue the issues involved in the discussion on this Bill, without appearing a partisan of either the zamíndárs or the raiyats. For my own part, however, I altogether deprecate any such inference. My wish is—and I am sure the wish of the Government collectively is—to preserve an attitude of strict impartiality, to consider carefully the arguments which may be advanced, whether in support of this Bill or in opposition to it, and ultimately to assist this Council in arriving at such decisions as may be most conducive to the public welfare and most just to the conflicting interests involved.

“My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál commenced the able and interesting address which he delivered to the Council yesterday, by saying that he must not be regarded solely as an advocate of the zamíndárs, for that his sympathies and convictions were quite as much with the raiyats as with the zamíndárs. I was glad to hear that statement of my hon'ble friend, but I must confess that, although I listened with great attention to my hon'ble friend's speech, I did not hear any arguments advanced from the point of view of the raiyat. I do not at all complain of this. On the contrary, I think it is a matter of congratulation both to the Government and to this Council that the views of the zamíndárs should be so ably and fully represented in this Council, as they are by my hon'ble friend. On the other hand, I trust my hon'ble friend will not be surprised if to some extent I take up the converse of his situation, and that he will not think, if I dwell more specially on those views which are especially associated with the interests of the raiyats, that I have any bias in the matter. I have no such bias. The reason why on the present occasion I dwell more

especially on the claims of the raiyats is, because the superior education of the zamíndárs, and the fact that their interests are ably represented both in and out of this Council, enables them to bring forward their views to greater advantage than the circumstances of the case permit to the raiyats. It is, therefore, desirable that the arguments from the raiyats' point of view should be fully and publicly stated and examined.

"My hon'ble colleague Mr. Ilbert, in moving for leave to introduce this Bill, explained the circumstances under which the present Government has thought it its duty to undertake a general revision of the rent law in Bengal. It is not necessary, therefore, that I should dwell on those circumstances. I will only make one observation on the past history of the case.

"In the course of the discussions on this Bill, it may perhaps be said—and, indeed, outside the walls of this Council room it has already been said—that your Excellency's Government, finding the relations between the zamíndárs and raiyats in an unsatisfactory condition, resolved, *proprio motu*, to initiate legislation, with a view to placing those relations on a more satisfactory footing. A statement of this sort would very inaccurately represent the facts of the case. Whatever may be the individual views held by members of the present Government upon the important political, social and economic problems involved in the legislation now proposed, nothing is more certain than that those individual views have in no way contributed to raise the issues now under discussion, nor have they accelerated or retarded by one day the advent of the time when the reform of the land laws of Bengal must, perforce, have been undertaken.

"In order to appreciate the reasons, whether remote or immediate, which have rendered legislation on this subject an unavoidable necessity, it is necessary to look back to a time when the *personnel* of the Indian Administration—whether that of the India Office, of the Imperial Government of India, or of the Local Government of Bengal—was different to that which at present exists.

"The facts which the present Government of India found in existence were, first, that, after some tentative efforts at partial legislation, a Commission had been appointed as a preliminary measure to a general revision of the rent law of Bengal; and, secondly, that the majority of the Commission, backed by the concurrent testimony of a long array of high authorities in past years, were of opinion that such a revision should be undertaken. Lastly, the Government of Bengal urged that a general revision of the rent law should be undertaken, and submitted a draft Bill having that object in view. Under these circumstances, I venture to think that it would have been a dereliction of duty on the part of the Government, if we had declined to undertake the onerous and responsible task which now lies before us.

"Independently, however, of this issue, which is one of comparatively minor importance, it remains to be considered whether the Government—in which term I include both the Government of Lord Lytton, which appointed the Rent Commission, and the present Government, which has to deal with its report—is justified in undertaking a legislative measure of such importance.

"It appears to me desirable that this question should be further examined, especially as the necessity of any general revision of the rent law has been denied by my hon'ble friends the Maharájá of Darbhanga and Mr. Kristodás Pál.

"The necessity for legislation is urged from two quarters. The zamíndárs wish for certain amendments in Act X of 1859, their main grievance being that the existing law does not give sufficient facilities for the enhancement and recovery of rent. The grievances of the raiyats may conveniently be summed up in the phrase—borrowed from the discussions on the reform of the Irish land laws—that they desire, in a greater or less degree, the attainment of the three Fs.

"I am aware that my hon'ble friend the Maharájá of Darbhanga stated yesterday that the zamíndárs of Bihár do not require any legislation at all. At the same time I think I shall be right in saying that very recently the desirability of amending the law in the sense of giving greater facility for the recovery and enhancement of rent was not generally disputed, and that even now a very large body of opinion is in favour of such legislation. I need not,

therefore, discuss this branch of the question. But the necessity of any further considerable revision of the law beyond what is necessary to facilitate the recovery and enhancement of rent is disputed. It is alleged that the present system of land tenures in Bengal has not hampered the prosperity of the Bengal peasantry; that no sufficient evidence exists which would justify a general revision of the rent law, and that, before any such revision is undertaken, further detailed enquiry is necessary.

"Then there is another argument to which allusion has not been made in this Council, but which I have seen frequently stated outside the Council. It is well known that the advocates of legislation adduce the riots in Pabná and elsewhere as a proof of the necessity for legislation. To this it is replied that these riots were caused by Government officials. As regards this statement, I will only say that there is a strong presumption that it is unfounded. I have certainly never seen any evidence in support of its correctness, and I observe that Sir George Campbell, speaking some while after the riots, said that he 'believed, speaking generally, it is certain that the law was, and, so far as the original matter of dispute goes, still is, with the raiyats.'

"I confess that an argument of this sort reminds me of those well-known lines in 'Rejected Addresses' which, I remember, have once before been quoted in this Council—

'Who makes the quartern loaf and Luddites rise?
Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies?'

"And then the author goes on to say that the Emperor Napoleon I was responsible for these things. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the officials in Pabná and elsewhere were no more responsible for the disturbances some few years ago than Napoleon I was for the flies in the butchers' shops, and they are, perhaps, less responsible than that potentate was for the high price of the quartern loaf.

"Turning now to the question of the prosperity of the peasantry, I wish to remind this Council that my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál cited the rapid growth of the Excise revenue as a proof of the growing prosperity of the people. No doubt the Excise revenue has of recent years grown rapidly, and the growth of this revenue is an indication of increasing prosperity. But my hon'ble friend must pardon me if I say that this fact does not prove his case. The question to be decided, for the purposes of the present issue, is not whether the peasantry of Bengal are prosperous or the reverse. Prosperity is a relative term. The question at issue is, whether the existing laws regulating the system of land tenures in Bengal hinder the peasantry of that Province from being as prosperous as they otherwise would be.

"It may tend towards the elucidation of this question if I give some figures with a view to showing the measure of agricultural wealth possessed by the population in the principal Provinces of British India, more especially as this is a point to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál alluded in the course of his very able and interesting speech of yesterday. In the Central Provinces, the yearly value of the crop, per head of population, is Rs. 21·6; the payments for purposes of Government and irrigation, per head, amount to Re. ·72; the balance is Rs. 20·9. In Bombay, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 22·4; the payments Rs. 2·2; the balance Rs. 20·2. In the Panjáb, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 18·5.; the payments Rs. 1·4; the balance is Rs. 17·1. In Madras, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 19·0; the payments Rs. 1·7; the balance Rs. 17·3. In Bengal, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 15·9; the payments Re. ·81; the balance Rs. 15·1. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 16·4; the payments amount to Rs. 1·6; balance Rs. 14·8. It would be easy to show that, of the total payments, including rent, made by the people of each Province of India, a great deal less finds its way into the Government Treasury in Bengal than elsewhere. Thus, in Bombay, where the land-tenure is nearly all raiyatwári, eighty-eight per cent. of the payments made are devoted to purposes of Government, being either paid into the Treasury as revenue, or devoted to the support of establishments required for public purposes. In Madras, where about four-fifths of the country is under the raiyatwári tenure, the proportion is sixty-nine per cent. In

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under a zamíndarí system and temporary settlements, the proportion is sixty per cent. In the Panjáb, where there are a very large number of cultivating proprietors, the proportion is fifty-four per cent. In Bengal, under the Permanent Settlement, the proportion is believed not to exceed thirty-three per cent. This, however, is not the point with which I am immediately concerned. What I wish to show is the degree of agricultural wealth possessed by the several populations. I am aware how dangerous it is to place implicit reliance on statistical calculations of this sort. Notably, in this instance, it is to be observed that the produce of the cultivated area is not the only source of income to the cultivators. Milk, ghí, curds, hides, wool, live-stock and fuel have to be taken into account. For instance, the value of stock, dairy and forest produce in the Panjáb has been calculated at no less than twelve crores of rupees annually. At the same time, when we find that statistics, worked out without reference to any particular result,—for these calculations were not made with special reference to the measure now under discussion—lead to the same conclusion as those which would result from general knowledge of the subject, and from *à priori* inferences, it is, I think, impossible not to attach some importance to them. What, therefore, is the conclusion to which these figures point? They show, in the first place, that, under certain conditions, the raiyatwárí and zamíndarí tenures are consistent with an equal degree of agricultural wealth. Thus the agricultural wealth of the Central Provinces stands at the top of the list. The reason is obvious. In the Central Provinces, there is no keen competition between cultivators for land, but rather there is competition between landlords to get cultivators. But if we find a combination where the zamíndarí system exists, accompanied with great pressure of the population on the soil, but unaccompanied with any sufficient protection afforded to the cultivator against the landlord, it is there that we should expect to find the least degree of agricultural wealth; and that is precisely what we do find. The degree of agricultural wealth in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Bengal is considerably less than that of the other Provinces of India, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are in a slightly worse position than Bengal, because we know that the pressure of the population on the soil in those Provinces is somewhat greater than is the case in Bengal.

“I have so far compared the agricultural wealth of Bengal and other Provinces. I now proceed to institute a comparison between different portions of the Province of Bengal itself. The circumstances incident to the tenure of land, and consequently the degree of agricultural prosperity attained in different parts of the Province, present some wide differences. Thus, in the Chittagong Division, we are told by the Commissioner that the landlords ‘stand in awe of their raiyats’. In some other districts, Dinájpur for instance, there is evidence to show that ‘the demand for raiyats by zamíndars is more than the demand for the lands by raiyats’.

“Of course where any real competition for raiyats exists, the latter, if they are unduly pressed, move off to other estates. In other districts, where this state of things is reversed, and the congestion of the population leads to excessive competition for land, there is abundant evidence to show that, under the existing condition of the law, the agricultural prosperity of the country is hampered. Perhaps the best way of bringing this point out clearly will be to compare the condition of different parts of the Province, which present dissimilar features in respect to the system of land tenures.

“Many official reports might be quoted to show the prosperous condition of the people of Bákirganj and the adjoining district.

“Thus an official report written in 1868 speaks of the cultivators of the Bákirganj district as ‘litigious’ and ‘very easily excited.’ But the report goes on to say—

‘Nothing strikes one more in going through a village in this district than to see substantial homesteads, well-kept gardens, well-stocked poultry and farm-yards. It is no uncommon thing for the substantial howaldars of this district to keep their own poultry, not only for sale, but also for home consumption.’ Then again ‘I do not think the raiyats of any other district would have borne the heavy losses in cattle, from the murrain which has raged here to a most appalling extent, so well as the Bákirganj raiyats have done. I have sometimes been really surprised to see how easily the raiyats have replaced their losses by the purchase of more

cattle. * * * * In the steady social advancement of the people, in their independence and substantial comfort and well-being, Bákirganj, a district comparatively unknown, neglected and despised, is about the best illustration of the blessings enjoyed under our rule.'

"Many passages from recent reports might be quoted in corroboration of this description. Thus, in the annual report on the Dháká Division for the year 1877-78, the following passage occurs:—

'The great and astounding calamities which followed the cyclone have been met and tided over; the soil is fertile; the people self-relying, industrious and perfectly able to defend their own'.

"Why is it that, in Bákirganj and in some of the adjoining districts, such a remarkable degree of prosperity exists? The reason is not far to seek. 'Bákirganj,' an official report says, 'is essentially a district of peasant proprietors.'

'Almost all the actual cultivators,' another report says, 'have to a certain extent a proprietary right in the land they cultivate'.

"I do not say that this is the only reason why these districts are exceptionally prosperous. I am aware that the rise of the jute industry has poured considerable wealth into these districts. But when this wealth accrued, what was the first use to which it was turned? The cultivators knew well enough that the acquisition of a proprietary right in the soil was essential to their permanent welfare, and, accordingly, we find that the first use to which they turned their newly acquired wealth was to take every opportunity of acquiring such right. The statistics of registration show that, in the three years, 1877-78, 1878-79 and 1879-80, no less than 342,596 perpetual leases were executed in Bengal, by far the greater portion of which were executed in the districts of Jessore, Bákirganj, Faridpur, Noakháli and Chittagong.

"I turn now to Bihár, and the contrast is indeed remarkable. There we find a peasantry which is described by Sir Richard Temple, speaking with all the weight of his great experience, as 'in a lower condition than that of any other peasantry with equal advantages which he had seen in India'. I see no reason to suppose that this description is in any way exaggerated. It is corroborated by the late Colonel Hidáyat Alí, himself a zamíndár, well acquainted with the habits and customs of the people of Bihár, and whose opinion is stated, on reliable authority, to be unprejudiced and valuable. 'The raiyats of this Province', he says, 'namely, the heads of families, and even the women and the male adult children of the agricultural classes, though they labour hard, are yet in a state of almost utter destitution, and that owing to the heavy assessments laid on them'. Let any one look at tables giving the average monthly wage of an able-bodied agricultural labourer, which are periodically published in the *Gazette*. He will find that the average wage in the Patna district is from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a month; in the Gya district, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3; in the Shahábád district, Rs. 4; in the Darbhanga district, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Elsewhere in the rural districts of Bengal, we find the wage of the agricultural labourers ranging from a minimum of Rs. 5 in the Murshidábád district, to somewhat over Rs. 9 in Bákirganj, Maimansingh, &c., the usual rate being about Rs. 7 or Rs. 7-8. These, I think, are very eloquent facts. If any further evidence be needed, it is sufficient to compare the remarkable recuperative powers shown after the disastrous cyclone by the cultivators of Bákirganj and the adjoining districts, with the feeble powers of resistance against famine shown by the peasantry of Bihár in 1874. Those who were concerned with the administration of India in that year are not likely to forget the fearful rapidity with which, in spite of every effort of the Government, scarcity was with the utmost difficulty prevented from turning into widespread mortality from starvation in those poverty-stricken districts. What is the reason of this condition of things? It is thus stated by two very able officials, Messrs. Geddes and MacDonnell, in their report of January 7, 1876:—

'The whole conditions of agricultural industry in Bihár,' they say, 'are such as to render it precarious. There is no sufficient certainty as to tenure. It is impossible for the population to fall back this year solely on accumulated reserves, whether of grain, of property, of money or of credit. * * * The people who plough and sow, and who ought to reap, have not a reasonable assurance as to the fruits of their industry'.

"It is well known that in Bihár a large quantity of land is held under what is termed the *bhaoli* or métayer system of tenure. All who are conversant with questions of this sort know, generally, what there is to be said for and against this system of tenure. It has found an apologist in one of the most able economic writers of the century. I observe, however, in a series of articles republished from the *Hindú Patriot*, and in which the cause of the zamíndárs is defended with remarkable ability, that it is stated that 'the *bhaoli* tenant is as much secured in the possession of his holding as the métayer tenants are in Continental Europe'. A description is then given of the métayer tenancy in France. This description is taken textually from the pages of Arthur Young, who was a very acute observer on agricultural matters. It describes, not the métayer tenancy which now exists in some parts of Europe, but that which existed in France before the Revolution. It was in respect to this tenancy that Arthur Young said that :—

'there is not one word to be said in favour of the practice, and a thousand arguments that may be used against it. * * * * Wherever this system prevails it may be taken for granted that a miserable and useless population is found'.

"It was strongly condemned by one of the greatest French administrators—Turgot. Mill has, indeed, defended the métayer system, but then, after alluding to the alleged prosperity of the people of Italy, where this system of tenure exists, he says :—

'I look upon the rural economy of Italy as simply so much additional evidence in favour of small occupations with permanent tenure'.

"Now, in the first place it is to be observed that Mill's account of Italian prosperity under the métayer system, which was based on the account given by Sismondi, is now believed to have been incorrect. It was refuted in a report by Mr. Herries on the land-tenures of Italy, which was laid before Parliament in 1871. And, in the second place, permanent tenure, which, as Mill says, will always generate considerable agricultural prosperity, even under the disadvantages of the peculiar nature of the métayer contract, is exactly what the Bihár tenant has not got. This is what the Bihár Committee said on this subject :—

'An examination of the *jama'bandí* papers of Bihár estates has shown that, while sixty per cent. of the present raiyats have held some land in the villages in which they reside for more than twelve years, less than one per cent. of them hold at present the same area of land which they held twelve years ago. * * * This is an evil which is due to the general failure on the part of the landholders to comply with an obligation which the law has, from the earliest period of our rule, imposed upon them, namely, that of giving pattás to their tenants, specifying the boundaries and areas of their holdings'.

"The meaning of this is, I conceive, that the intention of the legislature in 1859, which was to facilitate the acquisition of occupancy-rights, has been completely defeated. But the whole of the report of the Bihár Committee should be read, in order to gain an accurate idea of the evils of the *bhaoli* system. It is shown by the report of that Committee that, when the raiyats decline to accept the zamíndár's terms as to the share of the produce, the zamíndár declines to make the appraisement. Further, when the appraisement is made, the zamíndárs do not allow the raiyats to take away the grain. 'It will be seen', the Committee says, 'that the zamíndárs of South Bihár practically take by way of rent as much of the crop as they choose to claim'.

"I think, with such facts as these before us, it is impossible to deny that the relative prosperity of the people of the Eastern districts in the one case, and the relative depression of the agricultural classes in Bihár in the other case, must to a very great extent be traced to the different systems under which land is held in those districts of Bengal.

"It is said that sufficiently detailed enquiry has not yet been made, and that sufficient evidence has not yet been accumulated, as to the necessity of any general revision of the rent law of Bengal. I am unable to admit the validity of this contention. Abundant evidence might be cited to show that in some parts of Bengal greater facilities are required to enable the zamíndár to recover the tenant's rent. As, however, this point is not, generally speaking, disputed, I need not dwell on it any longer. Looking at the question from the raiyats' point of view, we have the concurrent testimony of a large number of

experienced officials, both past and present. We have the further testimony of a Committee composed of experienced gentlemen, both official and non-official, on the condition of the affairs of Bihár. We have the very able report of the Rent Commission. We have the concurrent testimony of four successive Lieutenant-Governors. We have, moreover, as regards the levy of illegal cesses, the results of very careful enquiries instituted by Sir George Campbell in 1872, supplemented in many cases by abstracts of oral evidence, and a large quantity of documentary evidence.

"It will be borne in mind that, as could readily be shown by reference to contemporaneous literature, one of the chief objects of the authors of the Permanent Settlement was to prevent the levy of *abwábs*, or illegal cesses. Nothing is more clear than that this object has not been attained. I should like to read to the Council a list of the cesses which were reported by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in 1872, to be levied in the Twenty-four Parganas. They are no less than twenty-seven in number. They are as follows:—

(1.) *Dák kharcha*.—This cess is levied to reimburse the zamíndárs for amounts paid on account of zamíndári dák tax. The rate at which it is levied does not exceed three pice per rupee on the amount of the tenants' rent.

(2.) *Chánda*, including *bhikya* or *maugon*.—A contribution made to the zamíndár when he is involved in debt requiring speedy clearance. It will be seen, therefore, that if, as my hon'ble friend (Mr. Kristodás Pál) says, the raiyat goes to the zamíndár when he is in difficulties, it sometimes happens that when the zamíndár is in difficulties he goes to the raiyat.

(3.) *Parboony*.—This is paid on occasions of pujá or other religious ceremonies in the zamíndár's house. The rate of its levy is not more than four pice per rupee.

(4.) *Tohurria*,—a fee paid on the occasion of the audit of raiyats' accounts at the end of the year.

(5.) Forced labour or *begár*.—This labour is exacted from the raiyats without payment.

(6.) *Marucha* or marriage-fee,—paid on the occasion of a marriage taking place among the raiyats. It is fixed at the discretion of the zamíndár.

(7.) *Ban-salami*,—a fee levied on account of the preparation of gur or molasses from sugarcane.

(8.) *Salami*, including all fees paid on the change of raiyats' holdings, and on the exchange of paitás and kabúliyats.

(9.) *Khárij Dákhil*,—a fee commonly, at the rate of twenty-five per cent., levied on the mutation of every name in the zamíndár's books.

(10.) Taking of rice, fish and other articles of food on occasions of feasts in the zamíndár's house.

(11.) *Battá* and *Multá Kumrae*.—The former is charged for conversion from Sikká to Company's rupees; the latter on account of wear and tear of the same.

(12.) *Fines*.—These are imposed when the zamíndár settles petty disputes among his raiyats.

(13.) *Police Kharcha*,—a contribution levied for payment to police-officers visiting the estate for investigating some crime or unnatural death.

(14.) *Junmojattra* and *Rash Kharcha* are exceptional imposts, levied on occasions of certain festivals.

(15.) *Bardari Kharcha*,—a fee levied at heavy rates by a farmer taking a lease of a mahál.

(16.) *Tax or income tax*, levied by a few zamíndárs, to be reimbursed for what they pay to Government on account of this tax. (The list, from which I quote, was, it will be remembered, prepared in 1872 when the Income Tax was in existence.)

(17.) *Doctor's fees*.—This is levied exceptionally by a few zamíndárs on the plea that they are made to pay a similar fee to Government.

(18.) *Tautkur*.—A tax of four annas levied from every weaver for each loom.

(19.) *Dhaie mahál*,—a fee levied from every wet-nurse carrying on her profession on the zamíndár's estates.

(20.) *Anchora salami*,—a fee levied by persons carrying on an illicit manufacture of salt.

(21.) *Halbhangun*,—a fee paid by a raiyat on his ploughing land for the first time in each and every year.

(22.) *Mathurí jama*,—a tax levied on barbers.

(23.) *Shashum jama*,—a tax levied on muchís for the privilege of taking hides from the carcasses of beasts thrown away in the bhagar of a village.

(24.) *Punniah Kharcha*.—The contribution made by the raiyats on the day the *punniah* ceremony takes place.

(25.) *Bastu pujá Kharcha*,—a contribution made for the worship of *bastu purush* (god of dwelling-houses) on the last day of the month of *pous*.

(26.) *Rashad Kharcha*,—a contribution levied to supply with provisions some district authority or his followers making a tour in the interior of the estate.

(27.) *Nazrána*, or presents made to the zamíndár on his making a tour through his estates.

“I took this list at hazard from a number of others given in the reports addressed to Sir George Campbell in answer to his enquiry in 1872. It does not appear to represent an exceptional case. In some districts, fewer cesses are levied; in others, the evil has apparently attained even larger dimensions. Indeed, a case is cited in Orissa, as an example of the credulity of the raiyats, where the fixing of a line of telegraph posts was made an excuse for the levy of an additional cess.

“It is sometimes said that the raiyats themselves have not asked for any legislation. That statement is not correct. The raiyats have in some cases petitioned Government, and, if they have not come forward more fully on their own behalf, the reason is not far to seek. The Collector of Bhágálpur reported on the 15th May, 1872, that—

‘if a formal enquiry were instituted, it would be almost impossible to make any raiyat come forward to divulge what he had paid; it is only incidentally that we come to hear of the exactions.’

“And, in forwarding the reports of 1872 to Sir George Campbell, the member in charge of the Board of Revenue (Mr. Schaleh),—whose views, generally, were certainly not unfavourable to the zamíndárs—expressed himself in the following terms;—

‘Even when the raiyats are aware of their rights, they very naturally prefer to bear the almost insupportable burden of oppression, rather than to follow a course of opposition which would probably result in even greater oppression,—nay, even in utter ruin.’

“I do not think that, under these circumstances, it can be any matter of surprise that the raiyats in some parts of Bengal have not spoken out more plainly than has been actually the case. Rather I think it a matter of surprise that they have spoken out so clearly as they have done.

“It appears to me, therefore, that the evidence upon which the necessity for a revision of the rent law is based is sufficiently conclusive.

“I now turn to the consideration of a wholly different point.

“It has been urged that legislation of the nature now proposed is contrary both to the spirit and to the express terms of the Permanent Settlement; in fact, that it involves a breach of the contract made in 1793 between Lord Cornwallis, on behalf of the British Government, and the zamíndárs. So much has already been written and said on this subject that I will not attempt to discuss it at any length. Nevertheless, the imputation of breach of faith is so serious, and the moral obligation on the part of the British Government to adhere scrupulously to any solemn pledges given to the Natives of India, of whatsoever class, appears to me to be so binding, that I should wish to state, as briefly as possible, why I consider that the argument adverse to the present Bill, based on the supposition that it involves a breach of contract, is wholly untenable.

“I do not know that the spirit in which, as it appears to me, the British Government should approach the question of dealing with the Permanent Settle-

ment has ever been more clearly and comprehensively treated than by Sir James Stephen in his speech on the Local Rates (North-Western Provinces) Bill in 1871, and I wish to dwell briefly on Sir James Stephen's opinions, because, if I understood rightly, they were, I think, somewhat misapprehended by my hon'ble friend Rájá Siva Parsád in the address he delivered to the Council yesterday. Arguments had at that time been advanced to the effect that, as no one generation of law-givers can irrevocably bind another to a certain course of conduct, it was idle to object to any law on the ground that it was a violation of the pledges given at the Permanent Settlement.

"Sir James Stephen said that he had heard these arguments with regret all the more 'because they undoubtedly have a certain *substratum* of truth.' 'The objection to the theory', he added, 'of which they are applications is, not that it is false, but that it is partial, that it applies to legal right and wrong, and does not deal with the question of moral right and wrong.'

"Sir James Stephen then pointed out that it was specially to be borne in mind, in considering the moral justice of making any change in the terms of the Permanent Settlement, that the Government of India was not a representative Government. 'A really representative Government', he said, 'may deal with the pledges of their predecessors in a very different way from a Government like ours.'

"I think these observations of Sir James Stephen must command universal assent. Occasions may arise in India, as elsewhere, when it becomes both necessary and desirable for the legislature of one period to modify, or even deliberately to reverse, the measures adopted at some previous period. But certainly, in dealing with so solemn a compact as the Permanent Settlement, the very strongest possible necessity would have to be shown in order to afford a moral justification for any legislation which might involve a violation of previous engagements. We are fortunately not called upon to decide whether in the present instance a sufficiently strong case exists for any modification in the terms of the Permanent Settlement, for I venture to think that it may be conclusively shown that the legislation now proposed is in strict conformity both with the letter and the spirit of the engagement taken by Lord Cornwallis.

"I say both the letter and the spirit, because high legal authorities differ in their opinion as to whether, in endeavouring to arrive at a decision as to the intentions of the legislature of 1793, we are confined to the text of the Statutes, or whether we may seek for a further exposition of those intentions in contemporaneous official literature. On a point of this sort the opinion of a layman is of little value. But I may perhaps be permitted to quote what so high a legal authority as Sir James Stephen said as to the latitude allowable in construing the text of the Permanent Settlement:—

'When I say,' he said, 'that in my opinion the Permanent Settlement ought to be scrupulously observed, both in letter and in spirit, I do not mean to exclude the right on the part of the Government, which is essential to the true interpretation of all such transactions, to take into consideration the gradual alteration produced by time and circumstance, and the influence of surrounding facts. A great public act like the Permanent Settlement is not to be interpreted, and can never have been meant to be interpreted, merely by reference to the terms of the document in which it is contained. Its meaning must be collected from a consideration of the circumstances under which, and of the objects for which, it was made; and in considering what is, and what is not, consistent with its terms, we must look at the gradual changes which have occurred in the condition of the country since it was enacted. This is the only way in which it is possible to understand fully transactions of this kind, and it is peculiarly necessary in the case of a transaction which, however important, neither is, nor professes to be, a complete and exhaustive statement of the relations between the Government and its subjects. The Permanent Settlement regulates only one branch of one part of those relations, and it must be interpreted by reference to others.'

"Whether, however, we look for the intentions of the legislature solely in the text of the Regulations, or whether we admit contemporaneous literature as evidence of those intentions, it appears to me that, in so far as the immediate point under discussion is concerned, we arrive at the same conclusion.

"Looking first at the precise words which the legislature employed, the text of Regulation I of 1793 (clause 1, section 8) is sufficiently clear. It re-

serves to the Government full powers to interfere 'for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil.'

"It has, however, been urged that Regulation II of 1793, which was passed on the same day as Regulation I, qualifies the reservation in section 8 of Regulation I. This argument is based upon the fact that the preamble to Regulation II of 1793, after dwelling on the expediency of abolishing the Courts of *Mál Adálat* or Revenue Courts, and transferring the trial of suits which were cognizable in those Courts to the Courts of *Dhwání Adálat*, goes on to say that—

'no power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders by the Regulations can be infringed or the value of landed property affected.'

"I must confess that I altogether fail to see how the language thus used in Regulation II qualifies the legislative power expressly reserved by Regulation I on behalf of dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil. If the whole of the preamble to Regulation II of 1793 be read, the intention of the legislature becomes perfectly clear. Prior to 1793, rent and revenue suits had been tried in what were then known as the *Mál Adálat* or Revenue Courts. In these Courts Collectors of Revenue presided as Judges. It was pointed out in the preamble to the Regulation that—

'the proprietors can never consider the privileges which have been conferred upon them as secured whilst the Revenue-officers are invested with these judicial powers * * *

* * * The Revenue-officers must be deprived of their judicial powers.' "

"Further, these officers were to be rendered 'amenable to the Courts of Judicature.'

"When this was done, the Regulation went on to indicate:—

'No power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders can be infringed or the value of landed property affected.'

"In point of fact, it is quite clear that the sole intention of the legislature was to give further security to the zamíndárs in respect to the permanency of their revenue assessment by a separation of judicial and executive functions, instead of allowing them to be united in the same individuals as was heretofore the case. The explicit reservation made in Regulation I of 1793 does not, therefore, appear to be in any way qualified by the provision enacted in Regulation II.

"I have so far dealt only with the text of the Regulations of 1793, and I have endeavoured to show that full power to legislate, with a view to the protection of the interest of the raiyats, was expressly reserved by the legislature. If, however, we admit contemporaneous official literature as evidence of the intentions of the legislature, the case becomes even stronger. In the well-known letter to Lord Cornwallis of the 19th September, 1792, the Court of Directors express themselves as follows:—

'But as so great a change in habits and situation can only be gradual, the interference of Government may, for a considerable period, be necessary to prevent the landholders from making use of their own permanent possession for the purpose of exaction and oppression. We therefore wish to have it distinctly understood that, while we confirm to the landholders the possession of the districts which they now hold and subject only to the revenue now settled, and while we disclaim any interference with respect to the situation of the raiyats or the sums paid by them, with any view of an addition of revenue to ourselves, we expressly reserve the right, which belongs to us as Sovereigns, of interposing our authority in making, from time to time, all such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the raiyats being improperly disturbed in their possession, or loaded with unwarrantable exactions. A power exercised for the purpose we have mentioned, and which has no view to our own interests, except as they are connected with the general industry and prosperity of the country, can be no object of jealousy to the landholders, and, instead of diminishing, will ultimately enhance, the value of their proprietary rights. Our interposition, where it is necessary, seems also to be clearly consistent with the practice of the Mogul Government, under which it appeared to be a general maxim that the immediate cultivator of the soil, duly paying his rent, should not be dispossessed of the land he occupied. This necessarily supposes that there were some measures and limits by which the rent could be defined, and that it was not left to the arbitrary determination of the zamíndár, for otherwise such a rule would be nugatory; and in point of fact the original amount seems to have been annually ascertained and fixed by the act of the Sovereign.'

"Again, somewhat later, but before Regulation I of 1793 was passed, the Court of Directors expressed themselves as follows:—

'In order to leave no room for our intentions being at any time misunderstood, we direct you to be accurate in the terms in which our determination is announced * * * * You

will, in a particular manner, be cautious so to express yourselves as to leave no ambiguity as to our right to interfere from time to time, as it may be necessary, for the protection of the raiyats and subordinate landholders, it being our intention, in the whole of this measure, effectually to limit our own demands, but not to depart from our inherent right as Sovereigns, of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our government.'

"Whether, therefore, we look to the letter of the Regulations of 1793, or whether we look to contemporaneous official literature for a further indication of the intentions of the legislature of that period, it is abundantly clear that power to legislate, in order to define the relations between the zamíndárs and the raiyats, was expressly reserved at the time the Permanent Settlement was made.

"I now turn to another cognate point. It is admitted on all sides that the *khudkásht* or resident raiyats had certain rights at the time of the Permanent Settlement. A great deal of learning and research has been devoted to enquiring into the precise nature of those rights. I do not propose to discuss this point. But I wish to say something about the rights of a certain important class of cultivators which accrued subsequent to the passing of Regulation I of 1793. At the time that Regulation was passed, a large tract of waste and unoccupied land existed in Bengal. These lands were not assessed to the payment of revenue. The whole of the rents payable in respect to these lands was left to the zamíndárs, under the terms of Lord Cornwallis's settlement. 'The rents of an estate', Lord Cornwallis said in his Minute of February 3rd, 1790 'can only be raised by inducing the raiyats to cultivate the more valuable articles of produce, and to clear the extensive tracts of waste-land which are to be found in almost every zamíndári in Bengal.'

"It has been argued on high authority that, under the Permanent Settlement, the zamíndárs were left free by the legislature to let these unoccupied lands to raiyats upon whatever terms they thought proper; that, in respect to these lands, they had almost as much freedom as English landlords; and that the terms upon which these lands were let were a matter of contract regulated by the ordinary principles of demand and supply.

"It would perhaps constitute a sufficient reply to this argument to say that the reservation made in section 8 of Regulation I of 1793, which I have already quoted, expressly declares that, if necessary, legislation will be undertaken with a view to the 'protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil'. No class of cultivator was excluded.

"But I venture to think that the argument admits of a further answer. It implies that the authors of the Permanent Settlement deliberately intended to introduce freedom of contract as the economic basis on which the relations between the zamíndárs and the raiyats in respect to a very large class of lands was to rest.

"Now all the evidence which has come down to us goes, I venture to think, to show that the authors of the Permanent Settlement never intended anything of the kind. Lord Cornwallis, in his Minute of February 3rd, 1790, after speaking of the privileges enjoyed by the raiyats in certain parts of Bengal, goes on to say:—

'Whoever cultivates the land, the zamíndárs can receive no more than the established rent, which, in most places, is fully equal to what the cultivator can afford to pay. To permit him to dispossess one cultivator for the sole purpose of giving land to another would be vesting him with a power to commit a wanton act of oppression from which he would derive no benefit.'

"Moreover, section 5 of Regulation IV of 1793, which was passed less than a year after the Permanent Settlement, prescribes that, after the completion of certain formalities, 'pattás according to the form approved, and at the established rates, will be immediately granted to all raiyats who may apply for them.'

"The 'established rates', it is to be observed, apply under this Regulation to all raiyats. No exception is made in respect to raiyats who cultivate, or to raiyats who might subsequently cultivate, the lands unoccupied at the time of the Permanent Settlement. And yet it is surely not unreasonable to suppose that, if the legislature had intended to deal specially with the raiyats cultivating those lands, which then formed so large a proportion of the culturable area of Bengal, its intention would have been expressly stated. Lord Cornwallis and

his contemporaries were not ignorant of the fact that rents in Bengal were universally settled with reference to general or local usage, and that freedom of contract, in the sense in which we employ that term, did not exist. On the contrary, abundant evidence might be adduced to show that they were fully aware of it. Indeed, perfect freedom of contract was expressly excluded from the legislation of 1793. Section 65 of Regulation VIII of 1793 runs as follows:—

‘No proprietor of land or dependant taluqdār shall contract any engagement with any under-farmer, or authorize any act contrary to the letter and meaning of this Regulation.’

“It does not, therefore, appear to me that, in respect to the unoccupied, any more than in respect to the occupied, lands, it can be contended that the Permanent Settlement placed the zamíndár in the position of the English landlords, free to regulate their relations with the raiyats without reference to customs. As Mr. O’Kinealy has said:—

‘All that the Permanent Settlement did, all that the great founder of the settlement ever intended it should do, was to give zamíndárs, subject to custom, a perpetual lease of the lands at a fixed assessment, and subject to the restriction of State intervention if the conditions of their leases were violated to the injury of the raiyats.’

“I have said that Lord Cornwallis and his contemporaries did not intend to introduce freedom of contract as the economic basis which was to regulate the relations between landlord and tenant in Bengal. I may add that, had they endeavoured to do so, they would almost certainly have failed in the attempt. It is sometimes said that an Act of Parliament can do anything. It would be more correct to say that an Act of Parliament may prescribe that anything shall be done. However omnipotent may be the voice of the legislature, whether of England or of India, there is one thing that cannot be accomplished, whether by an Act of Parliament or by an Act of the Indian legislature. The habits of thought and customs of a vast population cannot be changed by any legislative enactment.

“What has been the result of endeavouring to plant freedom of contract in respect to land on the uncongenial soil of Ireland? It is told by the Bessborough Commission, in words that would apply with but little change to Bengal.

‘That condition of society’, the Commissioners say, ‘in which the land suitable for tillage can be regarded as a mere commodity, the subject of trade, and can be let to the highest bidder in an open market, has never, except under special circumstances, existed in Ireland. The economical law of supply and demand was but of casual and exceptional application. It is generally admitted that, to make it applicable, the demand must be what is called ‘effective’; in this instance it may be said that, whatever was the case with the demand, the supply was never effective. In the result, there has, in general, survived to him (the Irish farmer), through all vicissitudes, in despite of the seeming or real veto of law, in apparent defiance of political economy, a living tradition of possessory rights, such as belonged, in the more primitive ages of society, to the status of the man who tilled the soil.’

gain, the legislature of 1793 endeavoured to introduce into Bengal written engagements between landlord and tenant, but failed in the attempt. Neither can this be any matter of surprise. I conceive that, generally speaking, the Bengal raiyats, like the Irish cultivator, regarded a written agreement, not as a means of acquiring something which he did not possess, but as a recognition that he might be called upon to sacrifice something which was already in his possession,—not as prolongation of his yearly tenancy, but as abridgment of the traditional tenancy which allowed him to hold his land as long as he paid the customary rate of rent.

“We know now a great deal more about the historical development of the idea of property in land than was known to Lord Cornwallis and his contemporaries. The researches of Sir Henry Maine, M. de Laveleye and other eminent men have thrown a flood of light on the subject. We know that the separate ownership of land is an economic idea of relatively modern growth; that in almost all countries the soil originally belongs to communities; and that, as society has advanced, a natural movement has taken place from common to separate property in land as in chattels. Without attempting to discuss the precise status of the cultivators of Bengal at the time when English rule was established, this much at all events may, I venture to think, be said with con-

fidence, that the disintegration of the small societies holding land in common, which existed in other parts of India, and which still exist amongst the Slavonic races of Europe, was almost complete in Bengal. On the other hand, the idea of individual property in land, in the sense in which we are accustomed to employ the term in England, had not nearly been attained. An intermediate stage had been reached. Community of property no longer existed, but perfect freedom of contract in respect to the land was wholly foreign to the ideas of the people. Custom and not contract regulated the relations between zamíndárs and raiyats before the Permanent Settlement, at the time of the Permanent Settlement and subsequent to the Permanent Settlement; and custom, and not contract, regulates, to a very large extent, those relations still, and would, without doubt, regulate them to even greater extent, if the legislature of 1859 had not imported into the country the alien theory of prescription.

"I should certainly be the last to press for the interference of the State in the regulation of any matters which can, without detriment to the public welfare, be left to settle themselves without any such interference. I dislike State interference, and regard with some apprehension the modern tendency, not only in India, but in England, to call in the aid of the State on occasions when it appears to me to be scarcely necessary. I should be the last also to say anything which might appear adverse to the application of sound economic principles to the solution of Indian questions. But I conceive that nothing is more likely to check the advance of sound economic knowledge in India than the misapplication of the canons of political economy. To quote a single trite instance of such a misapplication. If scarcity arises in any district of India, the surplus food from other districts will, provided there be roads, be poured into that district, in order to meet the demand. That is what political economy means when it says that the supply will follow the demand. But, if no roads exist, the supply will not, and cannot, follow the demand, and mortality from starvation will ensue, as it has before ensued. So also, when political economy speaks of freedom of contract, it means that free choice, dictated by intelligent self-interest, is the most efficient agent in the production of wealth. There are, according to the Famine Commissioners, 9,752,000 tenants in Bengal, of whom 2,789,000 pay a rent of from Rs. 5 to 20, and no less than 6,136,000 pay a rent of less than Rs. 5, which latter rate, I may observe, implies a holding of from two to three acres. Can anyone who is acquainted with the facts say, in respect to the majority of these tenants, that their education, their knowledge of law and the circumstances under which they till the soil are of a nature to admit of that free and intelligent choice which is in the essence of the economical, as it is of the legal, theory of freedom of contract? I venture to think that any such contention cannot be maintained. The mass of the raiyats are uneducated. In Bihár, with its population of 22½ millions, less than one and three-quarters per cent. of the population can read and write, and elsewhere in Bengal the proportion is under four per cent. Many raiyats are ignorant of their legal rights, and others, when cognisant of those rights, are afraid to make any attempt to enforce them. Agriculture forms, and must continue to form, their only means of gaining a livelihood.

'The raiyats', the Rent Commissioners say, 'cultivate for subsistence, not with the immediate view to profit. * * * There is no wages fund, there are no labourers paid from capital. There are practically no manufactures, no non-agricultural industries, no great cities of work where a surplus rural population can find employment.'

"Under these circumstances, it is idle for the present generation to think of establishing freedom of contract as the economic basis on which the relations between landlord and tenant in Bengal can be made to rest. The legislature must recognise the facts with which it has to deal, and the leading fact with which it has to deal is, that custom, and not contract, has in the main governed the relations between the zamíndárs and raiyats in Bengal from time immemorial, and that custom, and not contract, must in the main continue in the future to govern those relations.

"If the practical aspects of the situation are such as to necessitate the rejection of the theory of freedom of contract, and to force on the Government the obligation of interfering by legislative enactment in order to regulate the

incidents of land tenure in Bengal, it is on every ground desirable that that interference should be effectual to remedy the evils which it is intended to cure. Whether that interference will be effectual,—whether, on the one hand, due facilities will be given to the zamíndárs to make good their equitable rights; whether, on the other hand, tardy effect will now to a sufficient degree be given to the original intention of Lord Cornwallis and his contemporaries, in the sense of maintaining the raiyats in the enjoyment of their customary rights,—must mainly depend on the decisions which this Council will ultimately take. The Bill introduced by my hon'ble colleague Mr. Ilbert will, should it be passed into law, do much towards the accomplishment of these objects. It would, in my humble opinion, have done more, and it would have given greater hope of finality in the settlement of the difficult question now under discussion, if the land, and not the status of the tenant, had been taken as the basis of the recognition of the right of occupancy.

“But even as the Bill stands, it proposes a large and beneficial measure of reform. I hope and believe that it will be very generally regarded in this light, and that, both in and out of this Council, it will be discussed with the calmness and deliberation that the importance of the subject demands.

“In the remarks which I have addressed to the Council, I have confined myself to certain specific points. I trust that I have shown, first, that, so far as the present Government is concerned, it would not have been performing an act of public duty if it had declined to undertake a general revision of the rent law of Bengal; secondly, that, whether from the point of view of the zamíndárs or from that of the raiyats, the evidence upon which the necessity of a general revision of the law rests is conclusive; thirdly, that the legislation now proposed involves no breach of the contract made with the zamíndárs at the time of the Permanent Settlement, but may rather be regarded as the tardy fulfilment of the pledges given to the cultivating classes in 1793; fourthly, that the contention that freedom of contract must, under the terms of the Permanent Settlement, regulate the relations of the zamíndárs and the raiyats in respect to the lands unoccupied in 1793 cannot be maintained; fifthly, that custom, and not contract, has from time immemorial regulated the incidents connected with the tenure of land in Bengal; and lastly, that in view of all the circumstances with which we have to deal, the recognition of this fact should be made the basis of any measure which is now passed into law.

“I leave the discussion of the further very numerous points which arise in connection with this Bill to a later stage of the proceedings, when they will, without doubt, receive ample treatment at the hands of other and more competent authorities than myself.”

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—“It was impossible to listen to the admirable statement of the hon'ble member on the introduction of this Bill, or to the later speeches addressed to this Council on the subject, without feeling what must be felt by anyone, even the least conversant with the voluminous literature and controversies on the question, that we are approaching the public discussion and, I hope, the equitable settlement of a large question which intimately affects the interests of a great majority of the people of this Province. I am quite well aware that your Lordship's rule has been signalized by the consideration of many other very extensive reforms of political and administrative importance, and that these questions are still pending a solution; but though of the Local Self-Government scheme it may be asserted that it is taken up chiefly by the highly educated classes, and is with them rather a measure on which hopes and expectations are founded, and though we may lose our tempers over amendments of the criminal procedure to which the mass of the community is profoundly indifferent, here we are face to face with a problem in which nearly the whole of Bengal as an agricultural population is directly interested, and in which, therefore, to use the words of my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál, the solution ‘involves the life-problem of the people’ of the country.

“Most who have preceded me have spoken as to the necessity for legislation. The statement made by the hon'ble and learned member in his opening address, the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál and the facts brought

forward by the hon'ble member. Major Baring confirm that necessity; and, if anything further was needed, it would be found in the annexure to the Government of Bengal's letter of the 21st July, 1881, which shows that, for the last ten years at least, a general revision of the substantive portions of the rent law has been regarded as inevitable, and has been advocated by every section of the agricultural community, including prominently the British Indian Association, which represents the zamíndárs of Bengal. This call for a revision of the Rent Code has, I admit, not found expression only among those who claimed for the raiyat a clearer and wider declaration of his rights and privileges, but has been pressed as often and as strongly by those who demanded, in the interests of the zamíndárs, a simple procedure for the collection of rents, and the abrogation of sections which interfered with enhancement. Before Act X had been very long in force, in 1861, Sir B. Peacock raised objections to section 6 of that Act, on the ground that, in these permanently-settled districts, the rights of occupancy had been improperly enlarged; and, in the amendment to the law proposed by Sir William Muir a year or two later, the same objection was taken, in the view that the law of 1859 was unreasonably adverse to the proprietors of the North-Western Provinces. The demand, too, upon Government to reopen and examine the question as a whole is enforced again, not by isolated facts of a similar character from one part of this vast Province, but upon different and varying facts of a disturbing kind from every part of the Province. If the raiyats of the Eastern districts have learnt (mainly, I insist, by the exactions and oppressions practised upon them) the power they possessed in unions and combinations to resist the encroachments of the landlords and their agents, and have carried their opposition so far as to justify the plea of the zamíndárs that the refusal to pay the ordinary and regulated rents required the intervention of the legislature; if the agrarian disturbances in Bákírganj, Maimansingh, and notably in Pabná, disclosed the strained and hostile relations which existed between landlords and tenants, calling for special police arrangements for the preservation of the peace, what are we to say to the gross abuses which prevailed throughout Orissa, where specially, by the exaction of illegal cesses, the raiyats are described as the most impoverished and oppressed tenantry in India? and what are we to say to the systematized ignoring and nullification of the law in Bihár, because the cultivators were ignorant of their rights, and were subjected to the universal jugglery with holdings in the jamabandí papers, thus leading to the continual shifting of the raiyats from their lands, to prevent the accrual of the right of occupancy? In that part of the country, too, the peculiar system of thíkádári assignments, and the quasi-feudal compulsion of indigo cultivation, gave additional cause for fear, inasmuch as all official enquiries tended to show that the whole conditions of agricultural life in Bihár were precarious in the extreme, notwithstanding the existence of a large and industrious population, of a fertile soil and of many advantages of climate and position; so that, as the official report of the day said, 'the people who plough and sow, and who ought to reap, have not a reasonable assurance as to the fruits of their industry.' All these were indications of a kind demanding the interference of the Executive Government, and we find through the whole of this period, which extended to some ten or twelve years, that successive Lieutenant-Governors of this Province, brought to deal with the excited state of the country which these revelations disclosed, attempted, each in his turn, to provide by legislation for a modification of the evils. There is little doubt that radical remedial measures would have been adopted at a much earlier period, if many disturbing circumstances in the country, and especially the famine in Bihár and other places, had not necessarily diverted immediate attention from the subject; and when at last, in Sir Ashley Eden's administration, recourse was had to legislation, and then mainly in relief of the zamíndár for the speedier recovery of his rents, it was found that, in every different branch of this large and complicated subject, the controversies were so great, and the differences of opinion were so wide, that nothing satisfactory could be effected without a thorough re-examination of the questions connected with ejection, distraint, instalments and deposits of rent, transferability of tenure and the numerous incidents involved in subletting. It was thus clear that the matter of the entire revision of the existing

Rent Code had to be faced. Hence the Commissions in Bihár and, at a later period, in Bengal, and the amalgamation of the two proceedings with the one report upon which the late Lieutenant-Governor based his proposals, and upon which the Government of India submitted their views to the Secretary of State. The outcome is the Bill which we are now called upon to consider. I am sure no one, even looking at the mass of correspondence and reports which these volumes contain, can fail to see that it has been examined and discussed and reviewed, both officially and non-officially, with an industry, research and ability which few subjects have ever received even in this country. Official investigations have throughout been assisted very much by the independent labours of the Famine Commission, and, if I may be allowed to express now my hearty general concurrence in the measure presented to us, it is in the conviction that, while the right of the occupancy raiyat is maintained on the prescription which the twelve years' rule of Act X of 1859 established, provision has been made to enable the raiyat to maintain that right, to be certified exactly of the amount which he has to pay for it, to resist illegal distraint, illegal cesses and illegal enhancements, not simply by the clearer declarations of the law, but by the power which the Bill confers to secure the survey of every estate and the record of every right upon it.

"I think we all agree that it would be impossible, on an occasion like this, to enter upon any minute examination of the details of this measure.

"It is a large, bold and comprehensive measure; but it has yet to undergo, I am glad to know, the careful scrutiny of a Select Committee, and perhaps what is of more importance, before it reaches the Select Committee it has to pass the ordeal of a more thorough criticism at the hands, not only of the experienced and able officers of Government, but of those who directly are interested in the land, and whom it will more immediately concern. If the general principles of the Bill be accepted, and the vote of to-day will affirm that point, I have no doubt, when the Select Committee begin to consider it in November next, and further, when the Select Committee have finished their labours, we shall find the Bill changed and improved very much in its diction, definitions and, possibly to some degree, in its principles, by the attention which a wide collective opinion will bring to bear upon its contents. I am not careful, therefore, to follow the example which some of the previous speakers in Council have set, of examining the precise details of its sections and chapters; and I will limit my observations to the two principal features which seem to me to mark, in an especial manner, this new legislation, namely, the resolution of the Government to give a clear and established prominence to the fixity of tenure, including, thereby, a limitation of rents, and the freedom of transfer, and, secondly, to secure that result, not by the declarations of the law alone, but by the power also of enforcing those declarations by executive action. Perhaps the principle of the position which the proposed Bill has now most prominently asserted is that the raiyat with the right of occupancy must hereafter be regarded as a co-partner in the land which he occupies and cultivates. To the extent of his holding, he is to enjoy powers and privileges which, whatever the past policy or practice in different parts of the country may have been, the zamíndár will be bound to respect. The practical enforcement and recognition of this position will depend, not only, as heretofore, upon what the law declares (for experience has too clearly shown that is insufficient), but upon the executive ascertainment and record of the fact. I can quite imagine that it may be difficult for the zamíndár to accept this proposal without demur, for his claim has always been to an absolute proprietorship, in which the right is put forward in one shape or another to do what he likes with his own. But, subject to the conditions that we are dealing here with the raiyat whom, in my judgment, the old Regulations of 1793 alone attempted to protect, who rejoiced then in the name of the *khudkásht* raiyat, and who was established as the resident raiyat with the right of occupancy in the Act of 1859, I believe myself that such a raiyat has as strong a claim to the help of the Government and of the law to maintain and secure him in his position as long as he pays his rent, as the zamíndár has to be maintained and secured in his estate as long as he pays his revenue. The contention of the Government here is, I think, unassailable. It is supported by the positive declaration of the Regulation of 1793 which affirmed the Permanent Settlement; it is

proved by its survival through all the controversies and struggles of more than half a century, up to 1859, and this against the always increasing predominance of the zamindari influence, and, I may truly add, of the culpable negligence of the Government throughout that period: and it is established definitely, notwithstanding the strongest opposition from the zamindars all over the country, by the substantive declarations of Act X of that year.

"It seems to me that it would be utterly unreasonable to attempt now to go behind the law of 1859. If, as your Lordship is aware, I have contended strenuously in the past discussions on the subject, that the legislators of 1859 were justified, under all the circumstances of the case, in fixing the status of a raiyat with a right of occupancy by the twelve years' prescription, and that it would be unreasonable and inequitable to extend the benefits and privileges of the right of occupancy to every raiyat in the country, on the theory that Act X was a mistake, and that the intentions of Lord Cornwallis and his advisers included all raiyats in their benevolent protection, I am equally urgent in the present case that we cannot go back upon any discussion as to whether the occupancy right and such privileges as it carries with it must be limited, by the supposed intention of Lord Cornwallis and the Regulations of 1793, to the few khudkash kudimi raiyats of that day, and those who can now establish themselves as their direct descendants: our new point of departure must be the law of 1859. The despatch of the Government of India showed that their aim was, in recognition of the constitutional claims of the raiyats, to provide that 'the great body of cultivators shall be restored to the position which they held under the ancient law and custom of the country,' and it is seen from the reply which the Secretary of State has given to that despatch that the object could be attained by the maintenance of the principle of the twelve years' rule, as supporting the distinction deeply rooted in the feelings and customs of the people, not only in Bengal, but in most parts of India, between the resident or permanent, and the non-resident or temporary, cultivator. In the justice and wisdom of this decision I most cordially concur; because, whether we look at the case from the position of the Government in 1793, or the position of Government in 1859, the rule laid down in the last-named year has always appeared to me a just and equitable adjustment of the question, though I am ready to admit that, in some respects, it must be regarded as a compromise. I suspect that our judgment is warped too frequently in this matter by the tendency of looking upon present circumstances from the stand point of a very remote and different period. It has been urged more than once in this debate, and it is beyond dispute, that the position of landlords and tenants was in 1793-94 altogether different from that of the present day. In Lord Cornwallis' time, there was more land than there were people to till it. The competition was among the landlords for tenants, and not among the tenants for land. Under such conditions, every cultivator was welcome to clear the wastes. He was welcome, further, to remain upon his holding as long as he pleased; and, so far from eviction and enhancement being in vogue, the rivalry between landlords was to attract people to their zamindari by more favourable terms than were recognized under the pargana rates. As the Permanent Settlement receded, and the pressure of population upon the soil increased, this condition of things was very gradually reversed. The peace and order of British rule helped to promote the change. In Bengal (the Lower Provinces), wars, and even violent disturbances, have for long ceased. Pestilences and famines are yearly brought more under control, and the result has been an enormous increase of the population. According to the computations of the last census, it may be said that during the last century the population of Bengal has increased three-fold. But all this while the actual area of the land has stood still, and the surplus population, dependent almost entirely upon agriculture for its livelihood, has been forced either to fall back on inferior soils, or to crowd each other within the old margin of tillage. Both these processes have taken place, and both processes have led, by the operation of economic laws, to an increase of rent. As far as can be ascertained, the Government of the country never took any practical steps to act up to its earlier reservations in favour of the cultivator. Indeed, such interference as it did exercise was in the direction of the right of the landlord to enhance rents (Regulation V of 1812), and by the sale laws of 1841 and 1845 to declare his power of eviction of all but the

settled resident cultivators. It was only when, some twenty-five years ago, the oppressions of the landlords threatened an agrarian revolution that the Government stepped in by a legislative enactment to arrest the natural increase of rent in Bengal, and the result was the land law of 1859.

"It is the fashion now-a-days to disparage the value of Act X of 1859; though, when it was passed, it was recognized as the Magna Charta of the raiyats. It is talked of now as a very inadequate instalment of what was due to the peasantry; and its imperfections and defects are imputed to its limitation of the benefits of the right of occupancy to a particular class of tenants, while the zamíndárs have always condemned and opposed it as an infringement of the Permanent Settlement. Here again, it seems to me, we ignore the position and circumstances with which the Government and the legislature had to deal when it undertook the rent legislation of that year. The fact is that, whereas ninety years ago the State divested itself of most of its rights as landlords, and created a proprietary body, and although it very carefully reserved to itself the power to take such measures as might seem expedient for the protection of the raiyats, no kind of attempt was made to act upon that reservation by a positive definition or declaration of the right till 1859. In that interval of sixty-six years, that is, between 1793 and 1859, while the proprietary body grew in strength and prospered in wealth, village communities perished, the 'pargana rates' (by which the assessment of the resident cultivator's rent was limited) disappeared, and almost every vestige of the constitutional claims of the peasantry (if ever such existed beyond a small privileged class) was lost in the usurpations and encroachments of the landlords. In that interval, all that Government had ever done was to confirm and consolidate the position of the zamíndárs as absolute owners of the land. They had done so by their legislation and by their executive orders and arrangements. The zamíndárs were made every year more and more responsible for the peace and order of the districts in which their estates were situated. They had to supply provisions for the military expeditions and marches of troops passing through their properties; they had to maintain at their own cost the rural constabulary required for the public tranquillity; they were chargeable at their own expense for the performance of many duties which, if they relieved the Government, enhanced the zamíndár's influence and independence; and, while the zamíndár's power grew and strengthened, the rights of the cultivators of the soil gradually diminished, and almost disappeared. This is no exaggeration of the state of things upon which the rent law of 1859 supervened. Feudalism on the one side, serfdom on the other, was the problem Government had to deal with, and that in a case in which its most solemn pledges had been given for securing to the cultivators their rights and the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry. I cannot describe the position more effectively than in the words which Sir William Muir used, when considering the amendment of the law some six years later.

'There is', he wrote, 'a very general consent that in the Native state of things, the resident raiyat, simply as such, is throughout the Continent of India possessed, as a rule, of a right of hereditary occupancy at the customary rates of the vicinity. This may easily be conceived as the normal condition of the cultivator, where there is no proprietary right, properly so called; or where the zamíndár and village communities possess (as under Native rule) the proprietary right only in their own fields, and the remainder have merely the right of management. But the question arises whether such a condition is compatible with the system under which we have recognized a proprietary right in the zamíndárs over the entire area of their estates, or have conferred it upon strangers. It is true that the proprietary right has nowhere been created without the stipulation that all other rights existing by the custom of the country shall be maintained. Everywhere the subordinate rights in the soil have been strictly guaranteed. But it is conceivable that a right immediately accruing from the simple occupation of land,—when that land is claimed by no proprietor,—should not accrue, at least so simply and easily, where a proprietary title in the land already vests in another. The change of circumstances would naturally require, at any rate, a longer and stronger prescription. From the proprietor's point of view, it has been urged that no hereditary title can accrue at all by prescription subsequent to the creation of his property. From the raiyat's point of view, it is urged that the title of the resident cultivator is one of the subordinate rights which the Government has bound itself to maintain, as before, inviolate. Every shade of opinion exists between these extreme views. The doubt and difficulty surrounding the question has arisen from the natural endeavour of the British Government to combine the benefits of a full pro-

prietary title with the maintenance of the rights of cultivators as customary throughout the country.

'In the course of time this question was answered, but very indefinitely, by enactments recognizing the privilege of hereditary occupancy, as created, no longer by simple residence, but by residence of *long* duration. Long residence was held to confer the old hereditary right of the country. But no attempt was made till the passing of Act X of 1859 to define by law what precise length of residence was requisite for the purpose.

'The first draft of that Act contained a provision which constituted *three* years as the term of prescription for a resident raiyat.* The section was criticised on the one hand as too narrow, because confining the privilege to 'resident' raiyats; on the other as too wide, because not requiring a longer period to establish the prescriptive right. A general consent of opinion was found to prevail, both in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, that twelve years would be a more appropriate term; and that was, accordingly, adopted in section 6 absolutely and without reference to residence.'

* 'Resident raiyats cultivating land not previously in their occupancy shall not acquire a right of occupancy in such land until rent shall have been paid by them for the same—for a period of three years.' (Section V of Bill read a first time on 10th October, 1857.)

"Now this twelve years' prescription was no arbitrarily selected period. It was originally proposed that a three years' rule should be made as the term of prescription for a *resident* raiyat. It is observable that the search was always for that which would most fairly and accurately describe the resident raiyat, because it was to the resident raiyat, and to him alone, that any ancient privileges and rights appertained. But the enquiries of the time most clearly established that a twelve years' prescription would more appropriately define the class to whom the benefits should be declared by the law. I think, therefore, myself we should have committed a great error if we had given up this rule of twelve years. It has now been in force for nearly a quarter of a century, and is generally understood and accepted, and we cannot lightly ignore what I believe to be the long recognised custom of the country, sanctioned by the policy and laws of the Government.

"Frequently we have heard in the course of this discussion that the zamíndár considers it a great grievance that facilities should be afforded for the accrual of the right. Now, I have never been able to understand on what motive, except that of an immediate temporary gain, the zamíndárs have insisted on any right of unlimited enhancement, or of the prevention of the growth of the right of occupancy. Certainly, it is a very short-sighted policy, and whenever it has been practised by the high-handedness of the zamíndár, it has found its retribution in a hostile tenantry, in combinations and leagues to repudiate rents altogether, and, when times of scarcity or famine come, in the utter ruin and desolation of the peasantry, on whose exertions depend the effective cultivation of the soil and the payment of the rent to which the zamíndár looks for his income. Let me read to you the description of a peasantry whose rights in these directions have been respected. We had to make enquiries the other day into the question of the preparation of the table of rates, and through the courtesy of the Mahárájá of Dumraon, one of the areas selected was a portion of his property in the Shahábád District. Regarding this, the Collector of the District, Mr. Nolan, wrote as follows:—

'The peculiarity of the selected tract is, that it is cultivated by raiyats of whom a considerable proportion have these *guzastha* rights, while nearly all have occupancy rights, and that the same leniency of the landlord which permitted such privileges to grow up and continue has prevented him from generally enhancing rents on other lands. It is not, therefore, a good example of the general condition of the district, and I objected to its selection for these enquiries, on the ground that it was not typical, and that there was no prevailing rate. But, if in these respects it affords less information than could be wished, its condition is worthy of the attention of the framers of the Bill on other grounds. It is the object of some of the framers of the present Bill to secure for the raiyats of Bengal, as a body, rights of occupancy at moderate rents, which, they contend, would insure superior cultivation through the improvements to be expected from those who enjoy security of title, a certain prosperity in ordinary times, with the credit necessary to enable cultivators to tide over periods of famine, without becoming a burden on the taxes, and which would also, it is urged, tend to give to the tenants the independence and manliness of character generally found among peasant proprietors. On the other hand, there are many who believe that low rents and security end in sloth, the sale of the land to speculators, and in the end to sub-letting at a rack-rent. It would be most important to ascertain whether, in the selected tract, the conditions which it is proposed to create elsewhere have led to the results anticipated by the one school or the other.

'I think that there can be no doubt on such a question. Sub-letting is not unknown in Bhojpur, and some of the cultivators are in debt; but these are exceptional cases. The

general rule is that the raiyats cultivate their own lands with their own small capital, and, where they sell their holdings, it is to others of their own class. Their industry is marked and has resulted in the clearing of the jungle with which much of the land was covered fifty years ago, and the creation of a cultivated area as well planted with fruit trees, as well irrigated from wells, and as well fenced, as any I have seen in India. No one can encamp for a day in the tract without being struck with its exceptional prosperity, which contrasts strongly with the backward state of three parts of the district in which rents are high and occupancy rights unknown. The credit of the cultivators is so good that, as you informed me, they generally borrow at the rate of twelve per cent., that is, on as good terms as their landlord. There would, therefore, be no anxiety whatever as to their surviving without assistance a period of ordinary famine. As to their character, the objection I generally hear to it is that it is *too* manly and independent. The Bhojpur wrestlers have a name throughout the country, and every man carries the large Bhojpur *lathi*, which he can use with great skill. They are equally ready to defend themselves in law Courts with which the complication of rights inseparable from any system where the majority possess interest in land has rendered them familiar. I have always found them open, communicative, ready to deal or to serve, and their honesty is proved by the low rate of interest demanded from them; but they have another side of their character for any one who attempts to oppress them.

'I think that these facts should be brought to the notice of Government as having a certain bearing on the general policy of the Bill. In the area to which your enquiries are confined, it would, I submit, appear that rights of occupancy at easy rents have been followed by comparative industry and prosperity, and with their usual effects in the moral character of those who enjoy them.

'With regard to your remark that the low rents may be due to mismanagement, I may say that it has been the misfortune of the Indian raiyats that so many have considered the raising of rents a proof of business ability. In this instance, the raiyats have not, as in most estates, been transferred from one purchaser at an auction sale to another, until they fell into the hands of some speculator in land who could enhance the old rents to excess. They remain under the Dumraon family, who have owned the land for centuries. That such a family, wealthy even with existing rents, should have allowed them to remain at a rate consistent with the happiness and prosperity of the dependents, I consider a proof of excellent management, and presume it was under such an impression that Government conferred titles on the late Mahārājā and the present manager. I think the Rājā must be better off, surrounded by contented and loyal peasantry, than he would be if his family increased their income at the expense of alienating the feelings of their tenantry, as others have done. I do not say this as imputing an opposite view to you, but because I think it of real importance that, in any public correspondence, conduct which contributes to the happiness of the country should be recognized. The opinion of the older families, as to whether they should respect their own good traditions in this respect, may be represented as wavering under the influence of the example of the new auction purchasers, and an impression that Government regarded their leniency as weakness and mismanagement would have a bad affect.'

"I cannot help thinking that there is a great deal in this rather long extract which I have read from a district report, which is pregnant with facts which the zamindārs of the country would be wise to lay to heart. If they do so, we may realize the hope of a successful adoption and practical application of a measure which, in its primary object of securing fixity of tenure on reasonable and equitable rents, will give to the country a contented, peaceable and thriving agricultural community.

"Now, my Lord, to come to my second point. I am free to confess that, in my belief, the enactment of even such a liberal measure as that now before your Lordship's Council will not produce these desirable results, if unsupplemented by executive action of a kind to which I think hardly sufficient attention has been paid in the course of this debate. I am very glad to find from Mr. Evans' remarks that he is quite in accord with me on this matter. If there be any who think that the rights of the many millions of people who subsist on the soil of Bengal can be defined and secured by the enunciation of inflexible rules of law; if there be any who, heedless of the lessons of the past, trust for the welfare of the community to the resolutions of this Council alone, I certainly am not of them. Rather, I am among those who believe that, in such a momentous undertaking as this Council is now concerned with, the battle is but half won when the legislators' work has been successfully accomplished. He only reaps the full fruits of victory who pushes his advantage; and, unhappily, the history of this Council is not free from cases, where legislative successes not followed up by executive action have resulted in administrative failure. By the Bill now before us, the declaration of liberal principles in dealing with rent, and the recognition of tenant-right, have been carried, if I do not say too far, certainly as far as the circumstances of the case demand; but I have no

hesitation in asserting that, if the Government of Bengal were to rest satisfied with the sanction which the Bill, when passed into law, will confer on these principles, this controversy would in a very few years be re-opened afresh, with far slighter chances of a peaceable solution than now exist. We cannot alter the state of the country, nor amend the abuses of generations, by a stroke of the pen. The utmost that this Council can do is, by wise legislation, to create a tendency towards improvement, which, if followed up by well directed and persistent executive action, may, in course of time, lead to better things. This Bill undoubtedly possesses potentialities for good. But so did Act X of 1859 in the opinion of all the able men who assisted at its enactment. If this Bill, a quarter of a century hence, is not to be exposed to the animadversions levelled to-day at Act X, then the Government of Bengal must adopt active measures to enforce its provisions. It must, by a detailed record of rights and liabilities of all interested in the land, provide against the continuance and renewal of abuses which now weigh on the springs of industry and check the prosperity of this Province. Such a record-of-rights is no new panacea for the agrarian difficulties by which we are now surrounded, neither is it an untried experiment. In his Minute of the 8th December, 1789, Sir John Shore recommended such a procedure to Lord Cornwallis, who, though acting, as all know, from the most benevolent motives, unfortunately rejected the counsels of his sagacious adviser. That Lord Cornwallis's rejection of Sir John Shore's advice was unfortunate most men now admit; for, wherever circumstances have since permitted of the enforcement of the principles then advocated by Sir John Shore, whether in permanently or temporarily settled estates, such enforcement has been followed by complete success. Wherever it has been ignored, difficulties and troubles have been the consequence. I find some apposite illustrations of these circumstances in the papers now before the Council. For instance, in a letter from the Collector of Gházipur, dated 15th December, 1881 (written in answer to some enquiries originated by the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India), the following important passage occurs:—

‘We have had a record-of-rights (in the Gházipur district) for the last forty years, which, though prepared with extreme haste, has been throughout that period the touchstone of all rights. So far as tenant-right is concerned it is incontrovertible, for there is nothing to produce to contradict it. Both zamíndárs and tenants appeal to it on all occasions as to the ultimate criterion of the rights. With regard to village boundaries, the details of the plan then adopted left an opening for a good deal of vexatious litigation, which is not quite yet extinct. As to proprietary right, the record is not very full, although it was in this direction that the greater number of contests arose during its preparation. On the other hand, the said record, prepared by Messrs. C. Raikes and W. Vynyard in 1840-41, has been *the salvation of the tenants' rights*, especially of those who claim to hold at fixed rates.’

“That, my Lord, is evidence of undoubted authenticity. Comparing the state of affairs in Gházipur, a permanently-settled district, as described by that evidence, with the state of affairs in the adjoining district of Sáran, as described in the rent papers, the difference at once challenges our attention, and proclaims the efficacy of the procedure which can compass such admirable results.

“Nor is the testimony of facts wanting in Bengal itself to the same effect:

‘Had a work of the sort’, says Sir Henry Ricketts, referring to the settlement of Katak, ‘never been accomplished, there might be misgivings and hesitation before commencing such an undertaking. But such a work has been accomplished, and the success has been greater than was expected, even by those who expected most. Previously to the settlement of Katak, the Province deteriorated each year, the people were discontented and embarrassments and difficulties increased. Since the settlement, the Province has flourished, the inhabitants have been among the most peaceful and well disposed of our subjects; there has been less agitation than in any other part of the Empire. Let Bengal be treated in precisely the same manner, and there is no reason why there should not be the same result.’

The passage I have now quoted was written twenty years ago; and it was written by a gentleman, one of the ablest revenue-officers in the country, who was the author of the settlement and who had a parental fondness for his work. But there was the fatal fault in Katak, that no proper provision was made for the maintenance of the record, and the result was what we find described in the 9th paragraph of the Government of India's despatch of the 21st March, 1881, namely, the loss of all the advantages by the utter failure to keep up the records in order and accuracy.

"If it be, as it ought to be, an admitted principle of revenue administration in India, that the rights of the several classes interested in the soil shall be expressly declared and recorded by some method or other, in documents accessible to all, then it must be confessed that the revenue administration of this Presidency is defective. Settlement proceedings, involving records-of-rights, secure in many portions of India that essential condition of agricultural prosperity, but there is no such assurance in Bengal. Having rejected the wise counsels of Sir John Shore, to which I have already alluded, the framers of the Permanent Settlement sought to secure the objects at which he aimed—objects recognized by them, as well as by him, to be of the utmost importance—by inculcating the necessity of an interchange of lease and counterpart between zamíndár and raiyat. How far they were successful, even when an interchange was effected, the case 'from real life' cited by my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert, when introducing this Bill, will satisfy the Council; and I am afraid what he has brought forward is only illustrative of what takes place in many portions of this Province. This is how the case stands—I quote from the report of a respectable pleader, himself a zamíndár, which the Council will find among the Bihár papers:—

'The law entitles the Bihárá raiyat to a pattá and receipts, yet he seldom, if ever, gets any. The law declares the exaction of *abwábs* as illegal, yet how numerous and heavy are the *abwábs* that we zamíndárs exact from him.'

"My hon'ble friend Major Baring gives us a very instructive list of the irregular cesses levied in Bengal. The quotation proceeds—

'His hereditary tenures are altogether exempted by law from liability to enhancement yet how, at each stage in the transfer of the zamíndárá, and how easily, when he sets up his head against us, we, without regard to law and justice, add something to it every year. The law protects him against ejectment, yet how often without any (effective) opposition from him, or without resorting to law and procedure, we turn him out of his and his father's land. It is illegal and a criminal offence to extort rent from him by duress, yet our *gumáshtas* (agents) and *herabils* (runners) sit at the door of his house preventing egress and ingress, and deprive him of the use of the village well (the writer might have added of every other convenience of life) until he pays off our rent. How frequently, for the same purpose, we bring him to our Kachahrí and detain him there against his will till he satisfies our demands.'

"Such, from the lips of a Native zamíndár, appears to be a faithful account of what happens in many portions of Bihár, where no written contracts are exchanged; and, if Bengal claims exemption from such an indictment, I would point to a register of petitions from raiyats to Government (a copy of which I hold in my hand), showing that every form of complaint of oppression and illegalities has been represented to Government from every part of the country.

"I might, with extracts of a similar character, detain this Council for many hours longer, but each later fact would be in substance but a repetition of each earlier one, and all would point to the same conclusion, namely, that no matter how excellent and liberal the rights provided for by a law may be for such a population as we have to take count of, it cannot be doubted that, until a record-of-rights shall have been completed, the peasantry will, to use Sir John Strachey's words, 'remain the victim of chicanery and oppression, and that our Courts will be systematically made use of for the perpetration of injustice.' 'We shall probably,' says Sir George Campbell in 1873, 'have the whole of the real question in our hands, if we make an attempt to settle any considerable part of it; and we shall scarcely be able to stop till we have made a settlement of Bengal, adjusted and recorded all rights and all incidents of tenure, and created a machinery for perpetuating and continuing the record-of-rights and keeping accounts by public officers under a system such as the framers of the Permanent Settlement designed, but their successors wholly abandoned,—a very long, difficult and expensive, but a necessary, process it will be.' Long it undoubtedly will, and expensive it may, be, though not so expensive as some may think. But the duration and the cost will be as nothing compared with the manifold blessings such a measure would confer on this Province. It will be a permanent possession, restoring peace and preserving peace; for, thenceforward, all will know that nothing can be gained by disagreement. Your Lordship will, therefore, understand what high value I place on those provisions of the Bill which provide for a field survey, a settlement of

rents and record-of-rights, and how anxious I am that those provisions should be hedged round with no needless limitations.

“So far, my Lord, I have dealt with the main points of principle to which in my opinion especial attention is necessary. I have not attempted to enter upon any discussion of the details of the Bill. In my judgment, the Select Committee must do that after the full consideration the measure will receive during the next few months. But I cannot help saying that, as at present advised, I am unable to accept the provisions of chapter VIII of the Bill, which bears upon the question of compensation for improvements and for disturbance. I think, too, though I myself have suggested a twenty per cent. limitation, that it may be impossible to enforce a uniform limitation of that kind in all parts of the Province, and the proposal, I understand, is only suggested tentatively, and will come up for the full deliberation of those who will have to consider the Bill in Select Committee. So also with the chapter dealing with the procedure for the realization of rents; it requires in my opinion very much more examination than it has yet received. In India, it is said, as in Ireland, it has been too much the custom to assume that the landholder is exclusively to blame for the existing state of things as regards the generally unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural districts; but, while the wrongs of the raiyats are freely discussed, the case of the landlord is hardly ever thought of; and yet there is a zamíndárí side to the question, which it is impossible to ignore. I know that the landlords of these Provinces have been very often to blame; many of them deal harshly with their tenants, and but few have done much to improve their estates. From all, however, that has come out in the published papers, it is certain that remedial measures in the interests of the tenants must be accompanied by some provisions to secure the interest of landlords as well. The existing system of coercive processes, and the agency through whom they are served, requires thorough reform. The execution of decrees for instance, which is a most important part of the process for realizing the demand, is inefficiently directed. The whole of this branch of the subject is of extreme importance, both from the zamíndár's and the Government point of view. The Government is the possessor of large estates of its own, which it manages through its own officers, and any means to facilitate the collection of rent will be of great advantage. But the importance of the matter goes further, and it is one which has an especial interest for the Financial Member, that the Government depends for its revenue upon the punctual payment of the rent to the zamíndár. If we cannot give facilities for the realization of one, we incur some risk of losing the other.

“It remains to me, my Lord, to refer to one other point, and that is the statements which my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál made yesterday in reference to the kabúliyat to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert took exception in his opening speech. I understood my hon'ble friend to say that the kabúliyat which fell under censure was simply a reproduction of the form of kabúliyat which the Government used on its own estates, and that, at any rate, any censure which might be passed on the zamíndár must fall in the same measure on the shoulders of the Government and its officers. I am not here to defend the Government, as an immaculate body which is above suspicion, much less to defend all the mistakes of my predecessors. But I really do not think, when we come to examine the matter, that my hon'ble friend has in this instance made out any case for condemnation of Government. I may say that, before this subject was referred to in this Council, I had heard something about it from an anonymous petition which I received on the subject. As a rule I do not deal with anonymous petitions, except to throw them into the waste-paper basket; but the statements made on this occasion were so very definite with reference to the alleged malpractices of an officer of Government in his dealings with his raiyats, that I thought it my duty to ask the Collector of the Twenty-four Parganas whether there was any truth in the charge which the anonymous writer had brought to notice, namely, that a criminal information had been laid against the agent of the zamíndár on a charge of cheating, and that several cases were pending in the Courts regarding these particular

kabúliyat. The reply which I got from the Collector was that the statements were quite true, and that the raiyats had a strong case. It was alleged that the kabúliyat given to the raiyats was entirely different from the arrangement which had been made between the parties pending the exchange of agreements; that this charge had been tried and had fallen through; but, as the writer of the anonymous petition said, not from entire disproof of the correctness of the charge of cheating, but from want of sufficient proof for a conviction.

"Now, as regards the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál's statement in respect to the condemned kabúliyat, that they differ in a small degree only from similar documents issued by the Government, I have taken some pains to ascertain what the facts were. The facts are these: Sir R. Temple having wished to encourage the exchange of pattás and kabúliyat, and to facilitate the general registration of such documents, caused a form of pattá to be prepared which would contain all the ordinary stipulations in such cases, together with those of an exceptional nature. A printed form, general in its application, it was thought, would save all parties a great deal of trouble, and would secure other advantages. The form was not put forward as a perfect form, which the Government, if it could have its way, would have always enforced. The object was chiefly to facilitate registration, and as such a form must provide for a diversity of customs in various districts, it consequently embraced some provisions which were contradictory; and when his hon'ble friend quoted the eleventh provision in the form as being discreditable to the Government, he ought in fairness to have stated that an alternative provision was before his eyes. The Government was only anxious that whatever provisions were adopted should be expressed in the document, so as to induce a freer recourse to registration. I have before me a translation of the form of kabúliyat which the Government issued, and all I can say is that if anything can be different from the form of kabúliyat which my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert read out, it is this document. To make this clear to the Council I will read out this translation:—

' Kabúliyat.

To the noble (landlord's name).

I (tenant's name) son of _____ inhabitant of village _____, execute the following kabúliyat:—

In the district _____ subdivision _____ tháná _____ within the confines of your honour's estate situated in the village _____ I acknowledge to hold a plot of land measuring _____ bighás in extent as specified below, and to be responsible for the payment of an *annual* rent of _____ rupees in the instalments specified below. For the privilege of cultivating (this land) during the period specified below I, of my own free will, execute this kabúliyat and agree to perform the undermentioned stipulations except those that have been excepted. To this I shall not object. If I do, my objection shall not be admitted.

Duration (or term) of kabúliyat.

Conditions.

- (1) I will pay each month interest on arrears at the rate of _____ per cent.
- (2) I will maintain the boundaries.
- (3) I shall enjoy the produce of the trees.
- (4) I will not fell trees without permission.
- (5) I will not alter the (character of the) land by excavation or otherwise.
- (6) The landlord shall be at liberty to measure and charge rent at current rates for excess lands.
- (7) Should the measurement show that I hold less land (than specified in this kabúliyat) I shall be entitled to abatement of rent.
- (8) The landlord shall not be at liberty to measure during the currency of the lease.
- (9) I shall not dispose of or mortgage my jote.
- (10) The jote, on my decease, shall descend to my heirs.
- (11) On my death, the landlord shall dispose of the jote or make any other arrangement he pleases.

"It will be observed that Nos. 6 and 8, and Nos. 10 and 11, are mutually contradictory.

"It will be observed, further, that the rate of interest is left to be filled up as might be agreed in each case; that all payments are to be *annual*; and that it is only from month to month that interest on arrears is stipulated for. I understood from my hon'ble friend that in the Government form of pattá the Government declined to entertain applications for remission on the ground of

diluvion. The seventh clause of the Government kabúliyat expressly contains a stipulation for abatement of rent where measurement shows a diminution in the area of the land held, and the tenth is in direct contradiction to the contents of my hon'ble friend's kabúliyat. But I have to go further. This is the form of kabúliyat which Sir Richard Temple introduced in 1876, with the view of securing wider registration; but the success of the measure was not very great, and I understand that, in 1878, this form of kabúliyat was entirely abandoned. The form of kabúliyat for rights in Government and wards' estates which was adopted in 1876 remained in force for two years. It was superseded in 1878 by two forms which were then sanctioned by the Board of Revenue; these forms are quite unexceptionable and are in force now. They correspond in no sense with the document adduced in the case which has given rise to this discussion, and if anyone wishes to study them, or better, if any zamíndár wishes to see what a model form of kabúliyat should be, he will find it recorded under Nos. 23 and 24 at page 58 of the Board of Revenue's manual. It is impossible for anything to differ more widely from the indefensible document which was brought forward yesterday; and I may add that within the last few weeks we have issued, through the Board of Revenue, strict orders showing that the right of occupancy is to be strongly protected, and, with the permission of the Council, I will read the circular. It runs thus:—

'I am to remind you that it is no longer open to a manager or to local officers to discuss the policy of allowing raiyats to acquire a right of occupancy in their holdings. The policy has been fully adopted by the legislature and the Government that it is good that raiyats should have the right of occupancy. If the raiyats of the estate do not understand the right of occupancy used in its legal sense, the sooner they cause it to be explained to them the better. The Board expect that the officers engaged in the present settlement proceedings will take the opportunity to dispel their ignorance of legal rights, and they desire that you will take care that no misunderstanding on this subject is allowed to exist among managers of estates in your division. It should be made a distinct instruction to them that there is to be no attempt to discourage the growth of legal occupancy rights; and that, when they have accrued, they must be fully recognised in all zamíndári papers.'

"The only other question I have to refer to is the question to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál has referred as to the management of Government estates. Here I cannot appear as the defender of all that has been done in the past. I believe myself that there is a great deal in our khás mahál administration which is capable of improvement, and, therefore, I have interested myself in the subject and have called for a special report from the Board of Revenue on the subject. Indeed, in the case of one large Government estate, to the charge of which I have recently appointed a Covenanted Civilian, I am trying, by way of experiment, to learn whether we cannot introduce a better system of management, by spending more money in the opening out of more roads in the backward parts of the estate, and by inducing immigration to promote the extension of cultivation. The subject has received my personal and careful attention. But my friend went on to say that the khás management of Government maháls in Tipperah and Chittagong and Mednípur was so bad as to create a scandal. I am not aware of the particular cases he referred to in Tipperah and Chittagong; but if he will bring them to my notice afterwards, I shall investigate the matter. I am however acquainted with the circumstances of the cases which occurred in Mednípur. They refer to two temporarily settled estates in which the last settlement was made about forty years ago. After regular settlement proceedings, the rents were enhanced in these two estates to the extent of fifty per cent., and the raiyats objected. This happened three or four years ago. Some people have taken exception to the settlement as exorbitant and unjust to the tenants. But, having regard to the long interval since the last settlement, and to the enormous rise in the value of produce in that period, the revenue authorities maintain that the new demand is not unreasonable. The raiyats, however, would not pay at the enhanced rate and, thereupon, the Government proceeded in the matter constitutionally and according to law, and not as has been done by some zamíndárs without any reference to law. The Government sued the raiyats in the Munsif's Court and obtained decrees: appeals were made to the Subordinate Judge's Court and were dismissed. The raiyats again went up from that decision on special appeal to the High Court, and the order of the

Lower Courts was again confirmed. So far it may be assumed that the action of the Government had justice and moderation on its side. I understand that the raiyats in these two Parganas spent a lách of rupees in contesting what seemed a moderate enhancement; and it may be thought that, after the decision of the High Court was given against them, they would have submitted. But that was not the case. We have had to send a special officer to ascertain the circumstances under which the raiyats refuse to pay the rent which is now legally demandable from them, and the matter is still under enquiry. In the meantime, to show the leniency with which these raiyats have been treated by the Government, I may mention that one and a half year's rent of the whole body of the raiyats has been remitted; but not satisfied with this concession, they claimed the remission of three years' rent. So far from a case being made out, of oppression and hardship or abuse of the law, I most positively affirm that our revenue-officers have acted here, not only in strict accordance with the law, but with moderation and indulgence. But the result remains that even after the enhancement, the rents of these estates were under the prevailing rates of rent paid by neighbouring raiyats. And as regards the recusancy of the raiyats, it is only another argument in favour of giving the Government, as well as the zamíndár, some assistance in realizing the rates of rent which the Courts have finally decreed."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, in replying to the objections which have been offered to this Bill in its present stage, I may as well begin by saying that it is my intention only to reply at present to objections offered on the ground of the principles of the Bill, not to points of detail. In the first place, time would not permit, on such a long and elaborate Bill, of my entering into criticism of its details; but, more than that, I wish it to be distinctly understood that, on many points of detail, the provisions of the Bill are only put forward tentatively, in order to elicit criticism, and that we are quite prepared to reconsider and amend them in Committee, on sufficient cause being shown. I may, moreover, say that I came here unprepared to throw a doubt on the intelligence of my audience, by again examining the necessity of the introduction of some such Bill as the present one. I fully endorse every word my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert said on this score in his opening speech, and if there is anyone still unpersuaded of the necessity of legislation by the arguments he has used, neither would he be persuaded though one rose from the dead. Certainly nothing that I can say would convince him. Yet we are told that in Bihár neither landlords nor raiyats want legislation; that in Bengal landlords do indeed want it, but not for these objects; that landlords and raiyats are on most friendly terms; that there is no rack-renting, no eviction, no enhancement; that the zamíndárs have peopled the jungles, dug tanks once upon a time and had made roads; that they subscribe largely to education, to dispensaries and to other charitable objects; that the Bihár zamíndárs gave land free for road making, and behaved well to their raiyats in the famine, for which they received the eulogium of Sir R. Temple. Well, though some of these facts require considerable modification, I am not going to traverse this description of the typical zamíndár. I have to oppose their interests in the interests of a more helpless class; but this line of policy can be justified without vilifying the zamíndárs. I have no doubt they merited Sir Richard Temple's somewhat generous compliments as much as I did myself, or as a good many other officers of Government did. I have no doubt that as a class they are just what their environments make them, and there are many good ones among them. I know that their liberality and usefulness are great, but while I am far from saying they make a bad use of the money they collect from the raiyats, I do wish that the sums thus extracted should be regulated by law and not left to the arbitrary discretion of the zamíndár. No, if the zamíndár is as considerate and merciful as he is said to be by my honourable friend, then this Bill can have no terrors for him. The law is a terror to evil-doers, not to them that do well. If they neither enhance the rents of their tenants exorbitantly, nor threaten them with eviction in case of their refusal, the prohibition against such practices cannot affect them; but, unfortunately, all landlords are not of this type, and, certainly, all landlords' agents are not so, and I shall, in the course of my speech, I fear,

bring ample evidence that there are landlords who require to be restrained. As I have said, I am not going over the ground which has been already fully occupied in Mr. Ilbert's speech, as to the demand which the landlords themselves made for legislation. I need only refer on this point to the memorandum published as Appendix I to the Bengal Government Report. But to show that the state of things is not quite as Arcadian as has been described, Mr. Thompson has told us that he has a list of no less than 80 petitions addressed by raiyats to the Government of Bengal in the last three years, complaining of acts of oppression on the part of zamíndárs. Most of these petitions are complaints of undue enhancement of rents; others of the exaction of illegal abwábs; others of measurement by an illegal standard; others of dispossession of occupancy-rights. We have been told that there are no evictions in Bengal. Though eviction through the Courts is not frequent and, consequently, statistics are not forthcoming, our police registers tell a very different tale. In one district, a Magistrate (Mr. Edgar) tells me he compiled from these registers a list of no less than 500 such complaints in two years, and the complaints to the Bengal Government of dispossession of occupancy-rights mean the same thing. Eviction in itself is of little value. It is of value as a weapon for enforcing enhancement. I also have a list of applications for the quartering of additional police during the same period, on account of disputes between landlord and tenant. They amount to 16. These applications were all made by the Magistrates; they came from Bákírganj, Jessore, Kalna, Farídpur, Mednípur, Maimansingh, Noakháli, Nadá, Pabná, Rajsháhi, Tipperah, and Orissa; they cover a force of 410 constables, besides officers, all applied for for the purpose of keeping the peace between zamíndárs—and in zamíndárs I must include the Government itself—and their raiyats. It will be noticed that none of these come from Bihár, not, I fear, because there is less oppression in Bihár than in Eastern Bengal,—in fact we know the case is the very reverse of this,—but because the oppression has been so effectual that the raiyats are incapable of resisting, and there is no fear there of disturbance. In one part of the country, we have disputes requiring an armed force to prevent their culminating in disturbances; in another, we have a peasantry too helpless to resist oppression, and in both, I say, there is urgent demand for legislation which shall enable such a state of things to cease.

“The two main objects of the Bill are described to be, in the words of Mr. Ilbert,—

- ‘(1) to give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land; and
- (2) to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent.’

“The objections taken in regard to the manner in which the first of these two objects is dealt with in the Bill group themselves naturally round—

- (1) the extension of the right of occupancy;
- (2) the limitations to enhancement;
- (3) the transferability of the raiyatí tenures;
- (4) the overriding of contract.

“The objections taken to the extension of the right of occupancy are, mainly, that this extension goes beyond what was the customary right at the time of the Permanent Settlement; that it certainly goes beyond what Act X of 1859 defined to be the right; that it will, taken in connexion with the power to transfer, do no good to the cultivating classes, while it will do unwarrantable injury to the zamíndár. I am not going at any length into the question of the position of the resident raiyat at the time of the Permanent Settlement. After the admirable exposition of the question which we, or at least some of us, enjoyed yesterday from my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans, this is not necessary. I was in hopes that this controversy was settled, but after what we have heard from the hon'ble gentleman opposite, from Rájá Siva Prasád, as to the indefeasible rights of property conferred on zamíndárs by the Permanent Settlement, I feel bound to touch on the argument. While it is admitted that raiyats who received pattás at the Permanent Settlement (or who otherwise had their rents at the time fixed), and their representatives, had the right of occu-

pancy, by which I mean the right to hold on undisturbed so long as they paid established rates (I am not here referring to the question of enhancement), it is asserted that outside that class, the raiyats had no rights at all, except those which they derived from the zamíndár. It is singular that this controversy should still be deemed an open one. Only the other day, in studying the literature connected with this subject, I came across a paper published as an Appendix to the Select Committee's Report of 1832, written by Mr. Campbell of the Madras Civil Service. He says, after noting that the partial extension of the permanent zamíndarí system to Madras had not in that Presidency succeeded in materially impairing the prescriptive rights of the tenants, that 'in Bengal, on the contrary, though a mass of evidence exists in support of similar right on the part of the cultivators in 1793, and though some of the oldest servants of the Company, such as Mr. Harington, Mr. Colebrooke, with many of their most distinguished civil officers examined before the Committee, have most strenuously advocated them, there are others of great experience who declare that the raiyats in Bengal have no rights and never had any.' This was published fifty years ago. The description of the controversy might equally be applied at the present day.

"But can anyone who has read the papers circulated with this Bill resist the light thrown upon the question in those papers, especially by the annexures to the Report of the Rent Commission, and by the researches of Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Kinealy?"

"These gentlemen give in every instance their authorities, and there is an overwhelming balance of testimony in favour of their view, that all resident raiyats once admitted to the village, whether before or after the Permanent Settlement, had a right of occupancy in their lands so long as they continued to pay the established rent, and they had a right to have that rent fixed by the ruling power. The position of the raiyats and zamíndárs after the Permanent Settlement is clearly declared in Regulation VIII of 1793, sections 7 and 8, and Regulation VII of 1822, section 4. Their rights were the old customary rights, except where changed by the Regulation. That is, in addition to the old customs, they were bound to confine their contracts to the terms of the Regulations (section 65, Regulation VIII of 1793). They must frame their leases conformably to the circumstances of the estate and submit them for the Collector's sanction; none else were valid (section 58, Regulation VIII of 1793); they could make no lease for more than ten years, could not exact more than the customary rate of rent (section 7, Regulation IV of 1794), or for doing so were liable to a penalty of three times the amount (Regulation VIII of 1793, section 55). The raiyats on the other hand had a right to perpetual renewal at the customary rate (Regulation XLIV of 1793) wherever and whenever they were once let in as cultivators of the village. The only power to eject was that afforded by the sale law of 1822 to auction-purchasers in regard to unprotected tenancies, and this, though renewed in 1845, was taken away by Act X of 1859. They quote, as their authorities, Sir John Shore, Lord Cornwallis, Mr. Colebrooke, the Government letter of 7th October, 1815, Mr. Sisson's letter of 2nd April, 1815, Lord Moira, Mr. Holt Mackenzie's Evidence of 1832, and Mr. Harington's *passim*, and they show that, whatever the practical result of Regulation V of 1812, which was admittedly a new departure, the intention, as shown by the preamble and by the Sadr Court's circular of 1816, was expressly to maintain existing restrictions as to the rights of raiyats to a renewal of their pattás at the established rates. They also show that these views were in the main held by the great majority of the Judges on the Bengal rent case, especially by Messrs. Trevor, Campbell, Norman, Kemp, Morgan and Seton-Karr.

"I feel confident that no one who has carefully studied their notes, and certainly no one who, as I have done, has gone back and studied the original references themselves, can doubt that they have made good their propositions. I will content myself with showing that this view has been also consistently maintained by the Court of Directors and by the Secretary of State. One hon'ble gentleman yesterday expressed a wish that he had been born in Lord Cornwallis's time. I was almost tempted to re-echo the wish, for I am sure he would have had a much more correct appreciation of what the Perma-

ment Settlement did and did not do for the zamíndárs than that which he put forward yesterday. The first quotation I will read is from the Court's letter of the 19th September, 1792, the early part of which has already been quoted by Major Baring. It runs thus:—

‘ Our interposition, where it is necessary, seems also to be clearly consistent with the practice of the Mogul Government, under which it appeared to be a general maxim that the immediate cultivator of the soil, duly paying his rent, should not be dispossessed of the land he occupies. This necessarily supposes that there were some measures and limits by which the rent could be defined, and that it was not left to the arbitrary determination of the zamíndár, for otherwise such a rule would be nugatory; and, in point of fact, the original amount seems to have been annually ascertained and fixed by the act of the Sovereign.’

“ My next quotation is from the Government letter addressed to the Court of Directors on 7th October, 1815—

‘ We consider it as a principle equally applicable to all the Provinces immediately dependent on this Presidency, and we believe we might safely add to the whole of India, that the resident raiyats*’

* (1815.)

(and recollect that Sir J. Shore defined a *resident* cultivator as anyone who cultivated the land in the village in which he lived)

have, by the Government letter of 1815, an established permanent hereditary right in the soil which they cultivate so long as they continue to pay the rent justly demandable from them with punctuality. We consider it equally a principle interwoven with the constitution of the different Governments of India, that the quantum of rent is not to be determined by the arbitrary will of the zamíndár, but that it is to be regulated by specific engagements, or, in the absence of such engagements, by the established rates of the parganas or other local divisions.

* * * * *

‘ With these impressions respecting the rights of the peasantry, such parts of the provisions contained in Regulation XLIV of 1793 and XLVII of 1803 as declare that pattás shall not be granted to raiyats or other persons for a term exceeding ten years, appear to be fundamentally erroneous. The natural and obvious tendency of that rule was to limit and restrict those rights which the peasant possessed in a much more extended sense by virtue of the constitution of the country itself.’

“ In reply to that letter, the Court of Directors, writing on 15th January, 1819, went into the whole question. They began by saying that, ‘ though the use of the terms ‘actual proprietors’, ‘landed estates’ and ‘under-tenants’, has contributed to impair and, in many cases, to destroy the rights of individuals, yet it is clear that the rights which were actually conferred on the zamíndárs, or which were actually recognised to exist in that class by the enactments of the Permanent Settlement, were not intended to trench upon the rights which were possessed by the raiyats.’ They quote Lord Cornwallis’s Minute, their own order of 1792, the distinct provisions of Regulations I of 1793 and VIII of 1793, and then ask, how it is ‘ that our institutions are so imperfectly calculated to afford the raiyats in practice that protection to which on every ground they are so fully entitled, so that it too often happens that the quantum of rent which they pay is regulated neither by specific engagements nor by the established rates of the parganas, but by the arbitrary will of the zamíndárs.’ They quote with approval the statement of Mr. Cornish, Judge of the Patna Court of Circuit, to the effect that—

‘ the raiyats conceive they have a right to hold their lands so long as they pay the rent which they and their forefathers have always done. The zamíndárs, although afraid to avow, as being contrary to immemorial custom, that they have a right to demand any rent they choose to exact, yet go on compelling them to give an increase, and the power of distraint vested in them by the Regulation soon causes the utter ruin of the resisting raiyat.’

“ They then say—

‘ We fully subscribe to the truth of Mr. Sisson’s declaration that the faith of the State is to the full as solemnly pledged to uphold the cultivator of the soil in the unmolested enjoyment of his long established rights as it is to maintain the zamíndár in the possession of his estate, or to abstain from increasing the public revenue permanently assessed upon him.’

“ They then condemn Regulation V of 1812 as a very ‘*imperfect corrective*’ of the evils which it was intended to remedy, and especially condemn it in reference to the construction put upon it that it gave zamíndárs power to demand from the raiyats any rent they think proper, without regard to the customary rate of assessment in the pargana.

"The discussion goes off into the measures requisite to avoid a repetition of these evils in the temporarily settled Provinces, and finally led to the enactment of Regulation VII of 1822 and to the draft Regulation drawn up by Mr. Harington in 1826. But I have quoted enough to show the opinion arrived at by the Court of Directors in the early part of the century, after a discussion scarcely less exhaustive than that recently accorded to the question of the raiyats' rights in Bengal. Before leaving this part of the question, I will ask you to hear the conclusion come to by the Secretary of State after perusing the discussions of the Bengal Rent Commission. He says:—

'Whatever may have been the exact position, actual or legal, of the bulk of the Bengal raiyats prior to the Permanent Settlement, there can be no doubt, after the exhaustive investigation which the question has now undergone, that their customary rights at least include the right of occupancy, conditional on the payment of the rate current and established in the locality.'

"To this extent His Lordship authorized us to endeavour to restore the raiyats to their original position, and it is to this aim that those portions of the Bill which deal with the growth and incidence of the occupancy-right is devoted. I have left untouched the argument derived from Regulation II of 1793 and the quotation of the preamble 'that no power will then exist', &c.; because this has already been disposed of by my hon'ble friend Major Baring, but I may point out that in quoting the preamble of Regulation II of 1793 my hon'ble friend opposite, Rai Kristodás Pál, omitted to quote that part which would have upset his view of the complete and absolute proprietary right of the zamíndárs before and after the Permanent Settlement. It said:—

'The property in the soil was never before formally declared to be vested in the landholders, nor were they allowed to transfer such rights as they did possess, or raise money upon the credit of their tenures, without the previous sanction of Government. With respect to the public demand upon each estate, it was liable to annual or frequent variation at the discretion of Government. The amount of it was fixed upon an estimate formed by the public officers of the aggregate of the rents payable by the raiyats or tenants for each bighá of land in cultivation, of which, after deducting the expenses of collection, ten-elevenths were usually considered as the right of the public, and the remainder the share of the landholder. Refusal to pay the sum required of him was followed by his removal from the management of his lands, and the public dues were either let in farm or collected by an officer of Government, and the above-mentioned share of the landholder, or such sum as special custom, or the orders of Government might have fixed, was paid to him by the farmer or from the public treasury.'

"So much for the Permanent Settlement. The question remains—Are we, as a high authority tells us, unwarrantably extending the right of occupancy as settled and defined by Act X of 1859? In the first place, I may observe that, if the present discussion has brought out nothing else, it has very prominently made manifest the fact that Act X neither did nor was intended to settle and define the right of occupancy. It is admitted by the same high authority that the Act of 1859 did not affect the right of raiyats to establish, by custom or otherwise, a permanent title. It only fixed a period of prescription. In other words, it was an additional and not an exclusive enactment. The history of Act X of 1859 is very clearly summarised in the Minute of Mr. Justice Cunningham. He says—

'No one can understand the true position of the several parties to the controversy, who has not studied the original frame and language of that Bill. Its object was, not to codify the law, but to amend one particular branch of it,—that relating to the recovery of rent.

Mr. Currie, 10th October, 1857. At the same time it was thought expedient, as its mover explained, 'to re-enact in a clear and distinct form the provisions of the existing law connected with rent suits, and sections 3, 4 and 5 accordingly set forth what had been the law since the time of the Permanent Settlement'.

'Section 3 provided that 'hereditary raiyats' at fixed rates were entitled to pattás at those rates; 'all other raiyats and cultivators' were entitled to pattás *at the rates established in the pargana for similar lands, or, if no such rates could be discovered, at the customary rates for similar lands, in the vicinity.*

'Section 4 provided that 'every resident raiyat and cultivator has a right of occupancy', except in the cases (1) of *sír*-lands leased for a term, or year by year, and (2) lands sub-let by an occupancy-tenant to a resident cultivator.

'Section 5 reserved express agreements as to rent, clearing leases and right of re-entry and provided that resident raiyats cultivating lands not previously in their possession, without a pattá, should not acquire a right of occupancy till they had paid rent for three years.

'The Select Committee reported that no alteration in the principles of the Bill was necessary; but they recommended, in the case of raiyats at fixed rents, that twenty years' holding at fixed rates should raise a presumption of having held from the time of the Permanent Settlement; in the case of other raiyats the Committee reported that they were entitled to hold at pargana rates'; that this had been admitted to mean 'customary and fair rents'; that 'khudkásht raiyats were spoken of as possessing rights of occupancy', and that 'khudkásht' was held synonymous with 'resident'; but that it had been pointed out that 'residence' is not always a condition of occupancy, and it appears that after much inquiry, it was prescribed by an order of the Government of the North-Western Provinces in 1856, as most consistent with general practice and recognized rights, that a holding of the same land for twelve years should be held to give a right of occupancy. We have followed this precedent.

'This was the origin of the rule that twelve years' continuous holding creates a right of occupancy.

'It was, however, from the twelve years' rule that the most serious consequences to the raiyat's position resulted. This appears to have been adopted, not only without due consideration of its necessary results, but under actual misapprehension of the real purport of the rule which the Select Committee considered themselves to be adopting. The admitted law was that all resident raiyats had rights of occupancy; but then it was found that some non-resident raiyats had such rights, and it was proposed to meet these cases by adopting a rule in force in the North-Western Provinces, that an ousted tenant could, by a summary process, recover possession by showing twelve years' occupation. The effect of converting this rule into a general definition of occupancy-rights was that on the one hand many undoubted occupancy-tenants found their title endangered by not being able to prove twelve years' continuous occupancy, and, on the other, that tenants not otherwise entitled to occupancy-rights were able to claim them whenever they could show residence for the required period. The results were, in the language of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, 'wholesale enhancement of rents and ejection of raiyats who had a customary claim to occupancy.'

"My answer then to the question must be that we have undoubtedly gone behind the letter of Act X; nay, more, we have endeavoured to undo some of the injury which that Act unwittingly brought about, but we have on this point of occupancy-rights carried out, as nearly as circumstances permitted, the intentions which the framers of Act X deliberately and expressly set before themselves. We have not got rid of the twelve years' prescription, though in the opinion of some of us the maintenance of a fixed period of prescription is neither historically correct, nor practically convenient; in fact, as Mr. Cunningham has said, 'you can never have peace between two parties, one of whom will, at a certain period, become entitled to a privilege at the expense of the other'; but we have got rid of the anomaly by which a resident cultivator would be ousted from his prescriptive rights by the mere device of his landlord shifting him from one patch of cultivation to another. We are told that the practice of shifting cultivators is not common in Bengal, but so convenient a device is not likely to be long left a monopoly in the hands of the zamíndárs of Bihár, where it is common, and we are legislating for Bihár as well as for Bengal. Allow me to quote to you the resolution arrived at on this point by a meeting of landholders in the Shahábád district on the 30th October, 1880. They resolved, with reference to the original proposal to confer modified rights of occupancy on three years' raiyats, that—

'This concession is strongly deprecated. At present land-owners prevent the growth of occupancy-rights by granting leases for five years only, or by changing lands, or by managing so that a raiyat shall never hold at the same rent for twelve years.'

"Now what Mr. Cornish said in 1815, that the raiyats conceive they have a right to hold their land so long as they pay the rent, is equally true of the present day. Mr. MacDonell, writing of Darbhaghá, says—

'Illiterate, and in the hands of the zamíndár as far as accounts go, the raiyats cannot prove the status required of them, though the universal sense of the Province believes this status to exist. Our registration offices show that these occupancy or kashtkari rights are now mortgaged; our Civil Court records and our registration offices show that they are sold.'

"Mr. Edgar, writing of Bihár generally, says—

'I hold that the vast majority of raiyats in Bihár have, at the present moment, strong occupancy-rights in the land which they cultivate; that these rights are based, in the first instance, on the living custom of the country, a custom which no Court of law could ignore, if it was properly pleaded before it * * * I freely acknowledge that this right has, in many cases, been destroyed by the illegal action of the zamíndár, most of them acting through thikádárs, whether European or Native; that great sweeps of land, once held by raiyats with rights of occupancy, have been turned into indigo zarats; that lands have been arbitrarily

taken from one raiyat and given to another ; that holdings have been changed at the pleasure of the zamíndárs.'

"But over three-fourths of the land of the Province, he says unhesitatingly, occupancy-rights are the rule. Are we to allow such rights to be broken by the simple device above alluded to, or by what Mr. McDonell declares to be equally frequent, 'the manipulation by patwárís of the village jamabandís to prevent the identification of the plot held this year with the plot held five years ago,' or by the custom confessed to, with cynical naïvete, by the Shah-ábád landholders, in the paper from which I have already quoted, namely, that 'all lands becomes *zarat* (or private land), when taken into the landlord's hand' ? No. The evidence throughout these papers is overwhelming that there is a strong and increasing tendency among landlords to break down occupancy-rights by every possible device, and we are bound to do our best to protect these rights ; and the provision formulated by the Secretary of State for giving these rights to every cultivator who has held land for twelve years within the same village or estate, is quite the minimum protection that can either be accepted for the rights that have been acquired in the past, or to enable the raiyat to have some fixity of tenure in the future.

"On the economical side of the question I need not detain you long. The argument of the opposition on that point is more directed against the transferability, than against the accrual, of these rights, though I have seen references to Mr. Ross's Minute of 6th March, 1827, arguing that by protecting raiyats you do not make the ground more productive, but only increase the number of mouths deriving subsistence from it. Well, I think Major Baring has sufficiently answered the point, and you have heard also what the Lieutenant-Governor has said about the condition of the *guzashtadárs* of Bhojpur ; but I may also add the following testimony from the Famine Commission to the same effect. They say—

'In the case of these large cultivating classes, security of tenure must have its usual beneficial effect, and, as a rule, the cultivators with occupancy-rights are better off than the tenants-at-will. Whenever enquiry has been made, it has been found that in all matters relating to material prosperity—such as the possession of more cattle, better houses and better clothes—the superiority lies on the side of the occupancy-tenants, and the figures in the preceding paragraphs also show that as a rule they hold larger areas of land. Where the sub-division of land among tenants-at-will is extreme, any security of tenure which defends a part of the population from that competition must necessarily be to them a source of material comfort and of peace of mind such as can hardly be conceived by a community where a diversity of occupation exists, and where those who cannot find a living on the land are able to betake themselves to other employments. It is only under such tenures as convey permanency of holding, protection from arbitrary enhancement of rent and security for improvements, that we can expect to see property accumulated, credit grow up, and improvements effected in the system of cultivation. There could be no greater misfortune to the country than that the members of the occupancy class should decrease, and that such tenants should be merged in the crowd of rack-rented tenants-at-will who, owning no permanent connection with the land, have no incentive to thrift or improvement.'

"This, I think, is the view that all sensible men must take of the benefits given by fixity of tenure, and all the best zamíndárs to whom I have spoken take the same view. I quite believe what the Mahárájá of Darbhanga told us yesterday, that good landlords do not, as a rule, object to a raiyat being secure in his tenure, and it may safely be said that the power of ejectment is valued, mainly, if not entirely, as a means of extorting enhanced rent, and to this desire, having otherwise provided a reasonable means and measure of legitimate enhancement, the Government should, I think, make no concession.

"And this brings me to the question of limitation of enhancements. To those who wish that enhancements should be left to the discretion of the parties, in other words that there should be neither restriction of ground, nor limitation in amount of enhancement, the Bill will certainly not be satisfactory.

"We are told that enhancements do not take place in Bengal. I can only say that the experience gained by Government officers in managing Wards' estates is the reverse of this. I could easily show from a recent resolution of the Board of Revenue that the great difficulty the Government officers have in these estates is to collect rents, because these rents all include illegal abwábs and undue enhancement. Witness Salkhira, with an arrear of 6½ lákhs against a rental of

Rs. 3,50,000, and in Kassimbázár and in Chándal in Máldah. But without going further into this question as it exists in Bengal, I do not think anyone can doubt the frequency of excessive enhancement in Bihár; and in the face of these facts, if we accept the view of the authors of the Permanent Settlement, that the resident raiyat had a right to hold his land at rates not higher than the pargana rates, the necessity of some limitation is apparent. Whether, before Act X of 1859, the landholders had any legal right to enhance on the ground of increase in the value of produce, has been shown to be exceedingly doubtful; but any way the right to enhance on certain grounds was allowed by that Act, and the present Bill, so far as the grounds on which enhancement can be demanded, makes no material alteration in them: we have, it is true, not confined ourselves to the rule of proportion which the majority of the Judges of the High Court accepted as the best means of giving effect to the intention of Act X, but we have maintained that rule as a maximum. The real innovation which we have introduced is the limitation we have applied to the enhancement of money rents. These are, in regard to occupancy-raiyats, that the enhancement shall not do more than double the old rent (this does not refer to area, but to rates); that the enhanced rate shall not exceed twenty per cent. of the gross produce; that the rent shall not be enhanced a second time within ten years. To all those provisions objections have been taken. It is urged that, if a raiyat's land can bear a rent enhanced more than one hundred per cent., there can be no reason why the landlord should not get it. There is a very good reason—a reason which is constantly preached and very generally (I wish I could say universally) practised in framing revenue rates in temporarily settled provinces,—and that is, that a great and sudden increase to this extent means such a great and sudden diminution in the cultivator's income, as must, in most cases, destroy his means of proper cultivation, in other words, must injure the agricultural prosperity of the country.

“Then, in regard to the other, and probably the very much more important, limitation of the enhanced rent to a fixed proportion of the gross produce of the soil, there are very numerous objections taken. Some of these, I confess, are not quite easy to answer. Mr. Ilbert explained last week that the limit of twenty per cent. had been substituted at the last moment for twenty-five per cent. at the request of the Government of Bengal. This exact percentage is for the moment tentative. I can only say that twenty-five per cent., besides being the *reba* of the Muhammadan administration, was the percentage suggested by the British Indian Association in 1875, and that twenty per cent. was the limit suggested by the landholders of Eastern Bengal, and in that part of the country the landholders at present, as a rule, get nothing like that proportion. But the objection to the special fraction taken as the percentage is of less importance than the objection, on principle, to taking a percentage of the gross produce at all, as a test of the rent rate. It is obvious that, in fixing a rent rate for special fields, not the gross produce, but the nett produce should be the test. Expenses of production vary enormously, and, whereas on some soils twenty per cent. of the gross produce may be the true economic rent, in others it may be really a beneficial rent, and in others again it may be a rack-rent or more, trenching on the actual labour-wage of the cultivator. This objection, which would be fatal to a scheme for actually deciding the rent of each holding by this standard, and which is fatal in my opinion to the proposal made yesterday, that a fixed proportion of the gross revenue should be substituted for the table of rates, is not of the same force when the percentage is taken, not as a standard, but as the maximum. Our scheme starts from existing rents, which shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be taken as fair and equitable, and the twenty per cent. maximum is itself balanced by other limitations, such as doubling the present rent, and by the proportion-rule in those cases where increase of prices is the ground of enhancement. There is yet another ground of objection, namely, that the use of this test will work very unequally in different parts of the country: whereas, in some parts of the country, money rents expressed in staple produce do not at present exceed ten to fifteen per cent. of the gross produce, we know that in other parts of the country they rise as high as thirty per cent. In fact, we were told yesterday, what I hope is only true of produce and not of money rents, that in

Bihár they range from forty to sixty per cent. of the gross produce. Well we do not propose to bring down existing rents anywhere by the application of this standard, a decision quite in accordance with the existing law on the subject, and with the distinctly declared intention of Sir A. Eden, but we do definitely say that there shall be some security that the rents of occupancy raiyats shall not be enhanced beyond a point which shall leave them no margin whatever, and the percentage test is the proposal which has found most favour as the means for giving effect to this decision.

"If I am told that no such minimum at all is required, the description of the Bihár peasantry as given in the Hon'ble Major Baring's speech is surely a sufficient answer. There we have the fact stated that over a great part of the country rents have been doubled in sixteen years. But, as Mr. Ilbert said, an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory. The hon'ble gentleman yesterday quoted from a paper by Mr. Finucane, who has been deputed to prepare experimental tables of rates on the Nurhan Property in South Tirhút. Allow me to refer also to the same paper. He says:—

'Take the instance of village Jaczootee. The present proprietor of this village, Bábú Nandan Lal, has inherited it from his adoptive father, Bábú Bri Behari Lal, who was in possession when the Permanent Settlement of the mahál was made in 1247 F. S. (1840 A. D.). The area then under cultivation was 106 bighás, the then gross rental, which was taken as the basis of settlement, being Rs. 151, and the average all round rate being Re. 1-7 per bighá. The Government revenue was fixed on the basis of half assets: and, as the settlement records, which I have examined, show, the very moderate amount thus fixed was objected to by the present proprietor's father, on the ground that the rental of Rs. 151 taken as the amount of asset, was more than the raiyats really paid. The objection was, however, overruled, and the settlement was accepted in 1247 F. S. (1840 A. D.).

'(a.) After the lapse of forty-three years, what do we find in this village? We find that the area under cultivation has decreased by four bighás, while the rental is now* almost exactly six times the rental of 1247 F.S. (1842 A. D.). In other words, the average rates all round have been enhanced by *five hundred per cent. in forty-three years*, the rise in prices during the same period being at most *seventy-three per cent.* There is reason to believe that the state of things existing in Bábú Nandan Lal's property is not very materially different from what exists in other properties in the Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and other North Gangetic districts of Bihár.'

"And how is this brought about? He gives the history of recent enhancements in various villages, of which I will read only the three first,† beginning with Tubka Khás.

'TUBKA KLÁS.

'2. *Past history of the village.*—The jeth raiyats say that Máhtáb Singh was thikádár in the time of Ram Narain Singh, who was the present minor's grandfather. He took half an anna karcha (*abwáb*) on the old rates. He was succeeded by Bechuklal Misser, thikádár, who incorporated with the rent the half anna taken as karcha by his predecessor, and then realized an anna in the rupee as karcha on his own account. Bechuklal's lease having been renewed, he similarly again incorporated previous karcha with the rent and levied an anna per rupee as karcha in addition. On the expiration of Bechuklal Misser's lease, the village was leased to the Dalsing Serai Factory in 1270 F. S. (1863 A. D.). The first lease to the factory was for seven years. This lease was renewed for a further period of seven years, and was again renewed for a term of nine years, which term will not expire before 1292 F. S. (1885 A. D.).

'The factory enhanced the rates by one and a half annas in the rupee during the currency of its first lease in 1275 F. S. (1868 A. D.), and again enhanced the rents by half an anna in the rupee last year. This so-called enhancement consisted in simply ordering the patwári to enter the amount as a demand in the village papers against each raiyat.

'TUBKA MAGHRIBI.

'3. *Past history.*—The mauza was leased to Bekram Lal from 1250 to 1256 F. S. (1843 to 1849 A. D.). The rates prevailing in this period are not known. From 1257 to 1274 F. S. (1850 to 1867 A. D.) it was leased to Máhtáb Singh. He raised the rates by four annas per bighá in 1257 F. S. (1850 A. D.).

'From 1275 to 1283 F. S. (1868 to 1876), the village was leased to Dalsing Serai Factory. This lease was renewed for a further period of nine years, which will expire in 1292 F. S. (1885 A. D.).

'The factory raised the rates by one and a quarter annas in the rupee in 1275 F. S. (1868 A. D.). In 1284 F. S. (1877 A. D.) part of the village was again given in lease to the Dalsing

Serai Factory and the rest was leased to Tirguman Misser and Medini Thákur, who are themselves raiyats.

'The factory has, during the currency of its last lease, demanded an enhancement of a half anna in the rupee, and entered this demand in the jamabandí.'

' MAHOMEDPORE SUNHARA.

'5. *Past history.*—This village was leased to Dalsing Serai Factory for three years, 1267 to 1269 F.S. (1860 to 1862 A.D.), at Rs. 850. The jeth raiyats say that the rates then were from Rs. 2-8 to 8 annas.

'From 1270 F.S. to 1276 F.S. (1863 to 1869 A.D.) it was leased to Behari Raout at a jama of Rs. 1,151. During this period the thikádár raised the jeth raiyats' rates by eight annas per bighá in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), and the raiyats' rates by four annas.

'From 1277 to 1285 F.S. (1870 to 1878 A.D.), the lease to Behari Raout was renewed for nine years, at a jama of Rs. 1,600. During the currency of this lease, the thikádár again raised the jeth raiyats' rates eight annas and the raiyats' rates twelve annas per bighá. In 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.), finding he could not realize rent at the above rates, Behari Raout reduced them by two annas and three pies per bighá. From 1286 to 1292 F.S. (1879 to 1885 A.D.), the village was again leased to Behari Raout at Rs. 1,900. He has this year relinquished the lease, being apparently unable to realize his enhanced rents. His relinquishment has been accepted. The present jama, inclusive of Tola Jagarnathpore, is Rs. 2,889. It thus appears that the reserved rental payable by the thikádár to the proprietor has been more than doubled in the course of twenty years. Further, excluding Tola Jagarnathpore, for which the materials for comparison are not available, it appears, as already noted, that the mufassal jama of the remaining portion of this mauza was Rs. 1,648 in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), while in 1279 F.S. (1872 A.D.) it was raised to Rs. 2,600, and was reduced in 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.) to Rs. 2,435; in other words, an increase of fifty per cent. was made in the gross rental in the course of the past fifteen years, the cultivated area remaining the same, or rather having decreased by two bighás.'

"And this is the conclusion he comes to as to the average enhancements in this part of the country:—

'That, while the average rise in prices of staple crops for the past forty-five years have been only seventy-three per cent., the increase in rent rates in these villages has been respectively one hundred and eighty-eight and one hundred and sixty-four per cent.

'That, as regards all the villages in this tract appertaining to the Narhan Estate, there has been an average increase on rates of one hundred and thirty-six per cent. during the past forty-five years, the rise in prices of staple products during the same period being only seventy-three per cent.'

"Recollect these are increases on rent *rates*. The actual increase in the rental, allowing for increased cultivation, is much greater. In the two villages for which data of comparison are available, he shows that in one, while cultivation has extended by forty-seven per cent. in the last half century, the rental has increased by three-hundred and twenty-one per cent. In the other, where cultivation has increased by thirty-nine per cent., the rental has increased by two hundred and sixty-nine per cent.

"I will give one more instance from another part of the country. Two years ago, Mr. Edgar had occasion to make an inquiry of a similar nature, but for a different object, in the west of the Champáran District. This is what he says in his report:—

'Tuppeh Dohosoha was settled in perpetuity in 1850. The area of the five maháls at the time of settlement was ascertained to be 15,888 bighás, of which 9,690 bighás were cultivated or temporarily fallow. The rental was then calculated to be Rs. 17,342, of which one-half, or 8,671, was fixed as the Government demand. After the conclusion of the settlement, the Bábu seems to have begun enhancing the rents, and the process was carried on so effectually through thikádárs, that in the road-cess returns of 1873-74, the rental of the five maháls was shown as Rs. 86,175, that is, five times the settlement rental and ten times the Government demand. The cultivated area at that time had risen to 10,827 bighás.'

"In other words, in less than a quarter of a century the rental had been increased to five-hundred per cent.; the cultivated area had increased by about eleven per cent. The same report says that there was no real change in the condition of the land between those years, and the same means of irrigation as existed in 1872 had been in existence at the time of settlement. We have been told that similar enhancements have been made in Government estates in Chittagong, Chutiá Nágpur, &c. I am informed that in regard to Chittagong this is a mistake. The rent rates of the raiyats have been actually reduced, though owing to increase of area the *revenue* assessed upon the taluqdárs or contractors has been increased. The Chutiá Nágpur increased rates, I am informed, have not as yet been sanctioned, but I am not here to defend the system of management in

Government estates. It has, doubtless, been bad in the past, though since Sir George Campbell's time not nearly so bad as has been stated. Anyway, in regard to enhancements, the raiyats of Government estates will have the same protection as other raiyats, and what I hope I have succeeded in showing is that, if the occupancy-right is to be of any value at all, it must be protected by some limitation of the maximum amount of enhancement. With the method of enhancement and the table of rates I shall deal at a later period of my reply.

"Turning now to the question of the transferability of occupancy-rights, we are told that this is an innovation which will ruin the landlord while it will do no good at all to the cultivator. In the first place, as the Commission have shown, the transferability of occupancy-rights is in most parts of the country an absolute fact. It is stated then that the registers of the Courts show it to be so in every district, save Sāran and Champāran. Mr. MacDonnell, in a paragraph which I have already quoted, says the same. His testimony, it is true, refers to Bihār. Let me quote then from Bābū Parbati Rai, on special duty in Murshidābād. He says:—

'Another circumstance brought to light in the course of the present enquiry also deserves mention in this report. It is often alleged on behalf of the zamīndār that the proposal to make occupancy-rights transferable is an innovation. But without going to discuss what the custom in other places is, I beg to state that the custom of buying and selling *jotes* is here very general, and that the zamīndārs themselves also put up such *jotes* for sale at execution of rent decree. Bābū Bepin Behārī Mookerjee, Munsif of Kandi, to whose kind assistance I am greatly indebted for several things in connection with the present enquiry, tells me that it is seldom that the zamīndārs object in Court to the transfer of *jotes* by raiyats. I have, in paragraph 6 of this report, spoken of raiyats having more than one *jote* in their possession. The jamawāsil papers of Gopināthpur show that this custom of buying and selling *jotes* has been very general in the pargana. But though custom is thus in favour of the raiyat, a legal enactment declaring its validity will, no doubt, be productive of very great advantage, as it will prevent the litigation that occasionally crops up at present. The fear that is generally entertained that the effect of making the right of occupancy transferable will be that all such *jotes* would gradually pass into the hands of the money-lenders is, so far at least as this part of the country is concerned, quite unfounded. On the other hand, I find as a fact that all old *jotes* which have changed hands are still in the possession of cultivating raiyats.'

"I have a good deal of evidence to show that so strong is the belief in the inherent right of the actual cultivator to a possessory status in the soil, that even korfa or sub-tenants' holdings are frequently brought to sale in execution of a decree. I have by me a statement from a single Munsif in Central Bengal, showing that in the last six years no less than 40 of these holdings have been sold in execution, with a rental value varying from Rs. 38 to a few annas, and bought in for substantial sums, in many cases equal to ten, twelve, and even fifteen times the rental. Moreover, there is ample testimony to the effect that the tendency to recognise occupancy-tenures as transferable is increasing, and the real question was whether the facts, as they stand, were to be ignored or recognised. Mr. Field points out that:—

'Alienability is in every country, sooner or later, annexed to everything that is made the subject of property, and that here, in Bengal, this tendency has spontaneously shown itself in a very marked manner in respect of these very holdings.'

"It is also clear that transferability is the only alternative to unlimited sub-letting, a practice which we cannot, in face of universal custom, forbid, but which we should be very glad to discourage. Nor can it be really doubted, except by those who look upon human nature in Bengal as guided by quite other motives than those which influence human nature elsewhere, that the desire to acquire land can only have free play when there is a power to transfer, and that in the end the capacity for saving must thus be stimulated. But if, as I have shown, occupancy-rights are every day, and all over the country, put up for sale, surely the legal recognition of this fact gives the landlord the best security for, and the best means of recovering, his rent. The power to transfer gives a value to the right of occupancy which is always available as a means of enforcing payment to the landlord; and though it opens up undoubtedly some room for letting in hostile or objectionable tenants, we have done our best to guard against this by giving the landlord the right of pre-emption at a fair rate, to be fixed, if necessary, by the Court. And let me here point out that the

right of pre-emption is not the dead loss to the landlord that has been represented. If the right of occupancy is of any value, it will not be of less value to the incomer than to the outgoer. In other words, the practical operation will be, that the landlord will recover the price he has paid in the shape of a bonus or premium from the incoming tenant whom he prefers to the private purchaser. Mr. Field, in discussing the argument in favour of transferability from facility of execution of decree, says:—

‘The strongest point of the complaints urged against the proposed rent-law procedure is concerned, not with the delay in obtaining a decree, but with the delay and difficulty in getting the decree executed once it has been obtained. The experience of the Courts entirely corroborates this. The average raiyat is too poor for process against his moveables to be productive of much result. His cattle are easily got out of the way, or, if attached, are made the subject of false claims by third parties. He seldom or never possesses immoveable property. To take him on body warrant is merely to add to costs, the chance of realizing which is thereby diminished. If the raiyat’s holding were saleable in execution, and would fetch at least sufficient to satisfy the decree and costs, the landlord’s execution difficulties would at once disappear.’

“We have, accordingly, made the occupancy-right saleable in execution of a decree, as well as transferable and heritable, but we have not made it saleable by the landlord summarily and without decree. This was proposed tentatively as a privilege which might be granted to those exceptional landlords who keep their books and accounts in such a way as to satisfy the Board of Revenue, but it became obvious on consideration that such a privilege must either be accorded to all landlords or to none; and it must be admitted that, in the present state of affairs, neither are the landlord’s accounts so accurate and trustworthy, as a rule, as to make it safe to bring the occupancy-right to sale on their *ex parte* evidence without hearing the raiyat, nor is he in such a position (as the *patní* holder generally is) as to be able to save himself from injustice, or to obtain redress for it afterwards, under the *patní* procedure. Whether the right of occupancy thus made transferable will remain for many generations in the hands of the same class as now possess it, is a subject on which many persons are disposed to prophesy. I don’t know, and, therefore, I won’t prophesy; but certainly no arguments which have hitherto been brought forward have convinced me that this cause *alone* will bring about any great revolution in the position of the occupiers of the soil. In the meantime we shall, I think, with fixity of tenure, fair rents, and the power to transfer, have given to the present generation some security for enabling them to maintain their position as cultivators, to do justice to the soil and to be able to resist the pressure of one or two bad seasons; and, in doing this, I verily believe, we are really doing the zamíndár more good than if he were left the absolute master of an impoverished, hopeless and therefore thriftless, tenantry.

“I come now to another point to which very great objection is taken, namely, the overriding of contracts, or rather the provisions preventing a raiyat from contracting himself out of his status. We cannot of course prevent a raiyat making what contract he likes, nor can we prevent his adhering to it, only we say that in certain cases the Court will not give effect to such contracts.

“Mr. Ilbert dealt with the matter in his opening speech, and explained the general considerations which led the Commission, the Government of Bengal and the Government of India to decide that this provision was absolutely necessary. We do provide for moderate enhancements being arranged by private contract, because we do not wish to force all such cases into Courts; but we do not allow any force to contracts which would deprive the raiyat of his occupancy status and make him liable to arbitrary ejection or arbitrary enhancement. Mr. Ilbert read out a specimen of the kind of document by which, he said, we could not allow the provisions of our legislation to be overridden. I may mention that this was not a single or a solitary document. In the case in which this document was put in, I am informed that the zamíndár’s agent urged in its behalf that 1,000 or 1,200 raiyats had given similar *kabúliyats*, and I wish to draw attention to the fact that these details overriding the law are only entered in the *kabúliyat* which remains with the zamíndár. They are not entered in the counter-part *pattá* which remains with the raiyats. Allow me to offer a few more reasons to the same effect as Mr. Ilbert’s *patta*. One of the causes of the Pabná riots was the endeavour on the part of the landlords to force from

the raiyats *kabúliyat* which, besides incorporating illegal *abwábs* in the rents, provided for the landlord changing arbitrarily the legal standard of measurement, and for his ejecting the raiyat in case of the latter having the misfortune to quarrel with him. Is it possible for us, where the pressure of population on the land is so close, where no other occupation is available, where a raiyat must cultivate or starve, where there is no sort of equality in wealth, or intelligence, or position,—is it possible, I say, for us to allow our Courts to treat such documents, made in direct contravention of the law, as contracts made on equal terms between the parties? Then look at the quotation I have read already from the proceedings of the landholders' meeting held at Arrah. At present, they say, land-owners prevent the growth of occupancy-rights by granting leases for five years, or by changing lands, or by changing the assessment. And how is the assessment changed? Mr. Finucane's report has shown us. One year one anna is added to the rupee of rent as 'kharcha', an illegal *abwáb*. The next year that is incorporated in the rent: after a few years' rest another kharcha of two annas is added, and that is similarly incorporated, or in some cases even this process is not gone through. 'This so-called enhancement consisted simply in ordering the patwári to enter the amount as a demand in the village papers against each raiyat.'

"The hon'ble gentleman opposite endeavoured to show that the Government had adopted or permitted equally oppressive contracts. We have heard the Lieutenant-Governor's reply to this, and it is clear that the hon'ble gentleman mistook altogether the nature of some of these forms, and that the pattá which Government allowed to be sold for convenience sake at registration offices, was by no means so oppressive as he would have us believe. A gentleman once undertook to compile a dictionary, and he had in the course of it to explain the word 'crab'. He described it as a red fish that walks backward. Fortunately, he showed his description to a scientific friend before publishing it. His friend said it was excellent, admirable, perfect; only, unfortunately, the crab was not a fish, it was not red, and it did not walk backwards. Similarly, the Government pattá did not, as the hon'ble gentleman opposite seemed to suppose, provide either for preventing the accrual of occupancy-rights, or for ejectment, or for oppressive interest. But, even if he had made out his case, I should still hold that it would be an argument rather for than against overriding of contract. As Mr. Evans pointed out yesterday, if these things are done in opposition to the well-known principles and wishes of the Government by their own officers, what will not be done by the unsupervised *amlá* of zamíndárs? If these things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?

"I will show you what will be done by reference to another *kabúliyat*, appertaining to the estate of one of the most enlightened landholders in the country, but which positively bristles with provisions for evading or nullifying the law, and this is the point I wish to enforce—not that such contracts are oppressive, but that they are a deliberate attempt to override the law.

"It is to this effect:—

'I, A. B., by profession a *jotedar*, do execute this *kabúliyat* in respect of a temporary

* These are *abwábs*, and to avoid the penalty imposed by section 11, Act VIII of 1869, they have been included in the rent.

I applied to obtain the land under

† To destroy any claim to be an occupancy-raiyat.

jote jama. I held a temporary *jote* comprising 109 bighás, 19½ cottas of land, at a *talab jama* of Rs. 167-12-11,* inclusive of *Batta* and *Isswar Britti*, or charges for religious expenses. The term of the aforesaid *jote* having expired, I applied to obtain the land under a fresh settlement. According to my application, you have inducted me as a temporary† raiyat for a term of five years, extending from the year 1287 to 1292, on following terms, into the aforesaid *jami jama*, as per boundaries given below, measuring 109 bighás, at a rental of Rs. 182, minus Rs. 12-5-10, kept apart as *hajut*; that is, at a rental of Rs. 170-4, added to Rs. 7-15-14, the amount of *Batta* and *Isswar Britti*, at the rate of 3 pie per rupee, according to the custom of the pargana—in all at a total rental of Rs. 178-3-17-1 cowri. I engage myself to hold the land on payment of the rent fixed, year by year, according to the *kists* specified below, and by keeping intact the borders and boundaries of the land, as they have been since before. I shall not make any plea of payment of rent without producing printed rent-receipts. Should I make any such plea, it would not be admissible. Should I fail to pay rent according to the *kists* fixed I must pay interest at the rate of five per cent. per mensem. In case I do not pay rent at the

proper time, you shall be competent to resort to legal means, and realize the same with interest,

If a raiyat is now ejected, except under an order of Court, he has a possessory action under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act. This is to get rid of the Act.

and bring it under your *khás* or

This is to get rid of section 20, Act VIII of 1869,—allowing a tenant to relinquish.

relinquish the *jote* before the term expires, I shall have to pay rent for the entire period, and then relinquish the *jote*; that whenever, within the term specified herein, you may be pleased to have the land measured, I shall cause the measurement to be made, and shall, without any objection, pay rent for the quantity of excess of land over and above the rent already fixed, according to the rate of rent for the different sorts of land found to be in excess; that in case the land be found by measurement to be less in quantity, I shall be entitled to an abatement of rent, according to the rate aforesaid; that I shall not be competent to make any objection regarding inundation, drought or any objection as to the land being *patit*, or waste, or covered with sand, or occupied by *khás* and so forth; nor shall I be competent to claim abatement of rent within the term fixed herein; that I shall not be competent to let out the land to anybody under a *durjote*, or to transfer it in any way; that in case I do let out the land, or transfer it, you shall be at liberty to take at once *khás* possession of the land herein mentioned; that after

To destroy right of occupancy accruing: he had already held it previously. competent to resettle the land with

By sections 52 and 55 of the Permanent Settlement, the landlord enforcing this would be liable to pay three times the amount, and by section 11 of Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.), he is liable to pay twice the amount.

these conditions, I execute this *kabúliyat* for the temporary *jote*. Dated the 1287.'

"Can anyone say that, in the face of such endeavours as these to override the law by means of contract, the legislature has any choice but to maintain the law in spite of the so-called contracts.

"The objections with which I have been dealing hitherto apply mainly to the provisions of the Bill concerning the occupancy-tenant; but we have heard some very strong objections to the protection given to the non-occupancy, or, as the Bill calls them, ordinary, raiyats. Under existing law, raiyats not having a right of occupancy are entitled to pattás at such rates as may be agreed upon between them and the persons to whom the rent is payable. The term of such pattás is exclusively at the discretion of the landlord, and such a raiyat cannot against the will of his landlord, retain possession of land in which he has not a right of occupancy; but, if he has entered into possession otherwise than for a specific term, or, having entered for a term, has held over with the consent of his landlord, express or implied, he cannot be ejected without service upon him of a reasonable notice to quit. His rent can only be enhanced after service upon him of a notice of enhancement, served by order of the Collector. If, after such a notice has been served upon him, such raiyat elect to remain in possession of the land, he cannot be compelled to pay more than a reasonable rent therefor. (I am taking this statement of the law from Mr. Field's Digest). The alterations which the Bill proposes to make in the law are these. Subject to the general maximum, we leave the rate of rent to be fixed by contract; we leave the raiyat subject to enhancement without a suit, but we provide that, if in consequence of his refusal to accept the enhancement the landlord wishes to eject him, he shall pay him compensation for disturbance. The compensation to be made will be in proportion to the enhancement demanded, so that, if the enhancement is moderate, the raiyat will probably prefer to pay it; if it is excessive, the landlord will have to pay for ejecting him. The object is two-fold—to keep the landlord to reasonable enhancement, and to prevent his making use of his power to enhance as a means for ousting the raiyat so as to prevent his acquiring a right of occupancy. I was quite prepared for strong opposition on this point. It is in principle a return to the modified rights of occupancy which the Commission proposed to give to the three years' tenants; in other words, it aims at giving some security of tenure under which occupancy-rights can grow up to all cultivators. It is admittedly an innovation or experiment which has never been tried in India, and at first sight is open to the charge brought

against it of being an invasion of the landlord's rights. Now it is pointed out in Mr. Ilbert's speech that a high authority has computed that 90 per cent. of the raiyats of Bengal have occupancy rights. The Bihār Commission computed that between sixty and seventy per cent. were in a condition which would enable them to claim occupancy-rights under the present Bill. Still there is an important residuum, and the question at issue is—does public policy require us to protect the position of this residuum at the expense of the powers now held by landlords? The reasons which led the Government to answer this question in the affirmative may be gathered from the following extracts from their despatch No. 16 of last October to the Secretary of State. They said, with reference to the very subject—'We have first to consider the proportion of cultivators whom the scheme leaves unprotected', and, after referring to the figures quoted above, the despatch goes on—

'The proportion is at best conjectural, and we are not concerned to insist on its accuracy; but the important point to be remembered is that the number of unprotected raiyats, whatever it may be at the moment when legislation is completed, will, under your Lordship's scheme, be thereafter a constantly increasing number. Every acre of land which becomes vacant, whether by purchase or pre-emption on the part of the landlord, by death without heirs, or by abandonment of the occupant, falls out of the protected class, and instantly becomes a subject for a renewal of the evil contest. The landlord's interest is immediately concerned in preventing the settlement on such land of any existing cultivator of the estate or village, and in defeating, as regards tenants from outside, the accrual of occupancy-rights by twelve years' prescription on such land; the old series of litigation, enhancement and ejectment will recommence, and in the course of another generation the percentage of land thus acquired will be sufficient to render necessary a re-opening of the whole question, and will inevitably involve fresh interference on the part of Government.

'In the meantime, it is abundantly manifest that the position of this unprotected residuum will be infinitely worse than that of unprotected raiyats under the existing law. At present, the landlord can effectually prevent the accrual of occupancy-rights by merely shifting his tenant from one patch of cultivation to another; under the proposed rule it will be incumbent on him to turn the tenant out of the village altogether, out of his house and homestead as well as out of his land, and we have every reason to believe that this power, which, even as a threat *in terrorem*, would be productive of the worst consequences, would in many cases be actually put in force.'

"And they added—

'fence round the twelve years' rule as we may, any rule which makes it to the interest of the landlord to prevent the growth of prescriptive rights leaves of necessity to him both the power and the inducement to put such pressure on his raiyats as cannot fail to become intolerable.'

"They explained, therefore, to the Secretary of State that it would be in their opinion necessary, in introducing a modified twelve years' rule, to combine it with a system of compensation for disturbance to unprotected raiyats.

"There is another point to be considered. It is admitted that the definition in Act X does not override occupancy-rights which may have accrued by custom outside that Act. I have quoted from Messrs. McDonnell and Edgar, and might adduce much similar testimony as to the general existence in some parts of the country of a customary right of occupancy quite independent of any fixed limit of time. I have given the evidence supplied from one Munsifi in Central Bengal of the transferability of the rights of korfa raiyats,—evidence consisting of the fact that no less than 40 such holdings have, in the course of the last few years, been brought to sale in execution of decree, and fetched very substantial prices, as much as ten and fifteen years purchase of the rental. I have here a table supplied from another Munsif in Jessore, showing that in his Court, in the course of two months, some 35 under-tenures, many of them technically korfa tenures, and all coming under the ordinary head of non-transferable rights, had been sold.

"Now, if such under-tenures can be sold for substantial sums in execution of decree, does it not follow that the holder has in them a property worth protecting? And, if we are to carry out the accepted policy of establishing 'the occupancy-tenure on a broad and permanent basis,' of securing 'a substantial tenantry free from debt and in a position to save and bear the pressure of occasional bad seasons,' are we not justified in taking steps to protect within reasonable limits the non-occupancy-tenant from arbitrary evictions, and so to render possible the accrual of full occupancy-rights which the law aims at? As

to the special method by which this should be done, there may well be differences of opinion. Whether you can, by fixing a nominal maximum of rent, practically diminish the value of the power of sub-letting is, I confess, questionable; and whether, in the case of non-occupancy-raiyats, competition will not overcome legislative restrictions on rents is no less doubtful. I admit also that compensation for disturbance is untried and may be open to objection, but while we must affirm the principle of giving this class a reasonable measure of protection, the particular method of arriving at this result is a subject for discussion in Select Committee, and it is one on which we shall be particularly glad to receive suggestions.

"While dealing with this question of ordinary raiyats, it behoves me to say something on the subject of sub-letting. We have been asked to prohibit sub-letting, and have been told that in the extension of sub-letting lies a danger which may involve a new departure in another generation or two, as a new class of *rack-rented* raiyats grows up on the soil; but it is impossible, as has been pointed out, to ignore the universal custom of sub-letting, or to change the status of all existing occupancy-raiyats and their sub-tenants. We have done what we can to discourage this habit. In the first place, by making occupancy-rights transferable, we take away one of the great inducements to sub-letting. In the second place we put a limit on the rent which can be legally demanded from a sub-raiyat, and so leave but a margin of about ten per cent. between what the raiyat has to pay his landlord and what he can receive from his sub-raiyat. Ordinarily, therefore, it would be better worth his while to cultivate himself, or to sell, than to sub-let. In the third place, we make it part of the law that the tenant should obtain his landlord's permission before sub-letting; otherwise the sub-tenant's crop is liable to the landlord's distraint, and this right the landlord is not likely to abandon. Whether these provisions will really check the habit of sub-letting, I cannot say. I am quite sure direct prohibition would be ineffectual, and I am also quite sure that the question is one which depends on economic causes, and which legal checks can only very partially regulate; but it seems to me that, until the difference between what he receives from his under-tenant and what he pays to his superior landlord becomes so large as to enable the occupancy-raiyat altogether to divorce himself from the soil, the custom of sub-letting will not be encouraged, for the occupancy-raiyat can, in the present state of affairs, find no other means of occupation; in the meantime, therefore, the tendency of our legislation will be to keep the great bulk of the occupancy-raiyats on the soil, but more able to subsist comfortably and to resist adverse circumstances than at present: anyway, I don't think legislation can wisely go further in this direction than we are doing, and, as Mr. Ilbert said in his opening speech,

'sufficient for the Statesman if he can grapple with the problem of the day; for the distant future he must leave posterity to provide.'

"And now I come to the point against which the main attack of the opposition is addressed, namely, that while we have done everything to increase the security of the raiyat, we have done nothing to carry out the two objects for which legislation was originally demanded, namely, to facilitate the recovery of his rents by the zamíndár, and to give him a sure and satisfactory method of enhancement. Many of the objections were answered in advance by Mr. Ilbert. He has shown what we have done and why we have been unable to do more. In the matter of procedure for recovery, he showed that there was no royal road to the discovery of facts; and by shortening the code of procedure you do not shorten procedure itself; that you cannot, without danger of gross injustice, shift in these cases the burthen of proof, and that the real reason why rent suits take time is that there are generally substantial issues to be tried, and substantial injustice, especially in executing *ex parte* decrees, to be guarded against. What we have done is to give a modified power of distraint, which is really a form of attachment before judgment, and should in very many cases take the place of a suit altogether. Doubtless, as has been urged upon us, many zamíndárs would wish to be able to exercise this power of distraint directly and of their own authority, instead of through the intervention of the Court. This is what is now very generally practised in Bihár, and it has been defended by certain

zamíndárs in the papers before us, as well as in this Council, as being less tedious and less expensive to the raiyat than the regular process. Doubtless a creditor might say, it would be much shorter, and perhaps less expensive to his debtor, to take the purse out of his pocket than to sue him for the debt, but neither the law nor the debtor look at the matter from this point of view. The law calls it robbery, and the debtor is likely, either to resent it by violence, or by getting the law to enforce the penalty for robbery. In other words, we cannot allow one of two disputants to be the judge in his own cause,—no, not even judge in a Court of first instance, and though his decision be open to appeal, for this is the plain meaning of giving him summary powers of distraint and leaving the raiyat to contest it by suit. In ordinary suits, where distraint through the Courts is not had recourse to, Mr. Ilbert has described the procedure, based very much on that of the Small Cause Courts, and abolishing all unnecessary delays, and disallowing appeals in petty cases, and has explained our readiness to consider in Select Committee any further simplification, should such simplification appear consistent with justice to both parties.

“But it is not merely a shortened procedure; it is a summary procedure, which is wanted,—a procedure, in fact, which will give the landlord the benefit of the presumption in his favour, and place on the raiyat the onus of proving that the presumption is erroneous.

“Now, there are only two forms of summary procedure—one through the intervention of our Courts, the other through executive authority, like the certificate or patnā procedure.

“Summary procedure through the executive authorities has long been tried in India. There are numerous examples of failure. Up to 1859, a zamíndár could enforce payment of rent either by distraint or summary suit before the Collector. This was discontinued by the framers of Act X. The raiyat had no remedy but by a regular suit, and this, the framers of the Act declared, was ‘almost tantamount to refusing him any remedy at all’. The abolition of these summary powers was objected to then by the British Indian Association, much on the same grounds as those now put forward (as indeed were all the restrictions on the zamíndár’s power, including that of arresting their raiyat); but these objections were deliberately overruled. The question of a summary procedure through the executive authorities was then definitely settled in the negative, after an experience dating back to 1799. Nor has summary procedure through the Court been found more satisfactory. I believe the experience of the proceedings under section 530 of the old Procedure Code fully justifies this assertion. The hon’ble gentleman opposite now asks that we should give to the zamíndárs the same summary procedure (that of the Certificate Act) which the Government use in recovering public demands. In the first place, let me point out that under this Act, in Government estates, the Collector is himself the Court, and may be trusted to decide with reasonable fairness between the manager of the estate and the raiyat, and only with his sanction, after hearing objections, can a certificate be executed. What similar security can zamíndárs offer? But I will, in answer to the hon’ble gentleman’s demand for this procedure, quote no less an authority than that of Rai Kristodás Pál, Bahádúr, himself. When it was proposed to apply this procedure to the recovery of arrears of rent due on estates under the Court of Wards, speaking in the Bengal Council, he said—

‘That would be opposed to right principle. Rent-suits sometimes involved questions of right and other complicated matters which were best left to the Civil Courts. It was observable that the certificate of the Collector under this Bill, in respect of this class of cases, would not be absolute but conditional, and that liberty was given to the aggrieved party to apply to the Civil Courts for redress within a year of the making of the certificate. If, then, it was considered necessary that the ultimate remedy should be sought for in the Civil Court, he did not see the necessity of providing for that class of cases the summary procedure of a certificate; it would only lead to additional expense, trouble and harassment, and he considered it much better that the procedure should be simplified, and suits for recovery of rent dealt with by the Civil Court at once, than that the certificate procedure should be first gone through as provided in this Bill, and the same thing should be gone over again in a regular way before the Civil Court.’

“I think the objection is sufficient, and I wish no better justification for our refusal, either to imperil justice by the adoption of a summary procedure

without redress, or, by giving the redress of a regular suit, to open the way to 'additional expense, trouble and harassment'. I am grateful to my friend for the plume which wings my shaft. At the same time I must admit that we are bound to provide the speediest and easiest method of recovery that can be devised, provided it is quite consistent with the security and protection of the raiyats; and, if anyone can devise a more expeditious method, which shall not jeopardize greater and more important objects, I shall be very glad indeed to receive the suggestion. And now, is it the case that we have done nothing to enable zamíndárs to obtain readily a reasonable enhancement of their rents?

"In 1867, again in 1875, and still at the present day, the landlords have complained that, though Act X of 1859 gives them the power to enhance, yet, owing to defects in procedure, they cannot put that power into effective action. So far as enhancement through the Courts on the ground of increased value of produce goes, they say the law is a dead letter. We have to admit that to a great extent this is true. The application of the law requires the Courts to ascertain a series of economic facts, concerning which it is impossible for the landlord to put before them in most cases the requisite evidence. Well, we have made a real endeavour to grapple with this problem. We have provided a scheme by which tables of rates corresponding to the old pargana rates should be fixed by the Revenue authorities, and we have provided for the Civil Courts applying these tables to the individual suits brought before them. In other words, the economic questions which have paralysed their action hitherto will now be solved for them by the Revenue authorities, and all they will have to do will be to apply them, or to decide upon special pleas put forward to show why they should not be applied. But we are told that these tables of rates will be unworkable. I think in some parts of the country it will be found that the existing rates are so multifarious, and depend so little on the quality of the soil or value of nett produce, and so much on other considerations, that the preparation of those tables will be difficult, if not impossible. In other parts of the country, there will be much less difficulty in their preparation. But the scheme is admittedly experimental. I hear that Mr. Finucane finds pargana rates, never changed since the Permanent Settlement, still existing in parts of Jessore, as Mr. Westmacott found them still existing in Dinájpur. Preliminary enquiries are now being conducted by experienced officers under the instruction of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and, when the Select Committee meet in November, we shall be in a better position than we are now to judge of the chances of success. If it succeeds, there cannot be a doubt that the solution of the vexed problem will afford the zamíndárs a far more satisfactory method than they have ever had before, of legally obtaining a fair share of the increased produce, or increased value of the produce, of the soil, and they at least will have little cause to complain. If it fails, we provide another method on which they can fall back, and that is the regular settlement of rents by a revenue-officer, the procedure for which will be found in Chapter XI. This procedure is not applicable, it is true, to single suits; it only provides for those cases where large numbers of tenants have to be dealt with; but it is these cases that most require to be provided for, and which most lead to disturbance. Here again I may say that we are most anxious to receive criticism and suggestions.

"I feel that, both in this matter and in that of a speedy recovery of arrears really due, the zamíndárs are entitled to ask of us whatever assistance consistent with the interests of justice it is in our power to give them, and it is a matter of regret to me that the inherent difficulties of the problem are so great as to render a thoroughly satisfactory solution of them impossible. I have alluded to various abuses to which the raiyat is liable, but I am not at all insensible to the other side of the question, and I hope that further discussion may enable us to hit on some method of improving on the proposals of the Bill in this respect. I have now said all I have to say in reply to the objections taken to the leading principles of the Bill. I have purposely passed over many objections taken to minor points, and I feel that an apology is due for having, as it is, trespassed so long on the time and attention of the Council. But there is one subject in connexion with the history of the Bill on which, though it

has not been mentioned either in Mr. Ilbert's opening speech, nor in course of the debate, except cursorily by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. I have still a few words to say. It refers to Bihár. Now, though the origin of the Bill, as regards Bengal, was the demand of the zamíndárs for greater facility to collect rents and to enhance;—a demand which, as soon as it was looked into, showed also the necessity of simultaneously securing greater fixity of tenure and limitations to enhancement; in regard to Bihár the genesis of the Bill was different. There the primary object was to secure the tenant in the rights which were fast slipping from his grasp, and the facilities required by the landlords were a secondary object. If we look to the draft Bills forwarded by the Bihár Committee at Bankipore, this difference is very apparent, and I may be asked, what has become of the suggestions of the Bihár Committee? Well, their work was referred to the Rent Commission, which remorselessly eliminated many of their suggestions. They refused to deal with the filing of zamíndári accounts, to exclude from evidence the loose sheets that now take the place of village-records; they refused to make the interchange of pattás and kabúliyats compulsory, though they partly provided for this by making a decree take the place of a pattá; they refused to insist on counterfoil receipt-books; in other respects, they conceived that the measures proposed for Bengal would suffice for Bihár, except in regard to bhaoli rents, for which they made specific provision. The Government of Bengal, acting on Mr. Reynolds' suggestions made specific provision for measuring and recording zarât, and preventing the growth of occupancy-rights therein, and also for preventing raiyati land being further absorbed into zarât. It followed the North-Western Provinces rules as regards appraisement and division of the crop, and allowed commutation of grain into cash rents at the request of the raiyat. It also provided a rule, which the Government of India have tentatively eliminated, for restricting thikádárs from enhancing, a restriction which can easily be evaded, and finally it vested possession of the crop in the raiyat, so as to make the common restraint and interference with it on the part of the landlord criminal trespass. They also proposed to have a cadastral survey and record-of-rights undertaken experimentally in the Patna Division, and this subject, as we have heard, is now under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration.

"It will be seen, therefore, that while some of the special sections intended for Bihár have been made general, some of the general sections have been so altered as to be made applicable to Bihár. Thus the provision for measuring and recording the zamíndárs' private lands has been made permissive for the Lieutenant-Governor to introduce into those districts where it appears needful; the maximum limit of produce rents in staple crops has equally been made of general application. On the other hand, the general provisions about making receipts full and complete in themselves has been accepted as sufficient to meet the requirements of Bihár. So also has the principle of allowing distraint only through the Court. This, and the provision for vesting the possession of the crop in bhaoli land in the tenant (which is merely a distinct statement of the existing law, I believe), will do much to remove the special evils of the illegal distraint on crops, which, I am afraid, in spite of what was said yesterday, is still very common in Bihár. I must not detain you longer on this subject.

"What has now to be done is this. The Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee at once, but we do not propose that the Committee should meet till the Council re-assembles in November. In the mean time, there will be ample time for discussion, and we hope, before that time comes, to receive the matured opinion of the Government of Bengal, and its most experienced officers, and of the various associations and individuals interested in the subject. We cannot have too much light. You may have heard of a comparison in which, in the present state of medicine, nature and the disease are likened to two men fighting, and the doctor to a blind man who strikes in with a stick, but whether he helps nature or helps the disease is a matter of accident. Of course such a comparison is most unjust, but I have often thought that, if not applicable to medicine, it was not wholly inapplicable to such legislation as introduced the twelve years' rule of Act X. At least, we must endeavour to avoid that error; we must get as much light and as much criticism on the Bill as we can. I hope

that during the Simla sessions much of this criticism will be digested and considered by the Government, and that, when the Select Committee meet in November, much of the ground will have been cleared, and we shall be able to throw overboard at once any provisions which may be decisively and on good grounds condemned as useless and unworkable.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The full discussion which this question has received, and the able speeches which have been made by those hon'ble members who have addressed the Council, leave me but little to say. And yet I should not like to allow this debate to close without making some observations on the subject, which has engaged the attention of the Council for the last two days. I need say nothing in regard to the history of this question down to the present time. That history has been very fully laid before the Council by my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert, by Major Baring and other hon'ble members. And they have shown that the direct intervention of the Government of India, has only been called forth at the last stage of these proceedings, after every point connected with the matter has been examined, considered and threshed out by one of the most complete enquiries that any question, I believe, has ever undergone in this or in any other country. As far as the present Government is concerned, they took no official steps in the matter until they received the letter of Sir Ashley Eden in June, 1881. And, indeed, for myself, all I had done in regard to it up to that time was to commence a study of the voluminous literature already accumulated on the subject. When that letter of June, 1881, was received, containing the clearly expressed and matured views of the Government of Bengal, it then became our duty to take up the question, carefully to consider all the information which was supplied to us and to determine the course which we should take. Now it seems to me that it cannot by any possibility be denied that, after the long discussions which have taken place on this subject, extending over many years, over the tenures of office of successive Viceroys and Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the time has fully come when it is absolutely necessary in the interest of all parties that settlement should be arrived at. That some legislation on this subject is required has long been admitted by the zamíndárs, and it was not denied yesterday by my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál, in his able speech. Legislation on this subject is necessary. But I strongly hold that you must not legislate on one part of a question of this kind alone. Various attempts to do so have been made, but I am of opinion that the Select Committee on Sir Ashley Eden's Bill of 1878 were perfectly right when they came to the conclusion that they were unable to deal with one part of the question, and that no satisfactory solution could be found unless it was taken up as a whole. That decision was approved by the Government of Lord Lytton, and the Rent Commission was issued, and I can only add my testimony to the ability, the zeal, the industry and the intelligence with which the members of that Commission discharged their duty. As has been truly said, we have in this case to deal with very different states of things in different parts of Bengal. In some parts of the Province the raiyats are strong and the landlords are weak; in other parts of the Province there is an opposite state of things, inasmuch as the raiyats are weak and the zamíndárs are strong. And that very diversity of circumstance of itself seems to show that if you are to treat on this subject, you must deal with it for Bengal as a whole. You must look to the interests of both zamíndárs and raiyats; you must consider what is the position of the landholders, and what is the position of the tenantry. You are bound to consider broadly and generally the interests of both parties to this great controversy. But then the preliminary objection is often taken that, on a wide view of this question, the Government and the legislature have no right to interfere between the zamíndárs and the raiyats in Bengal. Now, I was much struck by the line which was adopted by my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál in regard to this branch of the question. He did not urge directly that the Government (and by the Government I mean both the Executive Government and the legislature—the Government in its largest sense) is not entitled, in consequence of the Permanent Settlement, to deal with the question at all. He approached very nearly at times, in his speech, to that assertion, but I observed

that he never actually made it, and I was not surprised that one so skilful as he is, and so practised a debater, should have steered clear of that assertion. He knows the question well, and he must feel the force of the arguments which can be, and which have, in the course of this discussion, been urged to show that the claim which has been set up by and on behalf of the zamíndárs, to the effect that the legislature and the Government are debarred by the agreement of 1793 from interfering on behalf of the cultivators of the soil, is not tenable. The clause of the Permanent Settlement which bears on this subject has been read to this Council more than once in the course of this discussion, but, nevertheless, I must read it again, because it is of the greatest importance that in a matter in which there is even an insinuation that a question of good faith is involved, there should be no mistake whatever. These are the words which have already been quoted in this Council, and which it is essential that this Council, in dealing with this question, should bear in mind—

‘It being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who, from their situation, are most helpless, the Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such Regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil, and no zamíndár, independent taluqdár or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay.’

“Now, as it seems to me, nothing can be clearer or more precise than that language. In those days, in many public documents, clearness and precision of language was frequently wanting; but I do not think that the most able draftsman in the world could easily have devised language which is more perfect and more absolutely clear than that which is contained in this passage. And it appears to me that that passage dispels at once all idea that the Permanent Settlement prevents the Government from coming to the assistance of the tenants. I hold, on the contrary, that it shows that the Government, in 1793, gave to the raiyats and all the cultivators of Bengal a distinct and binding assurance that they should look to them for protection and for the promotion of their welfare. It appears to me that under these words the Government gave a distinct pledge that they would protect the raiyats and promote their welfare. My hon’ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál said, in the course of his speech yesterday, that he regarded the Permanent Settlement as the charter of the landlords and tenants in Bengal. I am willing to accept that statement; but if it is so, it is a charter given by the Government to the landholders on the one hand, and to the tenants on the other. Now let us for a moment look at the mode in which the engagements of that so-called charter have been fulfilled. From the moment when it was promulgated, the zamíndárs and other landholders of Bengal, as a class, obtained substantial benefits, which have subsequently been growing in value and importance from year to year; while, on the other hand, the cultivator of the soil received nothing but an assurance which, for long years of gradual depression, through what His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal called to-day the culpable negligence of the Government, has been permitted to be wholly barren. ~~Act X of 1859 was an honest attempt to give effect to that assurance.~~ It was an attempt wholly unjustifiable, if the contention that the Government is precluded from interfering between landlord and tenant is a sound contention. But it is obviously clear that the Government and the legislature who passed Act X of 1859 did not for one moment admit any contention of the kind. That Act has undoubtedly done good, and I am not in the least inclined to decry it; still less am I inclined to think lightly of the purpose and intention of those who framed and passed it. But that Act has failed to fulfil all the objects for which it was introduced, because its authors did not foresee the mode in which their intentions might be set aside and rendered nugatory. I have heard it stated that the late Mr. O’Connell is reported to have said that he could drive a coach-and-six through any Act of Parliament. Whether he could perform that feat or not I cannot say; but I will say this, that a coach-and-six has been driven, at all events, through the intentions of the Act of 1859, and that measures have been devised for evading what I cannot doubt to have been the object with which that Act was passed.

"But it has been suggested that we have no right to touch this question; because the zamíndárs have been called proprietors and owners of the soil, it has been contended that it follows necessarily that they have a full and absolute right in the property, and that no one else has any interest in the soil at all. On the meaning of the words 'proprietors and owners', this question very largely depends. My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál, and still more Rájá Siva Parsád, if I followed him, appeared to contend that no man could be called a proprietor who had not the most absolute and complete right to do in every respect whatever he pleased with the land. That certainly is not the notion which we entertain of an owner or proprietor of land in England. A great deal has been said about the zamíndárs having been made proprietors after the English fashion. If that is so then I must point out that the vast majority of land in England is held by people who are owners in only a limited sense, who cannot sell or mortgage the land without the sanction of somebody else, and who very often cannot sell or mortgage at all. And it is quite a mistake to suppose that, because a man who has a limited interest in land is called a proprietor and owner, therefore he becomes an absolute proprietor and owner, and is given an absolute fee-simple right to the land to do what he likes with it. So far as I am able to judge by all the evidence which I have seen on this complicated and much contested question of land-tenures in India, I am led irresistably to the conclusion that there never has been in India an absolute owner of the soil in whom every possible kind of right of property is vested. It appears to me indisputable that the raiyats and cultivators of the soil have always had, or at least a great proportion of them have always had, rights in the soil more or less perfectly secured to them according to the circumstances of the time and the position of the parties, that rights of this description have been at all times recognised, and that they have never been abandoned by those who believed that they possessed them. And it must be remembered that, if it be true that ninety per cent. of the tenants in Bengal are occupancy-tenants now, or, to take the lower estimate which I have seen put forward upon good authority, that seventy per cent. only of them are now occupancy tenants, it is perfectly clear, at least as regards nine-tenths or seven-tenths of the landlords of Bengal, that they are not absolute owners in the sense in which the words have been used by the opponents of the Bill in the course of this discussion. And, as I have spoken of the position of the zamíndárs, I should like, in passing, to say that no man can recognise more fully than I do the truth of what was stated by the Mahárájá of Darbhanga yesterday, whose presence in Council, I am sure, we all welcome, when he said, in modest terms, that the landholders of Bengal were not all bad landlords; I have not the slightest intention of asserting that they are, and if you want any proof to the contrary, you will find it in the facts brought forward by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in regard to the estates of the Mahárájá of Dumraon.

"It is not a question of the personal character of individual zamíndárs, but it is a question of what are the rights of two parties—both having some rights in the land—the stronger of these two parties, the zamíndárs, in many instances, resisting the rights of the other, who, on account of their weakness, are entitled to receive protection from the Government. Now the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, in speaking on the Bill, described it as a measure which involved the redistribution of property. I confess it seems to me that, looking at the past history of this matter, looking at the gradual lessening of the rights of the raiyats since the Permanent Settlement, looking at the extent to which their position has, from a great variety of circumstances, been weakened since that date, and at the manner in which they have lost rights, which, to my mind, it is clear that they originally possessed, it would be much more true to say that this Bill is a Bill for the restoration, rather than for the redistribution, of property. But it does not go so far; we do not propose to restore to any portion of the cultivators of the soil the position in which they would now stand, if the system which was in force at the time of the Permanent Settlement had been unaltered down to the present time. What this Bill does is to leave the landlord, broadly speaking, all the advantages which he has acquired during these ninety years. It leaves him the rent which he now receives. All it says to him is 'Your power of enhancement and eviction shall be, to a limited degree, brought

back in the future to the position in which it stood ninety years ago, my mind, then, so far as regards any question of right, we have a most plain right—a right which was asserted and exercised in 1859—with this question, if we consider it necessary, for the purpose of promoting the interests and promoting the welfare of the cultivators of the soil, we propose to take steps for that purpose which will fall very far short of restoring the cultivators of the soil to the position in which they originally stood. To attain this end, so far as can now be done, is the principle and the object of the Bill which we are now considering. I will now pass, therefore, from the point which is really the only point under discussion at present, namely the principle of the Bill, and I will consider, as briefly as I can, some of its leading provisions more in detail.

“And, first, with regard to the question of occupancy raiyats. And that this Bill will really do, will be to render more effectual what was the true object and intention of Act X of 1859. As I have said, I do not believe that the framers of that Bill anticipated the mode in which the proposal which they then made would be evaded, and I feel no doubt whatever that, if they were here to-day to speak, they would accept, upon this point at all events, the legislation which we are now proposing as the most effectual means of carrying out their original intention. I was very much struck yesterday by a reference which was made by my hon’ble friend Mr. Evans to a letter, which I think he said he had seen in a newspaper, from a Bengal zamindár, in which the writer said that he recognised that the great body of the raiyats had a moral right of occupancy in their holdings. The law cannot deal with a purely moral right; but the moment you get so far as to say that a man has a moral right to an occupancy tenure, you are very near the day when the legislature will say ‘We will convert that moral right into a legal one’; and that is all we propose to do here now. It is admitted, upon all hands, that Act X of 1859 was intended to preserve all customary rights, and the twelve years’ rule was introduced for the purpose of giving rights over and above those which existed under the customary rules. In fact, the twelve years’ rule was not intended, whatever may have been its practical effect, to exclude from the right of occupancy any *khudkásht* raiyats, or, as they were called ‘resident’ raiyats, but, on the contrary, to bring within the benefits of that right certain other tenants, not resident raiyats, who, under the original definition of the Bill, would have to be excluded. Unfortunately, as I have said before, this Act has been so worked, that what was meant to give additional security has had the contrary effect, and has deprived many resident raiyats of what would have otherwise been their clear rights. Now, for my own part I confess that, in considering this question, I cannot altogether divest myself of the fear that, so long as you have a fixed limit of time at the expiration of which the raiyat will obtain a right of occupancy, there will be more or less danger of a continuance of the proceedings which have been resorted to under Act X of 1859. My own view on this subject has been very ably stated by Mr. Justice Cunningham in his Minute on the Rent Bill. Mr. Cunningham says:—

‘But this happy state of things becomes impossible when the legislature enacts that, at the end of a stated period, the tenant shall change his status, and the landlord lose a considerable portion of his rights. The two parties are throughout necessarily at arms length, and, as soon as the period approaches, the landlord naturally does something to prevent the accrual of the prescriptive right, and is always on the look-out to prevent the growth of occupancy-rights, and to destroy them where they now accrued.’

“That was the reason, the desire to avoid that source of differences and possibilities of contention, which led me, in common with my colleagues, to submit to the Secretary of State the proposal which is contained in our despatch of March last. Lord Hartington did not approve of our proposal on that point, and preferred that the Bill should be framed in the manner in which it has been drawn up and is now before the Council. I certainly do not doubt that the Bill in this shape will have a very beneficial effect. I am not at all sure that it may not, in the first instance, go nearly as far as the proposal which we made; and all I have to say on the subject is, that it will be the duty of the Government very carefully to watch the proceedings taken under this Bill, if it becomes law, in order to see that the process of shifting raiyats from village

ge, from field to field, does not spring up under this measure; and to stop will be any clear and distinct evasion of the intention of this law.

Now, passing from the subject of occupancy-rights, I have a few words to say on those provisions of the Bill which render void any contracts inconsistent with the general scheme of the measure. When you have to deal with a matter in which the practice of contracting out of the law (legally contracting, I admit) has been very largely resorted to, so as to show that those who have the power have not the inclination to conform to the obvious intentions of the legislature, it becomes a very serious question, at all times and in all countries, to what extent the legislature should allow its intentions to be overridden by an arrangement between two parties who stand towards each other in such very different relations in point of strength and position as the raiyat and the zamindár. I will give you an instance drawn from my own experience. Some years ago, an Act of Parliament was passed in England, on the subject of giving compensation for improvements to English tenants. It was wholly a permissive Act; it showed clearly the mind of the legislature, but it was left to the parties, or really to one of the parties concerned,—the landlord,—to decide whether he would be bound by the Bill or not. The majority of English landlords, the majority even of those who supported the Bill, proceeded at once to render it inoperative, and it had very little practical effect; so little that I was one of the very few people who did act under it. And what was very much like some of the proceedings complained of in some Government departments here, the Government themselves, under their own Bill, gave notice to all their tenants that they would have nothing whatever to say to the Bill. What has been the consequence? why, at the present moment Parliament is about to take up this question again, and to pass a Bill which will make it compulsory upon both parties to enter upon these arrangements, and will prevent them from contracting themselves out of them. The general principle of making the Bill compulsory on both parties is pretty well agreed upon on both sides of the House of Commons. The case here is very similar. We have parties contracting out of the provisions of the law, and if that law is to have any effect at all the only process by which it can be made effectual is to say to these parties, 'You shall not be permitted to contract yourselves out of the law'. Surely it is high time to do so when we find men contracting themselves out of this and many other laws which impose cesses upon landlords, and which forbid the imposition of illegal cesses upon tenants, such as *abwabs* and other forms of illegal taxation. Upon this point I can only say that we are acting upon principles generally recognized in cases where the legislature finds itself in the position of having no alternative except to make the provisions of the law imperative upon the two contracting parties; for it is useless to pass this or any other measure unless it is determined that its provisions shall be enforced, and that the parties shall not have the power of escaping from them.

"Something has been said about the conduct of Government officials in Court of Wards' estates and in other estates. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has told you to-day of the orders which have been recently issued on that subject, and I can only say that these orders are entirely approved of by the Government of India, and that we have taken steps of a similar kind in regard to the other parts of India.

"Now, with respect to the question of transferability. The evidence appears to me, I confess, to be overwhelming, that in the greater part of Bengal the practice of transfer exists under a custom which the Courts have recognised. The Government of Bengal in one of the papers—I think it is the letter of Sir Ashley Eden—says 'that the weight of opinion received is in favour of recognising in the law what is an almost universal custom of the province,' that is the custom of transfer. If it is an almost universal custom in the Province it is only right that it should be recognised, and it appears to me that it is in the interests of the zamindárs that it should be recognised in the mode in which we propose to recognise it; because where this custom exists now the landlord can put in no claim for pre-emption. If we are going to reduce the right of anybody in regard to transfers, we are going, practically, to limit the right of

the tenant, and not of the landlord, by giving the latter a power to come in and say: 'I claim to buy what you want to transfer,' and at a price to be settled by a Court instead of at the highest price which the tenant would otherwise obtain. There is a great deal to be said against giving the landlord this power, on the ground that the Court might adjudicate a price very much below the price which the tenant could get under the existing custom.

"The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál seems to think that the result of these provisions will be to force both parties into Court; but they may agree out of Court if they like. Would my hon'ble friend prefer that the landlord should be obliged to give whatever any other person offered the tenant for the holding? That is an amendment which may be considered in Committee, but it would not, in my judgment, be in favour of the landlord. It appears to me, I must say, that it would not be fair to the landlord to proceed in that way, because it would be very easy for the tenant to have a collusive sale and to get some friend to come forward and pretend that he was willing to buy at a very high price his occupancy-tenure, and thus to make it almost impossible for the landlord to exercise his right of pre-emption; and besides this, I am told that it happens in many parts of the country, that neighbours who are not on good terms with a zamíndár are often ready to pay a fancy price in order to annoy the landlord. This, I think, ought to be prevented, even at some risk of diminishing the rights which exist in many parts of the country under the custom of the present day, and we ought, therefore, to give the landlord the right of pre-emption at a rate to be fixed by the Court. If it is true that the system of transfer, as the Bengal Government has stated, is an almost universal custom of the Province, this provision is rather in favour of the zamíndár than otherwise, and I observe that the Mahárájá of Darbhanga was inclined to take that view.

"Passing from that point, I come to the question of enhancement. Now, the position of the law with regard to enhancements is this. The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál has told us that enhancements are now practically at an end, and it is, I believe, generally admitted that, under the law as it stands at present, it is extremely difficult for a landlord to get even a just and reasonable enhancement. Notwithstanding that absolute right of property which we hear so much about, the landlord cannot now enhance, except under certain conditions laid down in the Courts. The practical effect of our proposal would be, I believe, to make just and reasonable enhancements more easy and not more difficult to obtain than at present; and I know very well that many persons who feel very strongly on the subject take objection to the Bill as now framed, because they think that it will have the effect of rendering it practically easier to enhance than at present. At the same time we do take, and deliberately intend to take, ample provision against unfair and unjust enhancement, against rack-renting and against depriving the tenant of his fair share of the produce. That we deliberately intend to do; but we are ready to render it easier than at present for the landlord to secure such enhancement as the law declares to be right. I won't detain the Council now with any remarks upon the subject of the tables of rates. The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál seemed to deprecate that part of the Bill. It will, no doubt, receive the careful attention of the Select Committee, and by the time the Select Committee meets we shall have a great deal of practical evidence upon it, and it will then be for the Select Committee to consider how far the principle can be applied. I think the principle would be useful, but it is not essential to the system of the Bill. It may be applied to one part of the country and not to another. I said just now that we did not intend to permit the rents of these occupancy tenants to be unduly enhanced, and that is why we have fixed a maximum. The question of the amount of that maximum is undoubtedly an important one, requiring the consideration of the Select Committee. The difference between twenty and twenty-five per cent. is not very great; and the Lieutenant-Governor has before him evidence which shows that twenty per cent. is as far as we ought to go.

I come now to what the Bill calls the ordinary raiyat. We have thought it right to give a man in that position a certain amount of

security, a very much less amount of security than is given to the occupancy tenant, but still some degree of security, and we propose to give it in two ways: first, by fixing a maximum similar to, but higher than, that fixed for occupancy tenants; and, secondly, by providing compensation for him in certain ways. I must say that I have found it by no means easy to get a clear idea of what is the position of these tenants at present. Mr. Field, in his Digest, that very able work for which we owe him so many thanks, and of the accuracy of which we have so many proofs,—lays it down, in the 51st article —

‘The rent of a raiyat not having a right of occupancy can be enhanced only after service upon him of a notice of enhancement in the manner provided by article 45. If after such a notice has been served upon him, such raiyat elect to remain in possession of the land he cannot be compelled to pay more than a reasonable rent therefor.’

“Well, reading that, you would suppose that the intention was that this tenant should have the right to sit on the land at a reasonable rent; but on the other hand the landlord has power to give him notice to quit, and if he does the tenant has to go; so, while it would appear that the law recognises, to a certain extent, the right of the tenant-at-will to sit on the land at a reasonable rent, it gives him no practical means of securing that right. I am not inclined to put this man in a worse position than he is in now, or than the law intends him to be in, and it appears to me, therefore, that it is quite impossible for us to overlook his position and leave him altogether under the operation of a law which, as far as I can understand, is very vague and uncertain. The tenant in this position is regarded and spoken of as a tenant-at-will, and I believe the Courts regard him in that light; but at the same time I am, I think, right in saying that the idea of a tenant-at-will is a purely English idea, and that, according to indigenous Indian ideas, no person can strictly be described as a tenant-at-will. Now, with regard to compensation, we propose to give him compensation of two kinds—compensation for improvements and compensation for disturbance. As to compensation for improvements I have little to say; because if a tenant makes *bonâ fide* improvements which add to the letting value of the land, and, therefore, enables the landlord to obtain more money for that land, then I say here, as I have always held at home in regard to my own tenants, that it is only common honesty that that man should be compensated for those improvements. It is, of course, necessary that the improvement should be a *bonâ fide* substantial improvement, and not anything of a purely temporary character, or which forms part of the ordinary processes of good husbandry. I am told that there are banks made between one field and another, and *kucha* wells which are made one year and renewed the next; but these are not permanent improvements, and it will be for the Select Committee to decide for what improvements compensation should be paid. All that I say is, that when a man leaves my land he is entitled to be paid for anything he has done from which, when he leaves, I shall reap benefit. As regards compensation for disturbance the main objection urged against it is that it is unknown in India. I do not deny that that is a *primâ facie* objection to the system, and if those who do not like it will produce before the Select Committee any better proposal that gives fair and reasonable protection against arbitrary evictions, all that I can say is that we shall be perfectly willing to consider it, and that if it is better than our plan, and more in accordance with Indian customs, we shall accept it. But I must say that the argument that it is a system unknown in India does not lie altogether in the mouth of those who have been arguing in the course of this discussion in favour of the theory that the land-owners of Bengal are land-owners after the English fashion, and that the tenants in Bengal are tenants-at-will according to the English meaning of the term. You cannot introduce English arguments into one part of this controversy, and then object to their importation into another part; if any other plan can be suggested more in accordance with the habits of the people than that proposed it will be fully considered. But I am most desirous that something should be done for this class of men which will render real the security which the law appears at present to contemplate. The Hon’ble Kristodás Pál appeared to think, if I did not misunderstand him, that the class of persons to whom I am now alluding were in the same position as the *paikâshî* raiyats. It seems

to me that the position of the two is very different. What I understand by a *paikásht* raiyat is a raiyat who had less security and, therefore, paid less rent. Now, the position of these tenants is that they have less security and pay more rent. That has come about through the operation of those economic laws to which the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter alluded yesterday. When the *paikásht* raiyat paid less rent the land was looking for tenants; now the tenants are looking for land, and that is why, instead of paying less rent, they have to pay more. But that only brings them more and more into the category of cottier tenants, and any one who has studied the land question in any part of the world knows that a system of cottier tenants holding at competition rents is the worst land system that can be conceived. The Select Committee should bear in mind how desirable it is that we should not permit, under this Bill, a future up-growth of tenants of this description; that is one of the points which the Select Committee should keep carefully before them. These men may be few in number now, but, as Sir Steuart Bayley said, there are reasons why under this Bill they may increase, and, if they increase largely, the result will be that this Bill will not prove a settlement, but that thirty or forty years hence we shall have to go further still. I do not think I need trouble the Council with any further remarks on the details of this Bill. All the matters which are really matters of detail are matters for the Select Committee. The Government invites the assistance of the Council, of the Select Committee, of the parties interested, of their representative associations, and of the public, in regard to this measure. They will on their part give their fullest and best consideration to any suggestions which may be made. We are about to give eight months for the consideration of this important subject, which is ample time, considering how long the matter has been under consideration. I have no doubt at all that the Bill is capable of improvement in many respects, and our only wish is that it should be made, during its passage through this Council, as good as possible for the purpose for which it is intended. I hope that all those who are interested in the matter, and who have studied it, will aid the Government and this Council by giving them their opinions during the time which will elapse before we resume the consideration of the Bill. I have only further to say that the desire of the Government in introducing this measure is to bring to a close a long continued controversy, to carry on and to complete the work of 1859, and to redeem, as far as it is still open to them, the assurance given to the cultivators of the soil in 1793. All the changes which have taken place in the agricultural condition of Bengal—the great increase in the area of cultivation, the growth of the population, the substitution of English for Native ideas on the subject of landed property, the advancing prosperity of the country—have tended to raise the rents of the landlord, and many of them to weaken the security and reduce the status of the raiyat. All these advantages gained during the last ninety years will remain to the zamíndárs; broadly speaking we do not touch them, but, starting from what we now find, we have endeavoured to make a settlement which, while it will not deprive the landlords of any of these accumulated advantages, will restore to the raiyats something of the position which they occupied at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and which we believe to be urgently needed, in the words of that settlement, for the protection and welfare of the taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil, whose interests we then undertook to guard, and have, to our shame, too long neglected."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA ;
The 13th March, 1883. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 19th
April, 1883.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, B.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (*an Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*). He said :—

“Article 12, Schedule I, of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, provides, among other matters, for the levy of a fee of two per cent. on the amount or value of the property in respect of which a certificate is granted under Act XXVII of 1860. The following note is appended to the article :—

‘The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

‘If the monies so recovered or realized exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this schedule for such excess. In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.’

“In the course of the discussions in the Legislative Council which preceded the passing of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, a proposal was made by Mr. Pitt-Kennedy that Act XXVII of 1860 and the Court-fees Act should be amended so as to require, from any one obtaining a certificate under the former Act for the recovery of any portion of the estate of a deceased person, payment of a court-fee at the rate of two per cent. on the entire value of the estate. A circular was thereupon addressed to Local Governments calling for opinions on this proposal. The replies show that the weight of authority is altogether against its adoption; but many of them call attention to the fact, already more than once brought to the notice of the Government of India, that the requirements of the note in the Court-fees Act, to which I have referred, are, as a rule, neglected or evaded; that persons taking out certificates do not file the statements required by it; that the Courts have no proper means of compelling them to do so; and that large amounts of debts are thus collected under certificates obtained for trifling sums. Various suggestions have been made for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the note, but there are objections to any device for securing the fee which involves the imposition on the person obtaining the certificate of a duty to be performed after he has obtained the certificate. The great mass of the people who take out certificates are so indolent or careless or unintelligent,

that there is little hope of getting them to comply with the provisions of such a law; and the consequence is that, if it is not allowed to remain a dead-letter, as the present law has been, public officers will be constantly compelled to inflict penalties on large numbers of persons, many of whom have been guilty of no deliberate wrong. The simple plan is that already adopted without any warrant of law by some of the officers consulted, namely, to require each applicant for a certificate to file with his application a schedule of the debts in respect of which the certificate is required, and to amend Act XXVII of 1860 so as to make the certificate good only for the debts entered in the schedule, at the same time allowing the certificate-holder, if he afterwards finds that he needs a certificate for other debts, to obtain an extension of the certificate on paying the additional duty and (if the Court requires him to do so) giving additional security. The only objection that has been taken to this arrangement is that taken by the Calcutta High Court in their Registrar's letter No. 54, dated 10th January, 1880. They fear that 'improper use' might be made of the schedule 'by fraudulent debtors whose debts were not in the knowledge of the applicant at the time (he filed the schedule), or in some way prejudice might arise.' Now, there is little doubt that a fraudulent debtor would take the point referred to, and that he would thereby put the certificate-holder to the trouble of explaining his omission to enter the debt in his original schedule; but there would be no great hardship in this, and there would, on the other hand, be a certain compensating advantage, inasmuch as (as observed in one of the replies to the circular) the fear of this would stimulate applicants for certificates to be careful in compiling their schedules. Assuming that the law is to be amended in the manner proposed, a further question arises as to what debts the applicant for a certificate should be bound to include in his application. Should he be bound to include—

- (a) all debts known to him to be outstanding, including those which could be realized equally well without a certificate; or
- (b) only those debts which he chooses to include, because he believes he cannot realize them without a certificate?

"The former, it is believed, would be more in accordance with the views of those who framed the existing law; but it appears to the Government that it would be sufficient to adopt the second mode of valuation, and allow the applicant to take out a certificate in respect of such debts only as he thinks fit. No doubt, a larger revenue might be obtained by insisting on the other mode of valuation; but it is apprehended, having regard to the class of people who take out these certificates, that any system requiring the applicant to give a complete list of debts would, if it was to be thoroughly enforced, necessitate proceedings of an inquisitorial nature for which no sufficient machinery exists, and which it would not be worth while to undertake for the sake of the additional revenue to be obtained. The rule which it is now proposed to lay down, while it dispenses with all proceedings of an inquisitorial or penal nature, may reasonably be expected to lead to some slight increase of the revenue under this head, inasmuch as the certificate being expressly limited in its operation to the debts specified in it, the necessity of including in it all debts except those due from persons standing in some peculiarly friendly or confidential relation will be brought home to the applicants, and debtors will probably become alive to the risk they run in paying a debt which is omitted from it. The additional revenue realised will not, as I have already observed, be as large as if the alternative mode of valuation were adopted, but this is a result which, for the reason I have already stated, the Government is prepared to accept. The present Bill has been prepared for the purpose of carrying out these views. The effect of it, if it becomes law, will be that every applicant for a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 will be required to state in his application the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate. It will be in his option to include what debts he pleases. He will pay duty only in respect of the debts which he elects to include, and the operation of the certificate will be limited to those debts. If he subsequently desires to include other debts, he can have the certificate extended to them on paying the additional duty. The note appended to article 12 of the schedule to the Court-fees Act will not apply to him. For the rest, the amendments made by the Bill in Act XXVII of 1860 and in the

Probate and Administration Act, 1881, are of an unimportant nature, and merely such as are necessitated by the above alterations in the substance of the law."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also introduced the Bill.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT asked for leave to postpone the motions relative to the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882.

Leave was granted.

BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876, REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Bill to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, be taken into consideration. He said that, when he had the honour to introduce this Bill, he explained that the law was practically a dead-letter, and no operations had ever been effected under it, but that it was found to interfere with the free flow of labour from Madras to British Burma. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma had asked the Madras Government that the law should be repealed, and the latter had readily acceded to the proposal. The Bill was one of the shortest, consisting of but one section, and it was not thought necessary to refer it for the consideration of a Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LITTLE COCOS AND PREPARIS ISLANDS LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill had been published and circulated. All the replies to it had been received, and they contained nothing to show that any amendment was required in the Bill as it had been introduced.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 3rd May, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA;
The 19th April, 1883. }

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 17.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Suplt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The British Burma Labour Law Repeal Act, 1883.

The Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws Act, 1883.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 17.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th April 1883.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a *Levée* at "Peterhoff" at 10 P.M. on Thursday, the 24th May 1883, being Her Majesty's Birthday.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and address to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Friday, the 18th May 1883; and in doing so, to add the names of the Gentlemen who will present them, and who must themselves attend the *Levée*. Presentation cards will then be forwarded to them.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the *Levée* are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names *legibly* written thereon—one card to be delivered on entering "Peterhoff," and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

The *Levée* will be closed by the Native Officers of the Detachments of the 1st Goorkhas and 32nd Pioneers being presented by their Commanding Officers to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Captain,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th April, 1883.

No. 12.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble R. Miller of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 26th April 1883.

No. 107.—The services of Major the Hon'ble G. C. Napier, C.I.E., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st March 1883.

MEDICAL.

Ap

No. 121.—Surgeon A. Barclay, M.B., is appointed temporarily, and until further orders, to be Secretary to the Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with effect from the 1st instant.

The 21th April 1883.

No. 134.—The services of Surgeon M. O'Dwyer, Officiating Medical Officer, 1st Native Infantry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 27th April 1883.

No. 139.—The services of Surgeon J. Armstrong, late Officiating Civil Surgeon, 2nd Class, Almora, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th March 1883.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th April 1883.

No. 581.—In continuation of Home Department Notification No. 1547, dated the 25th November 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to empower the Deputy Commissioner of the Pegu district in British Burma to order or authorise, within his jurisdiction, the institution of prosecutions for offences punishable under Section 291A of the Indian Penal Code.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th April 1883.

No. 91.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Arthur Kitchin, M.A., to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

FORESTS.

The 25th April 1883.

No. 362 F.—Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Deputy Superintendent of Forest Surveys, is granted six months' furlough, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st May 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Forest Surveys during the absence on furlough of Mr. Reynolds, or until further orders.

The 27th April 1883.

No. 336 F.—Mr. L. G. Smith, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Punjab, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 10th February 1883.

No. 388 F.—Mr. A. Campbell, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 24th April 1883.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 26th April 1883.

No. 1223 G.—The following Brigade Order, issued by the Commandant of the Central India Horse, dated the 23rd March 1883, is confirmed:—

2nd Regiment.

Surgeon A. Milne, Bombay Medical Establishment, held medical charge of the ment, Central India Horse, from 31st October, 1882 to the 17th March, 1883, both days inclusive, during the absence of Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott, on duty with the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

JUDICIAL.

The 24th April 1883.

No. 1195 G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. H. Macintyre, Officiating Deputy Commissioner and Magistrate of the Bangalore District, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Mysore, during the absence of Mr. L. Ricketts on furlough.

POLITICAL.

The 24th April 1883.

No. 1178 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. C. Bancroft, Vice and Deputy Consul

eneral, as Acting Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. H. Mattson.

GENERAL.

The 24th April 1883.

No. 1181 G.—Mr. H. B. J. FitzPatrick, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 23rd December 1882.

No. 1183 G.—Sir J. D. Gordon, K.C.S.I., B.C.S., Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted six months' special leave, under Section 60 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st June 1883, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1186 G.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, B.C.S., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st Class, and is posted as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on special leave of Sir J. D. Gordon, K.C.S.I., or until further orders.

No. 1191 G.—Surgeon C. W. Owen, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon of the Eastern Rajputana States Residency, with effect from date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley.

No. 1193 G.—Lieutenant I. MacIvor, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted fifteen months' furlough to Europe on private affairs, with effect from date of departure, under Section 49, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 1197 G.—Rai Bishen Sarup, Deputy Magistrate of Kekree, held charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Merwara from the 18th to the 27th November 1882, both days inclusive.

The 26th April 1883.

No. 1225 G.—Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott, Medical Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to the medical charge of the Goona Political Agency, with effect from the 17th March 1883.

No. 1235 G.—Major F. A. Wilson, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelcund and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundelcund, with effect from the 24th January 1883.

The 27th April 1883.

No. 1237 G.—Captain A. M. Muir, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity at Hyderabad, is posted as 2nd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Central India.

No. 1239 G.—Pundit Sarup Narain, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as 3rd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Central India.

No. 1243 G.—Captain A. P. Thornton, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th April 1883.

No. 537.—Mr. G. C. Walker, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, in Class IV of Enrolled Officers of the Financial Department, received charge of his duties before noon on the 14th April 1883.

No. 539.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 267, dated 13th April 1883, published at page 179 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 11th idem, for "after noon" in two places read "before noon."

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th April, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 230.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Arthur Walter Lyster, 1st West India Regiment, Wing Officer, 3rd Goorkha Regiment,—10th March, 1880.

Lieutenant Frederick Joseph Blakiston Priestley, Leicestershire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry,—29th July, 1881.

Lieutenant Thomas Henry Bairnsfather, Cheshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 29th Native Infantry,—22nd January, 1882.

Lieutenant Irton Eardley-Wilmot, Border Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—25th February, 1882.

Lieutenant Herbert Richard Browne, Shropshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 38th Native Infantry,—27th February, 1882.

Lieutenant James Robert Dunlop-Smith, Cheshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry,—26th March, 1882.

Lieutenant Devereux Walter Hickman, Dorsetshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 1st Native Infantry,—26th March, 1882.

Lieutenant Frederic Blundell Mein, Manchester Regiment, Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry,—11th April, 1882.

No. 231.—ARMY STAFF—

Captain (Brevet Major) H. T. Lugard, R.A., to be Brigade Major to the Inspector General of Artillery for India, *vice* Major A. D. Anderson, whose tenure of office has expired. Dated 23rd April, 1883.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 232.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau, Bengal S. C., Commandant, Mhairwarra Battalion, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1858.

Captain V. G. L. Eyre, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 23rd Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1858.

Captain E. T. Rose, 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for 121 days, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Lieutenant F. W. P. Angelo, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant J. F. Manifold, R.A., 2nd Subaltern, No. 3 Mountain Battery, (m. c.) for one year, under rule IX, note (1), of the regulations of 1858.

Lieutenant E. C. Stanton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule IX, note (1), of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Second Class Assistant Apothecary G. Hynes, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 233.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Major R. S. Thompson, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

No. 234.—Lieutenant E. C. M. Lushington, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave (p. a.) from the 7th to the 12th January, 1883, in extension under rule X of the regulations of 1875.

No. 235.—Surgeon-Major G. S. Sutherland, M.D., is granted furlough without pay for two days, with effect from the 22nd November, 1882, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 108 of 1881.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 236.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd March, 1883, page 1633.

"INDIA OFFICE;
23rd March, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the admission of the undermentioned Surgeons to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Department:—

To be Surgeons.—Dated 30th September, 1882.

BENGAL.

Albert William Denis Leahy.
William Wilfrid Webb.
Richard Rose Weir."

"London Gazette," dated the 27th March, 1883, page 1637.

"INDIA OFFICE;
27th March, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and

Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Battye, C.B. Dated 6th January, 1883.

Major George Ludlow Kennedy Hewett. Dated 20th January, 1883.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Tweedie, C.S.I. Dated 20th January, 1883.

Major Francis Fraser John Toke. Dated 22nd January, 1883.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major the Honourable Robert William Napier. Dated 8th June, 1882.

Captain and Brevet Major Alfred Gaselee. Dated 9th January, 1883.

Captain George Tomkyns Morris. Dated 9th January, 1883.

Captain Henry Mackenzie Macdonald Wood. Dated 17th January, 1883.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Henry Percy Poingdestre Leigh. Dated 4th January, 1883.

Lieutenant Frederick Guy Vivian. Dated 4th January, 1883.

Lieutenant Richard Carnac Temple. Dated 4th January, 1883.

BENGAL ARMY.

Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Dated 1st January, 1883.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Brydges Robinson Branfill.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Beadon.

To be Majors.—Dated 1st January, 1883.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Capel.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alexander Shakespear.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Montagu Buller.

Captain and Brevet Major Robert Morris.

Captain and Brevet Major George Charles Jackson.

Captain and Brevet Major Harvey Young Murray.

Captain and Brevet Major George Thomas Halliday.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Charles Creak.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Charles Kemble.

Captain and Brevet Major Fendall Currie."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 237.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Goorkha Regiment.

Color-Havildar Man Sing Bhundaree to be Jemadar, *vice* Munnikant Raie, invalided; Pay-Havildar Baluckram Bist to be Jemadar, *vice* Munbeer Thappa, invalided,—7th January, 1883.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd April, 1883.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 10th March and 23rd April, 1883 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Public Works Department	Sub-Conductor J. Wilson ...	30th March, 1883.	Unballa		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 10th to the 23rd April, 1883.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>Indian Military Service.</i>					Rs.	A. P.	
Lorne Macdonald ...	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	18th September,	Intestate	471	2 4	

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Captain,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th April, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 24.—The services of Mr. A. Campbell, Staff Officer, Calcutta Dockyard, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, for employment as Officiating Port Officer, Rangoon.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April 1883.

No. 101.—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason College are appointed to the Public Works Department as Apprentice Engineers and posted as noted below :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. O. Oertel.

Mr. A. H. Ashton.

Punjab.

Babu Nihal Chand.

Rajputana.

Babu Rajeswar Mittra.

*Assam.**Railways under Director General.*

Mr. A. J. Chew.

Mr. H. J. Wadley.

Mr. C. Pratt.

No. 102.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 101 of 24th April 1883, Mr. O. Oertel, Apprentice Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is posted temporarily to the Simla Imperial Circle.

The 25th April 1883.

No. 103.—Mr. W. H. Brand, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Telegraph Accounts during the absence of Mr. W. Palmer, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 104.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Garstin, s.c., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Sirhind Canal Circle during the absence on privilege leave of Major J. H. Western, R.E., or until further orders.

The 26th April 1883.

No. 105.—Mr. A. H. G. Newcomen, Traffic Candidate, Tirhoot State Railway, is promoted to Class IV of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, with effect from 5th March 1883.

No. 106.—The Government of India is pleased to make the following temporary promotions, with effect from 28th March 1883, *vice* Mr. H. Garbett, Superintending Engineer, on furlough :—

To Superintending Engineer, Class I.

Mr. J. C. Vertannes.

To Superintending Engineer, Class III.

The 27th April 1883.

No. 107.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 87 of 7th current, the services of the undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch are also placed at the disposal of the Railway Company noted, with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr. G. H. List, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade,
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company,
from 1st April 1883.

Mr. J. Rhind, Locomotive Superintendent, Class IV of Revenue Scale, Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, from 17th April 1883.

No. 108.—Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is appointed to act as Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Major E. L. Marryat, R.E., or until further orders.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th

April, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1883.

An Act to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876; III of 1876.
Preamble. It is hereby enacted as follows :—

The British Burma Labour Law, 1876, is repealed.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th April, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1883.

An Act to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island.

WHEREAS the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island have been transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and attached to the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

And whereas the Little Cocos Island, when subject to the administration of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, formed portion of a scheduled district under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and was subject to the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876;

And whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and in the Preparis Island should be the same as that in the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws Act, 1883 : and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Short title and commencement.

2. All enactments which, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, were in force in the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma, shall be deemed to have come into force in the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands on that day; and all enactments which, on that day, were in force in those Islands and not in that District, shall be deemed to have been repealed on and from that day in those Islands.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in those Islands before the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, and still pending, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may direct, and, save as directed in this section, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

4. On and from the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, the Little Cocos Island shall be deemed to have been removed from the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and to have ceased to be a III of 1 scheduled district.

Withdrawal of Little Cocos Island from Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and Scheduled Districts Act, 1874.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th APRIL 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been some rain in most districts of the Madras Presidency and in several parts of Bengal. In the Bombay Presidency there has been heavy rain in parts of Dharwar, but elsewhere the fall has been slight. Assam still continues to record more or less heavy showers. Slight rain is also reported from a few districts of the Punjab, from Mysore and Coorg, from the Nizam's territories, and from Nepal. No report has been received from British Burma for the week under notice.

In the Madras Presidency the harvest of sugarcane, cotton, paddy, and dry grains still continues and general prospects are good. Threshing of *rabi* crops has commenced in the Bombay Presidency; land is being prepared for *kharif* sowing, and sugarcane planting still continues in places. Ploughing is in progress in Bengal proper, but cultivation of autumn crops is retarded owing to an insufficiency of rain. The *rabi* harvest has been completed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and has generally yielded a good outturn. In the Punjab the harvest continues in most districts and a good outturn is expected. In the Central Provinces threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops still going on. In Assam ploughing for *aus* is being pushed on and sowing has commenced. In Mysore crop prospects continue good, and coffee blossoms and rice ears setting in Coorg. In the Nizam's territories the reaping of *tabi* crops has been nearly completed and *kharif* preparations are in hand. In Rajputana and the Central India States the harvest in most places has been completed, with a fair outturn.

Public health is generally good, though in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces scattered cases of cholera are reported, and small-pox prevails in some districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 25th)		
Bellary ...	16 (average of two stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest sugarcane and cotton, yield average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and cotton, outturn paddy 9 annas, cotton 6 to 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease continue in parts.
Ganjam ...	31 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops cotton and summer <i>rabi</i> thriving; cholera in parts; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops fair, but castor, later crops, and cotton diseased in parts; harvest horse-grain, castor, chillies, cotton, <i>rai</i> , <i>amulunda</i> , &c., yield three-eighths to three-quarters; small-pox continues; cattle-disease abating.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox and measles continue; cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	34 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn above average; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue in parts; fever more general.
Tanjore ...	92 (average of five stations).	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>rabi</i> , gingelly seed, and chillies, outturn below average; cholera in parts.
Madura ...	85 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops failing in parts; harvest paddy; fever and cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	91 (average of thirteen stations).	Third crop paddy progressing; small-pox in all taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	149	Cultivation in progress; small-pox and fever continue.
Bombay—(April 25th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Small pox decreasing in Kurrachee, but prevalent in five quarters; 1 fresh case, 2 deaths from 15th to 19th, total to latter date 170 cases, 117 deaths, 71 remaining sick; disease also in four villages in district, 10 cases, 1 death; fever in six talukas; cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 22, 32 and 31 lbs., in Dadu 34 and 18 lbs., in Tatta 21, 32 and 40 lbs., and in Sujawal 32, 36 and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced; grain crops reported to have suffered from insects in Moro and Naushabro; small-pox in eight talukas, 2 cases in Mirgar jail; fever in five and cattle-disease in eight talukas; wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 26, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Planting of sugarcane and sowing of maize continue; cattle-disease and cholera in Sanand; heat excessive; wheat 27½ and <i>bajri</i> 31 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Sowing of summer crops in progress; sugarcane in good condition; small-pox in Naosari and Baroda; cattle-disease in Kadi; <i>bajri</i> 29 and common rice 26 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> crops continue; small-pox in Balsar, Pandi, and Surat, daily average 3 deaths in Surat; <i>juari</i> 42 and <i>ajali</i> 49 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Násik ...	.....	Cholera continues, 34 deaths in Násik, 27 in taluka, 12 in Niphad taluka; wheat 28½, <i>bajri</i> 33½, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Average abnormal temperature 2° warm; vapour in air in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly, except on 21st and 22nd, when wind was normal.
Poona ...	.....	Public health good; <i>bajri</i> 43 and <i>juari</i> 54 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; cholera in Parner and Rahuri talukas; cattle-disease in Parner and Karjat talukas; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 51 lbs. in Sangamner; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 37 lbs. in Sangamner.
Sholapur ...	8	Cattle disease in some villages of Sholapur taluka only; <i>juari</i> 64 lbs. 12 tolas, and <i>bajri</i> 56 lbs. 12 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain throughout the district—73 in Nargund, heavy in six talukas, slight in others.	Harvesting of late crops nearly completed; cotton picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of Nargund; cattle-disease and small-pox in one taluka; fever in two talukas; rice minimum 30 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Yellapur, 91; Hallial, 47; Supa, 28.	Second crop rice harvesting completed in Karwar, continues in other talukas on coast; planting sugarcane and preparing ground for monsoon crop; small-pox in three talukas and fever in two; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather warm; measles in Rajkot town; cholera disappeared from Katla Nayani; small-pox in Dhol; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 36 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in the Southern Mahratta Country, heavy in parts of Dharwar; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar continues; locusts in parts of Ratnagiri, Satara, and Belgaum; cholera in a few places; small-pox and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(April 25th)		
Chittagong ...	42	Weather sultry until 21st, since which rainy and stormy; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cholera reported from thana Cox's Bazar; cattle-disease still continues.
Dacca ...	102	Harvesting of safflower and barley nearly completed; prospects of standing crops not good for want of sufficient rain.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) ...	.....	No crops on the ground; prospects seem fair; low lands being prepared for <i>aman</i> paddy; price of common rice stationary; public health on the whole good, though cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore sub-division.
Moorsshedabad ...	Nil	Land being prepared for <i>aus</i> paddy; rain much wanted; a few cases of small-pox and cholera reported.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	A north-wester on one day and slight rain on another, weather cooler; early rice sprouting; indigo greatly injured by drought; cholera still in parts of the district.
Burdwan ...	6	One shower at head-quarters, weather dry, elsewhere rain much wanted; cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
Rungpore ...	238	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; cases of cholera reported from thana Mahiganj.
Bhagálpur ...	Nil	Prospects good; rain wanted, especially for indigo; public health good.
Purneah ...	07	Prospects of crops brighter from the fall of rain on two days; ploughing carried on briskly; public health fair.
Patna ...	Nil	East winds prevailing; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops still going on; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	Nil	Produce of <i>rabi</i> crops rather less than promise; rain wanted for sowing crops; prices rising slightly; public health fair.
Hazáribágh ...	Nil	Weather very hot; no crops on the ground; mango promising; small-pox reported from certain thanas; general health good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Weather hot, with high wind; ploughing in progress; <i>dalua</i> rice and wheat being harvested; public health good; scattered cases of cholera reported. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fell in several places in Bengal proper during the week, the fall was pretty fair in Rungpore and Cooch Behar, where prospects are said to have somewhat improved; there was also a fair shower in Calcutta last night, more rain is still much wanted in almost all parts of Bengal proper and in Bhagálpur division in several places; cultivation of autumn crops is retarded and in some indigo, <i>bora</i> rice and other standing crops are languishing; scattered cases of cholera continue to be reported from several districts and of small-pox from some; cholera and fever still prevalent in Nuddea.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 24th) ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; isolated cases of cholera reported from both tahsils; health of cattle good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 25th) ...	.....	Heat above normal and wind easterly, ending in a slight duststorm; mild small-pox still prevailing; <i>arhar</i> fallen, all other prices rising slightly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Gorakhpur (April 23rd)	.....	Weather fine; crops all reaped, outturn good; measles and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Jhānsi ( " " )	.....	Weather hot and seasonable; <i>rabi</i> outturn on the whole satisfactory; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; small-pox amongst children and cattle-disease are on the decrease.
Agra (" 24th)	No rain	Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; fever in four and small-pox in five parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly (" ")	No rain	Harvest completed; prices almost stationary; health of people and cattle good, except in parts of two tahsils.
Meerut ( " " )	.....	Heat increasing, easterly wind from 23rd; harvest almost over and grain being threshed; wheat and barley 16 annas, gram and mustard 10 annas; health good; price of wheat fallen to 23 seers.
Kumaun (" ")	No rain	Wheat crops somewhat injured; general health good; a few cases of small-pox; cattle-disease continues; prices rising.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Strong hot wind; <i>rabi</i> harvest over, outturn satisfactory on the whole; general health good.
Partabgarh ( " " )	.....	Prices steady; outturn in wheat and barley poor, owing to frost; <i>saran</i> being cut; general health good.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	The <i>rabi</i> is now all cut, outturn above average; small-pox bad in Sitapur tahsil.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> nearly harvested; <i>saran</i> and indigo being sown; market well supplied with food-grains; small-pox in part of district.
Rae Bareilly (" 23rd)	.....	Wind easterly since yesterday; <i>rabi</i> cut, outturn reported good; small-pox and fever continue; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore (" 24th)	No rain	Small-pox and fever in town and four parganas; <i>rabi</i> crops harvested; no cattle-disease; markets well supplied with grain; prices stationary.
Farukhabad (" ")	...	Weather seasonable; prices steady; small-pox and fever are still lingering in parts of the district; cattle-disease reported from two tahsils.
Punjab—(April 24th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Health fair; reaping in progress, average yield expected; prices falling.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good; harvesting continues, expected outturn good; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress, outturn expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	Slight rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Slight hail fell in the Tarn Taran tahsil, but did no injury to the crops; health good; harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Lahore ...	.....	Slight rain; harvesting commenced, good outturn expected; slight fall in prices.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good; harvesting continues; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good; harvesting commenced; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	Slight rain	Fever in Kahuta and cattle-disease in Murree continue; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar ...	40	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvest completed; preparations being made for <i>kharif</i> sowings; prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight rain	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 25th)	.....	Days hot, nights cool; prospects good; small-pox prevails slightly; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore (" 24th)	.....	Hot and cloudy; reaping of <i>rabi</i> nearly completed; threshing and winnowing in progress; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (" 28rd)	.....	Cloudy and close at times, days very warm; crops excellent; winnowing continues; prices easy; health good.
Seoni ...	.....	Hot and cloudy; winnowing progressing; 1 fatal case of cholera reported; prices stationary; large exports of wheat.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Days very hot, nights cool; winnowing continues; small-pox, fever, and sore-eyes prevail; prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good; 164 cases of small-pox, 22 deaths; prices of <i>juar</i> risen.
Raipur (April 21st)	.....	Heat oppressive; small-pox here and there; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur (" 19th)	.....	Warm, with storm of wind; sugarcane progressing favourably; fever declining; prices stationary.
General Remarks. —Weather hot and cloudy; prospects good; small-pox in two districts; 1 fatal cholera case in Seoni; prices steady.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(April 25th)		
Ganhati ...	1.34	Weather cool; some cholera in the district; <i>ahu</i> crop coming up well. Rain has done good to <i>boro</i> paddy and <i>aus</i> , <i>aman</i> sowing has commenced; ploughing going forward rapidly; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease reported.
Sylhet ...	3.05	
Cachar ...	3.22	Weather cloudy; 5 deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi and 3 deaths from small-pox reported from Katigora; common rice 22½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	3.54	Weather seasonable; ploughing for <i>ahu</i> ; cholera and small-pox still reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 25th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Weather cloudy; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	.03	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	1.07	The showers which have fallen have been beneficial in bringing out the coffee blossoms in North Coorg and in setting in South Coorg; cardamoms doing well, also the <i>cysakh</i> rice crop in Surlabimut-nad which has come into ear; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain at Shimoga .31 and at Chickmagalur 2.05; general health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad— (April 25th)		
Amrāoti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue.
Hyderabad (April 20th)	.....	Reaping of <i>tabi</i> crops nearly concluded; preparations for <i>kharif</i> crops commenced; cholera and small-pox still prevail; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 28, and <i>tur</i> 12½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Hyderabad („ 26th)	.48	<i>Tabi</i> reaping nearly concluded; preparations for <i>kharif</i> crops continue; cholera and small-pox still prevalent, though not in epidemic form; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 27½, and <i>tur</i> 21 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (April 25th)		
Indore ...	.....	Days are abnormally hot, but nights are still cool; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Heat increasing; health good; small-pox in mild form in Gwalior and surrounding villages.
Sutna ...	.....	Health good; weather seasonable.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Nemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Health good; prices stationary; small-pox abating.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Public health good; weather very hot; <i>rabi</i> harvest completed.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 25th)	.....	Weather hot, but windy and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 22nd)	.....	Fair amount of water in wells; health good; crop prospects good; weather rather hotter than usual at this season.
Marwar („ 20th)	.....	Tanks empty; water obtained from wells; fever and small-pox prevailing; crops being harvested; prospects good; heat rapidly increasing; hot winds commenced; prices rising.
Meywar ( „ „ )	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather cooler.
Haroti („ 21st)	.....	Hot winds set in; health good.
Jhallawar („ 18th)	.....	Weather cooler; health good.
Ajmere („ 24th)	.....	High winds; weather seasonable; harvest fair, average outturn.
Jaypore ( „ „ )	.....	Harvesting progressing favourably; prices easier; health good.
Jhalrapore ...	.....	No report received.
Uluwar (April 24th)	.....	Crops being gathered; wells failing; few cases of cholera reported in district decreasing.
Nepal—(April 19th)		
Katmandu ...	.07	Prospects good; weather cooler; sky more overcast.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th April 1883.

No. 346.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st April 1883, *vice* Mr. H. R. Duhan, Surveyor, 1st Grade, and Personal Assistant to the Surveyor General, who has retired, with effect from that date:—

Mr. C. Wood, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. S. M. Smylie, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, in the Seconded List, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade, in the same list.

Mr. F. Adams, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. G. Belcham, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

Mr. D. A. King, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. W. Stotesbury, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. T. Hall, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. S. Kraal, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

No. 347.—Mr. H. Todd, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate in the 4th Grade of Surveyors, *vice* Mr. J. Todd, with effect from the date on which Mr. Todd avails himself of the furlough granted him in this Department Notification No. 345, dated the 10th instant.

The 18th April 1883.

No. 348.—Major J. Hill, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade (Officiating 3rd Grade), Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Chapter V, Sections 71 to 73, of the Civil Leave Code.

G. C. DEPRÉE, Colonel,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 23rd April 1883.

No. 808.—Under the provisions of Section 4, Clause (o) of Act X of 1882, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare the following posts to be Police Stations for the purposes of the Act, and that they shall include the local area now attached to them subject to such modifications as may hereafter be made by the Local Government.

Police Circle.	District.	Names of Police Stations.	Names of Out-posts.	REMARKS.
AJMER AND MERWARA.	AJMER.	FIRST CLASS.		
		Ajmer	Saradhna. Delhi Gate. Agra Gate. Tripolia Gate Usri Gate. Madar Gate. Serai.	City of Ajmer.
		City Extension		
		SECOND CLASS.		
		Railway workshops	Lohagal Madar Hill	} Suburbs.
		FIRST CLASS.		
		Nusseerabad	Dunta.	
		Mungliawas	Kharwa.	
		Bhinai	Bandanwara.	
		Gacra	Shokla.	
		Kekree.		
		SECOND CLASS.		
		Pisangan	Nagelao.	
		Ghegal	Harmara.	
	MERWARA.	Srinagar.		
		Sawar	Deoli.	
		Masuda	Sathana.	
		Pushkar	Nand.	
		FIRST CLASS.		
		Tadgurh.		
		Jassa Khera	Barakhan. Kheriadi.	
		Beawar	Rupnagar. Sendra.	
			Ajmer Gate Suraj Pole Gate Marwari Gate Chang	} City of Beawar
		SECOND CLASS.		
		Dawer	Buganna.	
		Jawaja	Bar.	

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 18th April 1883.

No. 24.—Mr. P. Duncan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway to the Indus Valley Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the R. S. Ry., the H. S. Ry. and the S. N. S. Ry.)

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th April 1883.

No. 1.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted eight months' furlough to Europe and ten days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 20th April 1883, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

R. GARDINER, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1883.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Apl. 16	46,804	41,957	...	1,22,428	38,55,273	10,45,710
" 17	...	69,340	...	1,22,791	37,01,290	9,71,946
" 18	...	69,390	81,311	40,169	37,44,352	9,87,186
" 19	...	70,264	...	46,169	36,44,352	9,15,487
" 20	...	1,01,319	...	46,169	36,44,352	8,12,000
" 21	...	28,141	48,788	410	35,94,166	8,33,198

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 23rd April 1883.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
2	D 17—50885	50	The Executive Engineer, Puricha.
	" —50886	50	
3	D 20—04501	100	Latafat Ali Khan, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,

The 25th April 1883.

W. T. PIERCEY,
Asst. Acctt. General,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
W23	M 39—95838	1,000	Jamnadas Premji, Bombay.
	" —81545	1,000	
W24	M 38—55731	500	Nathobhai Soorchand, Bombay.
	" —57359	500	
	" —55095	500	
	M 67—36088	100	
	" —66853	100	
	" —34635	100	
	" —55634	100	
	" —55685	100	
	" —45924	100	
	" —44437	100	
	" —41530	100	
W25	M 67—55458	100	Rastamji Hormosji Mawji, Bombay.
	" —55459	100	
	" —55460	100	
	" —55461	100	
	" —55462	100	
	" —55463	100	
	" —55464	100	
	" —55465	100	
	" —55466	100	
	" —55467	100	
	" —55468	100	
	" —55469	100	
	" —55470	100	
	" —55471	100	
	" —55472	100	
	" —55473	100	
	" —55474	100	
	" —20269	100	
	" —46118	100	
	" —46171	100	
	M 39—91697	1,000	
W28	M 44—10984	100	B. S. Pais, Bombay.
	" —60634	100	

BOMBAY,

The 24th April 1883.

C. J. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Department.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
19	P 47—07622	1,000	Mah Nin Byoo.
	P 11—27510	500	
	" —27509	50	Babu Chunder Coomer Coondoo.
20	P 42—79961	100	
21	P 47—45060	1,000	Suraff Sham Lal.
22	P 42—36688	100	Prince Kalkaas Mirza, Murshedabad.

CALCUTTA,

The 27th April 1883.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
3	B 29—62203	1,000	Bollini Chinna Monisawmy Naidu, Valenjeri Village, attached to Terutany Division, North Arcot District.
	" —73586	1,000	
4	B 73—54957	100	M. Condasaawmy Chetty, Bill-collector, Bank of Madras.
	" —54958	100	
5	B 73—50774	100	A. Parthasarathy Mudali, Fruits-dealer, in Paria Woodundy Lane, No. 14, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,

The 16th April 1883.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Tenders will be received not later than the 1st July 1883, by the Director General of the Post

Office of India, for the conveyance of mails by sea on the lines noted below:—

Calcutta . Rangoon . (direct).
Calcutta . Rangoon . (via Chittagong and Akyab.)
Madras . Rangoon.
Bombay . Karachi.
Bombay . Busreh (via Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be obtained on application to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
	1883.	
Persian Gulf .	5th May	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports .	3rd ..	Str. Calna.
Madras and Ceylon	4th ..	P. & O. Str.
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	1st	Assam.
Foreign Mails via Bombay .	1st	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets .	30th April	From Bombay.*
Rangoon, Mouleim and Straits .	3rd May	Str. Chanda.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo, and Rangoon .	3rd	Str. Cocanada.

* Also for South Africa via England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 26th April 1883.

Bradley, Mrs. F. C.	Irving, John.	Sawoo, Messrs. P. G. & W.
Cameron, J. R. D.	Jean, Rev. A.	Schellhass, Edward.
Chisholm, C.	Orchard, Mrs. F. W.	Shaw, Dr. G. R.
Duka, Col. Theodor de.	Stuart.	Showell, G. W.
Kaste, Miss.	Queen Brothers, Messrs.	Stewart, Harry.
Harris, John.	Robilotta, Leonardo.	Walker, Thomas.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, Mrs. A.	Felice, Cornalia.	Miller, Robert.
Angelo, Harry A.	Fleming, Wm.	Mincher, Boris.
Bahanan, Edward.	Fletcher, John.	Montano, V.
Ballingall, R. H.	Fishes, Alex.	Moore, Capt. R. F.
Banks, Ralph.	Francis, G.	Morris, C. E.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.	Frith, Mrs. Edward.	Newhouse, H.
Blackman, Russell.	Fryer, Col. G. E.	Onesti, Cresio.
Hose, P. N.	Galloway, W. J.	Patrone, Andrea.
Bradley, P. W.	Gardner, Wm.	Pimlett, James Thomas.
Brener, Mrs.	Gerbe, Miss.	Poirer, C. W.
Brettan, Mrs. A.	Greenberg, Rose.	Potts, John Geo.
Browne, B.	Greenwood, Mrs. L.	Purell, Miss N.
Browne, Col. Horace.	Gray, Alex.	"Rex."
C. P.	Grieff, Miss M.	Rixon, Miss.
Caldwell, Ralph.	Hall, Colonel C. H.	Sharp, Miss.
Cammell, Minard A.	Haly, J. J.	Shaw, Lt. D. G. L.
Carrier, Antony.	Hawkins, Geo.	Smith, Charles.
Clark, Geo. R.	Hutchinson, Miss Florence.	Smith, J.
Clark, Mrs. M. A.	Kelly, Mrs. E.	Steivens, H. W.
Cox, Mrs.	Lewis, Mrs. R. B.	Stewart, Duncan.
Cooper, Henry.	Lewis, J. C.	Sullivan, Barry.
Cummings, Miss Annie.	Lewis, S.	Stovell, Capt. Gerald.
Danicks, E. W.	Lodge, T. S.	Stuart, Wallace.
Davis, Ellen.	Lund, Enoch.	Stuart, William.
De La Corneuve, F. E. W.	Macbay, Alfred J.	Thompson, Mrs. M. K.
Dick, Arthur.	McConnell, R. J.	Watson, T. W.
Douglas, Mrs. S. C.	McCulloch, R. W.	Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Edwin, Edward.	McDonald, Deglan.	Williamson, William F.
Elder, T. Jardine.	McEwan, R.	Windemar, Mrs.
Eroir, Madame Bella.		Winloch, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Avict, G. C. A.	Hoctor, Miss R.	Manzer, Boris.
Clarke, J. H.	Merwanjee, C.	Tillery, G. R.
Connolly, Patrick.	Mislead, F.	Wheeler, Major H. J.
Deveria & Co., Powell.		

The 28th April 1883.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during May 1883:—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
1st May 1883 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
4th May 1883 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
4th May 1883* .	By Dual Line private vessel.
7th May 1883* .	By Dual Line private vessel.
10th May 1883* .	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
15th May 1883 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
17th May 1883 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
21st May 1883 .	By French Steamer.
21st May 1883* .	By Star Line private vessel.
24th May 1883* .	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
29th May 1883 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
31st May 1883 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessels being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory.)

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamer is three annas (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R5-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل کارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائیک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیوے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس ہوائیکل کارتن یعنی کمپنی با کے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دلائی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسیوے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے معقول ذاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to, 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1879, 4to, 164 pages text, 273 pages tables, 4 plates, 4 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1880, 4to, 174 pages text, 286 pages tables, 6 plates, 4 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 82 pages	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, cloth bound, 4to, 438 pages, 33 plates	10	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 4 plates	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India, in 1879, corrected and reduced	2	0	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India, in 1880, corrected and reduced	2	0	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India, in 1881, corrected and reduced	2	0	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
*Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.*

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and

will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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	Without Postage.	With Postage.
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" ALLAHABAD SERIES	" 8	" 9
Complete set	"45	"47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES	R3	8
" " MADRAS SERIES	" 1	0
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Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at R375 a set.

The following books may be purchased from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 166, Dhurumtollah Street, for private use only, which should be stated in the requisition.


No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels or Court Fee stamps are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate. Applications for them

should be made through the Local Government under which the applicant serves.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Bengal Army List, corrected up to 31st March 1883.

 From January 1881 the price of the Army List has been reduced to 1 Rupee per copy; packing and postage, 6 annas.

Just published.

Regulations for the Medical Department, Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal, 1882. Price, R1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas; interleaved copy, R2-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.

Travelling Allowance Code (Civil), Revised Edition, 1883. Price R1; packing and postage, 2 annas.

A Manual of the Land Revenue Systems and Land Tenures of British India, by B. H. BADEN-POWELL, B.C.S. Royal 8vo, half calf. Price, R6; packing and postage, 8 annas.

Carbine and Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instruction for Native Troops, 1882. Royal 32mo. Price, R1-4; packing and postage, 2 annas.

Indian Appendix to the British Musketry Regulations, 1882. Royal 32mo. Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.

Instructions for payment of British Troops, India, 1882. Royal 8vo, cloth gilt. Price, R2; packing and postage, 4 annas.

Folio Foolscap.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881. Price, R2 each; packing and postage, 4 annas.

Royal octavo, cloth, gilt.

The Commissariat Code for India, published under authority of the Government of India. Price, R4; by post 8 annas extra.


Fasciculus of forms referred to in the Code. Price, R2; by post 14 annas extra.

Compendium of Existing Regulations, Commissariat Department, Bengal. Compiled by H. G. Whelan, Superintendent, Office of Examiner of Commissariat Accounts. Price, R5; packing and postage, 6 annas. Interleaved copies, R6; packing and postage, 12 annas.

Appendices to the Compendium of existing Regulations, Commissariat Department, Bengal. Price, R4 for plain copies, and R5 for interleaved copies; packing and postage, 6 annas and 9 annas respectively.

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No 17.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

PORT OF ORIGIN.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.		
	WEST.								EAST.										
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.		
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	
AN.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.	
..	3,708	10,307 9	94	204 0	30	156 15	4,114	12,604 5	2	1 13	883	1,558 5	140	891 13	484	612 7	1,984	3,723 6	
..	2,521	13,689 14	124	407 4	60	100 2	4,332	16,474 8	1	0 15	871	2,359 8	163	473 15	...	...	1,951	3,771 7
TOTAL	6,229	20,897 7	218	731 4	86	317 1	8,446	28,078 13	3	2 12	1,753	3,917 13	303	805 12	484	612 7	3,935	7,496 13	
NSIT.																			
East to																			
Madras .	687	3,616 1	4	11 2	8	19 10	4,364	16,675 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,063	20,122
Angoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paumben	244	787 2	2	5 13	2	49 7	223	729 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	1,670
West to																			
Madras .	1,622	7,374 9	71	196 8	...	...	2,678	7,987 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,671	15,558
Angoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paumben	118	464 9	9	38 1	...	...	271	993 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	1,500
West to																			
mbay and	...	...	2	2 13	5	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17
chi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rachi and	...	...	...	...	3	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
oy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East to																			
umben .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	347 1	2	5 7	...	...	94	383
Angoon	70	279 13	70	279
TOTAL	2,071	12,142 5	88	254 5	18	91 14	7,838	26,302 11	...	...	92	347 1	2	5 7	...	...	70	279 13
GRAND TOTAL																		32,236	1,12,276

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN {						
Via Teheran	2,521	3,708	6,229	85.88	46.63	41.58
.. Turkey	124	94	218	1.76	1.18	1.46
.. Persian Gulf via Karachi	50	86	86	0.71	0.45	0.57
RED SEA	4,332	4,114	8,446	61.65	51.74	56.39
Via Suez						

BRIGA'

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING FEBRUARY 1883.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.				PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average month.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.	
	AT REGULATING GAUGE.				Up.	Down.							
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.									
1st Division	4-9	...	...	...	...	...	Gurdaspur	10,800	1-59	0-1	Wheat	127,497	The Bari Doab Canal was closed throughout the month for repairs. The decrease in area irrigated up to date is 27,913 acres as compared with the same period of last year, and 64,531 acres as compared with February 1881. Superintending Engineer attributes a large proportion of the decrease to the enormous area sown in this fall on the dampness of the previous crop.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4-6	...	...	...	...	...	Anritsar	76,807	1-81	...	Barley	1,868	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3-0	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	105,691	1-46	0-1	Mixed grains	9,867	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous	54,066	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3,073-60	...	...	...	...	193,298	...	...	...	193,298	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073-60	438-83	...	...	...	221,211	...	...	...	221,211	
Karnal Division	4-33	0-36	...	8	{ 294,826 kur- ries, bullock &c.; 4,471 males wood; and 16,562 cubic feet timber.	...	Unballa	492	1-81	...	Wheat	144,523	The operations of the month show an increase of 3,550 acres during the month, and of 65,600 acres as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Owing to general rain towards end of January, the canal was kept closed till the 27th February, when it was re-opened.
Delhi do.	5-70	2-30	...	102		...	Karnal	44,825	1-39	2-70	Barley	640	
Hansi do.	9-00	1-49	...	7		...	Delhi	30,194	0-60	...	Mixed grains	28,917	
Do. Bulla Head	8-80	0-49	...	19		...	Rohtak	39,470	0-05	0-70	Miscellaneous	17,723	
Passing through Escapes	56		...	Hissar	43,142	0-50	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhind	33,309	0-30	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bikaner	167	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalsia State	204	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WESTERN JONKA CANAL	...	...	2,546	192	294,826	...	...	191,803	...	...	...	191,803	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	619	252,415	...	...	123,197	...	...	...	123,197	
Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	33,105	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	88,867	...	...	...	...
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	180,428	0-28	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	48,295	0-23	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh	157,330	5-5	...	...	...
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508,025	...	...	...	508,025	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447,020	...	...	...	447,020	
ANNUAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385,101	...	...	...	385,101	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344,408	...	...	...	344,408	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of January 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area under irrigation during month.	Approximate area under irrigation last year at same time.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										RAINFALL, 1882-83.		REMARKS.
								ANNUAL LEASES.						RAINFALL, 1881-82.						
								Five years. All crops.	Five years. Kharreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadol.	Hot weather.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
Bengal.	Cuttack	{ Kendrapara . . . Gobri . . . Pattamondoe . . . High Level, Section I . . . Talunda, 1st Reach . . .	1,289	280.70	41.10	5,827	5,827	...	36	71	...	...	107	53,795	...	...	...	...
			37,782	144.35	63.32	317	13,809	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	12,070	...	...	...	...
			1,042	30.70	10.50	...	14,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14,221	...	...	...	...
			1,300	177.43	177.43	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,300	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balsore	{ Ditto, 2nd do. . . Marchong . . . High Level, Section II . . . Ditto, do. III . . .	650	46	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			650	69	...	698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			727.16	7.35	7.35	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			727.16	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	688	20,185	38	286	324	124,117
South-eastern.	{ Midnapore . . . Howrah . . .	{ Midnapore . . . Panchkoora . . .	1,411	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			523	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total
Bengal.	Shahabad	{ Western Main . . . Buxar . . . Arrah . . . Patna and Eastern Main . . . Gya . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			4,342	1,037	1,037	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,228	216	...	2,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,090	370	...	60,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,466	161	161	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	{ Total . . . Total of the corresponding period of last year.	{ Total . . . Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				
			
			
			

(a) Shown in return for January 1882 as kharif.
(b) Leases for three years.
(c) Includes 3,347 acres rubbee leased for three years.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

The 6th April 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

No. 104T, dated Simla, the 17th April 1883.

From—The Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 415 of the 7th September 1882, submitting the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1881-82, and in reply to state that the Government of India reserves its review thereon until the Report for the current year has been received, the submission of which should be expedited.

No. 415, dated 7th September 1882.

From—LIEUT.-COL. J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, R. E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Government Telegraph Department,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1881-82.

I beg to forward for the information of the Government of India my annual report of the working of the Indo-European Telegraph Department during the year ending the 31st March 1882.

2. The total Capital outlay incurred up to the 31st March 1881 was shown in my last Capital Account, Appendix A. year's report at £1,154,429-4-9. This sum was subsequently slightly altered and was shown in the accounts presented to Parliament as £1,154,443-4-10.

3. By the operations of the year 1881-82 this figure was reduced by £7,597-10-3, nearly the whole of which is made up of the balances of suspense heads written off. Full particulars are given in Appendix A attached to this report, and it now appears that the Capital (subject possibly to some slight modification) stood on the 31st March 1882 at £1,146,845-14-7.

REVENUE.

4. The traffic receipts for last year were entered in Appendix B as £88,078-17-7. Those of 1881-82 amount to £82,431, showing a falling off of £5,647-17-7. Part of this decrease is to be ascribed to an apparent diminution of the traffic, the entire earnings of the common purse having been £8,512 less than in the previous year. The cause of this diminution will be examined a little further on under the head Traffic. It suffices to observe here that our share of this decrease amounted to about £1,600.

5. The remainder of the falling off, about £4,000, was mainly due to the conditions of exchange. In 1880-81, the Department realized 1,115,879 francs of its traffic balances in India at 8 annas to the franc, and we took credit for the realization at 10 rupees to the pound sterling. In the year now on record, although the distribution of traffic was such that we carried a greater share, the payment therefor had to be obtained principally in Europe and the amount realized in India was only 741,431 francs or about 374,448 less than in 1880-81. Had this difference of 374,448 been credited to us in India, we should have received 1,87,224 rupees or £18,722, while in England at the exchange of 25 francs to the sovereign we took credit for only £14,979, incurring in this way a comparative loss of £3,744.

6. The total receipts would be increased by the sum of £898 were we allowed to take credit for extra departmental work performed by the cable ship *Patrick Stewart*.

7. The expenditure brought to account in 1881-82 against this branch of the service amounted to £84,606 which includes a sum of Rs. 48,045 chargeable to last year, and which according to telegraphic advice from the Examiner, it was thought at the time of compiling the administration accounts had been passed for that year. It therefore formed part of the debit against the Department

in my last administration report; but as it was not included in the finance charges it could not be inserted in the Parliamentary paper; and this and one or two unimportant corrections caused the departmental expenditure for 1880-81 to appear in the administration accounts as £73,113-2-10, while in the Parliamentary accounts it is given as £68,128-9-3.

8. The principal differences between the items of expenditure of 1881-82 and those of Comparison with 1880-81. 1880-81 may be summarized thus—

	More in 1881-82. As compared with previous year.	Less in 1881-82.
	£	£
Repairs	496	...
Establishment ... ..	...	778
Tools and plant	2,605	...
Cable steamer	10,936	...
Stores, suspense heads	4,882	...
Agencies ... ..	...	995
Stores for Turkey ... ..	...	959
	<hr/> 18,919	<hr/> 2,732

9. If out of the entry "cable steamer" the sum of £4,804 (being the item mentioned just above as 48,045 rupees) had been charged to 1880-81 as was done in my annual report, this increase of £10,926 would show as £1,228" only, an increase which is not, I think, very remarkable when the great amount of repairs to the cables described further on is considered.

10. The next entry "stores (suspense head) £4,882 is thus explained. Last year these store transactions were shown under the revenue account, and it so happened that our revenue in 1880-81 was credited with this amount. This year, in accordance with the resolution of the Government of India, dated Simla, the 5th May 1882, all suspense accounts have been dealt with under Capital only, and the expenditure in this case shows an apparent though not a real increase.

11. On the whole the expenditure for 1881-82 has been heavier than usual both in the Gulf and, to a less degree, in Persia. During the season under review the breaks on the old Gutta Percha cable were unprecedentedly numerous, while in Persia the amount of rain and snow which fell in the winter was extraordinary. Little by little and at the smallest possible cost we are gradually replacing the weak sections of the cable by fresh material, and as the greater part of the line seems sound we have reason to hope that the interruptions may diminish in frequency and the heavy charges for repairing operations may be reduced.

12. In a letter which I had occasion to submit not many weeks ago to the Government of India in reply to some remarks on my last year's report, I explained by reference to the conditions under which the Department was first organized and under which its operations have been maintained and extended, the improbability of our ever realizing substantial profits on the capital invested. The Indo-European system was established at a time when communication with Europe was demanded at any cost, and anticipating no competition by the Red Sea, engagements were entered into which under present circumstances severely weight us from a financial point of view. During the year under review owing to political complications and breaks on the Eastern cables the utility or rather the absolute necessity of the Teheran route has been most clearly demonstrated; and if the actual money receipts have been less than could be wished, the services rendered to the State have, it will be admitted, been exceptionally valuable.

LINES, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

13. After the excessively severe winter of 1880-81 many repairs and some changes here and there in the route followed by the Persian line were needed and were carried out with but small expenditure of stores. The details of these operations though fully described in the annual report addressed to me from Teheran are of no special interest.

14. Wilful damage to the poles and insulators in the Province of Fars has, I regret to say, shown some signs of revival. The severe rule of the late Prince Governor Ferhad Mirza has been replaced by the milder sway of the present representative at Shiraz of His Royal Highness the Zil es Sultan, and the result has been unsatisfactory so far as regards the safety of our wires among the mountains.

15. During the year His Majesty the Shah issued a special Firman regulating the system under which the local authorities are to be held responsible for acts of wilful damage in their districts, and if

31. The 22 faults which have been cut out during the year are thus distributed—

Number of faults.	Faults.
Faô-Bushire cable ...	3
Bushire-Jashk (G. P.)...	9
„ „ (I. R.)...	1
Jashk-Gwadur ...	6
Gwadur-Manora ...	3
Total ...	22

32. Besides these faults in the main cables 8 showed themselves in harbour near Karachi and were duly repaired.

33. The length of time during which some of the sections lay unmended is due to the fact I have stated above, viz., that the *Patrick Stewart* was in dock at Bombay from the 21st March 1880 till the 23rd June, and also because to attempt cabling operations in the height of the monsoon is very objectionable if it can possibly be avoided. So long as one circuit is available, it is unnecessary and unwise to risk inflicting extensive damage by lifting a cable and attempting to repair it while a heavy sea is running.

34. On the Mekran land line the total interruptions were 3 days 6 hours and 40 minutes in duration.

TRAFFIC.

35. The tariffs and regulations of the London International Convention remained in force during the year. One slight modification was, by general consent, introduced in connection with rectifying messages Article XIX, but it did not come into operation till the 1st April 1882.

36. The aggregate traffic carried on the cis-Indian lines by the parties to the Common Purse was slightly less in bulk and value than during 1880-81. Usually one might look for an annual increase due to the natural development and growth of telegraphic business, but it must be remembered that in 1880-81 telegrams to India—official, Press and commercial—were exceptionally heavy in consequence of the Afghan War. If due allowance be made for this, it will be found that the traffic of 1881-82 was satisfactory, and showed a fair advance on that of the years prior to 1880-81 (see Table A.)

37. The standard division of the Common Purse receipts during normal working founded on the old distribution of traffic was 65·64 to the Eastern Company's route and 34·36 to the Teheran route. The following table shows how the traffic has been actually carried since the beginning of the agreement :—

	By Eastern route.	By Indo-European.
1878-79 ...	77·87	22·13
1879-80 ...	75·68	24·32
1880-81 ...	75·46	24·54
1881-82 ...	69·64	30·36

The causes which enable the Eastern Company to obtain so large a share of the work were amply stated in my last year's Report. This year (1881-82) one might have anticipated that owing to the disaster to the Post Office cable which, as before stated, was broken down for six weeks, the Eastern Company's proportion would be larger than ever: but the double break between Bombay and Aden during which about 15,600 messages were transferred to our lines, and other difficulties partly due to pressure of business and which necessitated additional transfers to our hands of some 10,000 messages, more than counterbalanced losses arising from the casualty on the Indo-European Company's Section.

38. These transfers moreover led to an increase in our traffic from as well as to India, for it is noticeable that whenever there is a rise in the number of messages sent out by Teheran, there is a corresponding rise in the homeward business.

39. During 1881-82 efforts were made by the Indo-European route to attract custom by advertising and by the appointment of Agents at Calcutta, Glasgow, &c.

40. The traffic *via* Turkey was very small, amounting altogether to only 0·48 per cent. of the total business.

41. The number of paid messages of all kinds transmitted during 1881-82 over the Persian Gulf Section was 79,003 containing 1,065,520 words. In the previous year we carried 50,059 containing 924,292 words.

42. The average length of each message was much less than in 1880-81 being 12½ words against 16½. The decrease is to be ascribed to the Government messages having been shorter, to the transferred traffic having been largely composed of trans-Indian telegrams which are usually more closely compressed than those for India, and lastly to the continued efforts of Merchants to reduce the number of words they send. Press messages at reduced rates are not included in the above calculation.

43. Besides the paid traffic we transmitted 563 free news messages containing 36,823 words to the Political Resident, Bushire.

44. The tables annually sent in to this Office by the Traffic Manager at Karachi are usually correct and easy to comprehend. From them I am enabled to give in my Administration Report the average speed of transmission over our lines and indeed from the United Kingdom to India. This year, on verifying the Traffic Manager's figures, errors have been discovered (arising apparently from the use of a wrong divisor) which render the returns untrustworthy, and I have therefore sent them back to Karachi, and requested the Traffic Manager to send on to you, direct, the tables after revision, so that they may be attached as usual to this Report.

45. It seems however that the mean rate of transmission between the United Kingdom and Calcutta during 1881-82 was 2 hours 31 minutes, and from the United Kingdom to Karachi 1 hour 9 minutes. This is not quite so fast as last year, but if allowance be made for the unfavourable conditions which prevailed during so many weeks, the rate will not be thought discreditable. The mean speed of the Eastern Company from London to Calcutta was 4 hours 11 minutes.

46. The percentages of errors according to the return submitted by the two Directors are decidedly satisfactory.

On the Teheran-Bushire Section	...	...	...	0.06
On the Bushire-Karachi Section	...	...	...	0.291

But I should note that the extra traffic forced on to our lines during the Eastern Company's break is not taken into account, as the pressure of work on the staff was on that occasion so great that these statistics had to be for a while neglected.

47. The following table shows how the traffic actually carried by the Indo-European Department has steadily increased since 1877—

			Number of messages.	Number of words.
1877-78	...	...	29,363	601,523
1878-79	...	...	35,645	701,826
1879-80	...	...	42,487	872,796
1880-81	...	...	50,059	924,292
1881-82	...	...	79,003	1,065,520

So that notwithstanding our serious interruption we transmitted 36.64 per cent. more messages and 13.25 per cent. more words than in the previous year.

INSPECTIONS.

48. At the beginning of the official year 1881-82 I had but just returned from a prolonged inspection of the whole line from Teheran to Bushire and thence to Fão and Karachi. I made no tour during the year under review.

49. Colonel Smith was incapacitated by dangerous illness during a great part of the season, but Captain Wells, R. E., Assistant Director, inspected the line from Teheran to Bushire in the spring of 1881. He travelled over it again in the winter of that year, but more rapidly than he intended, having been re-called by news of Colonel Smith's critical condition at Teheran. Captain Wells was able during the year to make one or two tours in Persia away from the line, and has sent me in some very interesting and valuable reports. One of these describing a trip round lake Neris has been sent to India. The others shall follow when copied.

50. Captain Wells was well satisfied with the general condition of our lines and Offices in Persia.

51. In the Gulf, Captain Gabler, the Acting Deputy Director, visited all the cable stations in November and reports that the Offices were in good condition.

Inspection of Gulf Stations.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

52. No changes were made in the establishment of the Persian Division excepting the usual transfers and acting appointments rendered necessary by the granting of one or two furloughs. In May 1881 Sergeant Hockey died at Abadeh. This Non-Commissioned Officer was one of the original detachment which proceeded to Persia from Chatham in 1863.

Serious illness of Colonel Smith, R. E. In February 1882 Colonel Smith, the Director, whose invaluable services have been given to the Persian Telegraph also since 1863, was attacked by very serious illness which culminated in abscess of the liver, and which for many weeks caused the deepest anxiety. I am now able to state that this excellent officer is convalescent, and after three months' leave to Europe has recently returned to duty. During his absence, which was not however till the beginning of 1882-83, his place was occupied by Captain Wells, R. E.

53. In the Persian Gulf the abolition of Henjam station has enabled us to pension off Mr. Scroggie, and to reduce the number of Assistant Superintendents from 4 to 3. The number of clerks has been kept at 6 below its sanctioned strength, and there have also been minor reductions which have been reported as they occurred.

DEPARTMENTAL STEAMER.

54. I attach as usual a tabular statement of the work done during the year by the *Patrick Stewart*. At the commencement of the official year the ship was lying off Bombay ready to be docked and to have bilge keels fitted. This measure having been decided on to diminish the excessive rolling of the vessel in a heavy cross sea. The alteration was entirely successful, and Commander Bishop, Captain Gabler and Mr. Mance have all expressed to me their gratification at the change effected.

STORES.

55. The principal items of expenditure under the head of Stores during the year was in the Gulf Section as follows :—

	Rs.
Purchase of stores in India	9,998
London stores, including freight and landing charges ...	53,864
Military (Marine) Department on account of steamer <i>Patrick Stewart</i> including coal and provisions	96,749
Stores from other Departments	4,369
	<hr/>
	1,64,980

The value of manufacture outturn, principally cable, was Rs. 66,671.

56. In the Persian Section the expenditure on account of stores was very small.

MISCELLANEOUS.

57. Captain Wells, to whose lot it fell to draw up the annual report of the Persian Section, and Captain Gabler, who acted during the year for Mr. Ffinch as Deputy Director of the Persian Gulf, both acknowledge the good conduct and the general efficiency of their subordinates. Captain Gabler specially mentions Mr. Newnham for the improvements he has introduced on the Mekran Land Line a part of our system which has been of peculiar use during 1881-82. Captain Wells expresses his thanks more particularly to Mr. Daniell whose long experience of Persia was of great service to the Assistant Director when he was suddenly called on to assume charge, and he also draws my attention to the zealous aid he received from Messrs. Fahie, Fargues, and Whittingback.

58. Messrs. Mance and Hergage have, as always, performed their arduous duties in the most satisfactory way and have largely contributed to the efficiency of the Department. I have again to mention the uniform courtesy and kindness shown to our Officers and men in Persia by His Excellency the Mukhbar-ed-Dowleh.

59. Colonel Smith, Captain Gabler, Captain Wells, and Mr. Brasher at the Head Quarters Office, have each done their utmost to maintain and raise the credit of the service, and to them, as well as to the rest of the staff, I am very grateful. As I write the Indo-European line is carrying the entire traffic between Europe and India, China, Australia and Africa. The war in Egypt has for many weeks past prevented all telegraphic communication between Alexandria and Suez, and it is a great satisfaction for me to be able to conclude this Report by stating that all our lines and cables are now in excellent order and the Department will, I confidently hope, continue able to fulfil its duties until the Eastern Company is once more in a position to co-operate.

APPENDIX C. INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. COMMON PURSE.

TABLE A.

Division of Receipts.

INDIAN MESSAGES.										TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.										TOTAL.		
Number of words.	Total net value.	PROPORTIONS FOR						Number of words.	Total net value.	PROPORTIONS FOR						Number of words.	Total net value.	PROPORTIONS FOR				
		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.							
1,790,865	£ 310,009 16 2	£ 187,214 18 10	£ 69,256 3 5	£ 53,538 13 11	£ 841,906	£ 117,170 15 7	£ 94,357 12 6	£ 14,065 13 2	£ 8,717 9 11	2,562,731	£ 427,180 11 9	£ 231,599 2 9	£ 83,361 13 2	£ 62,319 16 10	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
1,916,511	£ 337,767 6 8	£ 204,191 16 10	£ 75,339 7	£ 68,236 2 3	£ 1,030,604	£ 142,541 14 11	£ 114,667 0 5	£ 17,206 6 7	£ 10,668 7 11	2,947,171	£ 480,309 1 7	£ 318,879 6 5	£ 92,552 17 2	£ 69,376 18 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
2,143,516	£ 379,839 8 8	£ 229,385 0 9	£ 84,959 2 5	£ 65,598 5 6	£ 1,043,684	£ 143,776 13 1	£ 115,783 6 10	£ 17,296 6 4	£ 10,696 19 11	3,187,511	£ 523,616 1 9	£ 345,205 4 0	£ 102,199 7 0	£ 76,121 10 9	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
2,012,597	£ 360,011 1 9	£ 221,721 18 1	£ 79,165 12 1	£ 60,123 11 7	£ 1,140,106	£ 155,063 0 8	£ 119,529 6 4	£ 21,869 15 3	£ 14,673 19 1	3,152,703	£ 515,104 2 5	£ 340,443 1 10	£ 100,128 3 11	£ 74,527 16 8	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					

TABLE B.

Division of traffic as actually carried.

INDIAN MESSAGES.										TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.										TOTAL.				
Total net value.		Eastern Company.		Indo-European Company.		Indo-European Department.		Total net value.		Eastern Company.		Indo-European Company.		Indo-European Department.		Total net value.		Eastern Company.		Indo-European Company.		Indo-European Department.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
...	310,009	16	2	221,002	0	7	48,921	2	0	40,026	13	7	117,170	15	7	111,616	0	7	2,236	5	8	427,180	11	9
...	337,767	6	8	229,381	19	1	59,437	16	3	46,947	11	4	142,541	14	11	134,124	5	8	3,540	7	0	480,309	1	7
...	379,839	8	8	223,115	19	4	64,367	10	10	62,755	18	6	143,776	13	1	132,900	5	3	6,307	8	7	523,616	1	9
...	360,011	1	9	232,623	0	4	71,429	14	11	55,869	6	6	155,063	0	8	136,038	4	1	17,946	9	11	515,104	2	5

APPENDIX D.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

interruptions to through traffic on the Constantinople-Karachi sections of the Turkish route during the year 1881-82.

DATE.	Constanti- nople-Fao section.			Fao- Karachi section.			Turkish route. Totally inter- rupted.			REMARKS.
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
1881	5	7	45	...	...	...	5	7	45	
"	...	1	20	34	...	...	1	20	34	
"	25	...	45	...	...	...	25	...	45	
"	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
"	
ber	24	9	25	...	...	...	24	9	25	
"	
ber	6	21	38	5	16	5	12	13	43	
ber	...	...	...	4	17	...	4	17	...	
ry 1882	5	15	27	...	...	...	5	15	27	
"	1	5	46	10	6	7	11	11	53	
ary	2	...	40	25	13	21	27	14	1	
	134	10	...	46	4	33	180	14	33	

List of Total interruptions to through traffic on the Teheran route in 1881-82.

DATE.	Indo-European Company's section.			INDO-EUROPEAN DEPART- MENTAL LINES.						Deduct for simultaneous interruptions on two or more sections of Indo-European route.			Indo-European route as a whole and Teheran. Totally interrupted.			REMARKS.			
	In Persia.			In Persian Gulf.			In Persia.			In Persian Gulf.			In Persia.				In Persian Gulf.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
April 1881	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
May "	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
June "	...	1	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
July "	...	9	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
August "	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
September "	...	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
October "	...	4	2	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
November "	...	30	26	
December "	...	30	13	59	
January 1882	...	14	2	
February "	2	40	40	
March "	1	18	7	
	79	11	16	50	
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North Sea fishing season.
Fishing fleet in way of repairs.

Comparison with preceding 2 years.

D.	Comparison with preceding 2 years.			Comparison with preceding 2 years.		
	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.
1879-80	15	9	47	4	40	...
1880-81	6	22	52	19	55	...

* Included also in 46-4-33 Fao-Karachi.

A. BRASHER.

August 1882.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.*

APPENDIX E.

The work done by the *Patrick Stewart* during the year is detailed below-

DATE.		
From	To	
1881 April 1	1881 April 20	Lying at moorings in Bombay harbour.
„ 21	„ 21	Hauled into dock.
„ 22	June 16	In dock having bilge keels fitted ; sundry alterations and additions for improvement of ventilation carried out ; ballast restored and engines thoroughly overhauled.
June 17	„ 17	Hauled out of dock.
„ 18	„ 18	Coaling ship, taking in stores, &c., for conveyance to Karachi, and preparing ship for sea.
„ 19	„ 22	Proceeded with the Superintendent of Marine and Dockyard Officials on a short trial trip to test engines and endeavour practically to try the steadiness of the vessel after having the bilge keels fitted on, ballast restored. At 1 p. m. on the 19th left for Karachi. .
„ 23	July 25	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
July 26	Aug. 16	Left Karachi for Persian Gulf and repaired faults in Jashk-Bushire and Gwador-Jashk sections of cable, and returned to Karachi.
Aug. 17	Sept. 17	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
Sept. 18	Oct. 8	Proceeded to Persian Gulf and repaired cables and returned to Karachi.
Oct. 9	Nov. 2	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour ; 1st and 2nd were employed discharging ballast to lighten the vessel preparatory to beaching ship for cleaning purposes.
Nov. 3	„ 5	Employed in cleaning, scraping and painting ship's bottom ; on the night of the 5th hauled off.
„ 6	„ 8	Made fast to mooring where she remained until 8th taking in coals ; cable preparing for sea, &c.
„ 9	„ 11	Left to complete repairs to Karachi-Gwador section of cable and returned to Karachi.
„ 12	„ 18	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour ; employed in coaling ship, &c.
„ 19	„ 21	Left fixed moorings and anchored in a position favourable for swinging the ship to adjust the compasses, &c.
„ 22	„ 29	Proceeded to Persian Gulf on annual tour of inspection with Deputy Director ; reliefs and stores for stations calling on the way up the at Ormara, Gwador, Charbar, Jashk, Henjam and Cassab, visiting also Mussendom inlet.
„ 30	Dec. 1	Anchored at Lingah to meet the mail steamer which was bringing up the cable staff from Karachi to repair both sections of the cable which had broken since leaving Karachi.
Dec. 2	„ 2	Left for repairs about 90' west of Lingah.
„ 3	„ 4	Repaired India Rubber Section.
„ 5	„ 7	Arrived on 5th and anchored off Bushire.
„ 8	„ 9	Employed in picking up cable off Reshire and left for Faô.
„ 10	„ 10	Left Faô for fault.
„ 11	„ 12	Repaired cable, &c. ; left for Bushire.

APPENDIX E—concluded.

DATE.		
From	To	
1881 Dec. 13	1881 Dec. 14	Arrived at Bushire and employed picking up cable off Reshire and anchored off Bushire Residency.
„ 15	„ 15	Left Bushire for fault about 24" south and repaired it.
„ 16	„ 16	On passage to 4th fault off Lingah.
„ 17	„ 18	Repaired cable and anchored off Lingah for mails, &c.
„ 19	„ 19	Arrived at Henjam and employed taking in for conveyance to Karachi, the old wooden station house, leaving again late in afternoon for Jashk.
„ 20	„ 20	Arrived at Jashk.
„ 21	„ 23	On passage from Jashk to Karachi.
„ 24	1882 Feb. 8	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour, employed taking in stores, &c., preparatory to leaving for Bombay.
1882 Feb. 9	„ 12	Left for Bombay with public followers, passengers and Government stores, arriving there on the afternoon of the 12th.
„ 13	„ 16	Employed discharging stores and cleaning ship.
„ 17	„ 25	Conveying in two trips the 20th Regiment N. I. and families from Bombay to Vingorla.
„ 26	„ 28	Lying at moorings in Bombay, preparing for dock.
Mar. 1	Mar. 1	Vessel hauled in dock.
„ 2	„ 5	Cleaning, scraping and painting ship's bottom.
„ 6	„ 6	Hauled out and embarked stores, troops, &c. ; left for Karachi.
„ 7	„ 8	On passage to Karachi.
„ 9	„ 9	Arrival at Karachi.
„ 10	„ 14	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
„ 15	„ 19	Left for Persian Gulf to repair 2 sections of the cable, viz., Jashk and Bushire and Bushire-Faô sections; on the way up called at Ormara, Gwadur, Charbar and Jashk, arriving at latter place at daylight on 19th, leaving again for position of 1st fault on evening of same day.
„ 20	„ 20	On passage.
„ 21	„ 23	Employed on repairs which were completed same day, and proceeded to Bushire, arriving there on the evening of the 23rd.
„ 24	„ 24	Left for position of 2nd fault.
„ 25	„ 26	On repairs, completing them late on the afternoon of the latter day, when vessel returned to Bushire.
„ 27	„ 27	Arrived at Bushire.
„ 28	„ 29	At anchor off Bushire.
„ 30	„ 31	Having embarked Her Majesty's Political Resident, passengers, &c., left for Karachi, calling for political purposes at Baharein and Muscat, at Jashk, for passengers, stores, &c.; arriving at Karachi in the morning of 8th April 1882.

APPENDIX F.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1881-82.

Karachi, 19th May 1882.

The last year has been one of unprecedented activity in the Engineering Branch. The repairs effected have been double those of any previous year, while, in addition to the ordinary engineering work carried out on board the *Patrick Stewart*, over forty miles of new cable have been manufactured in the new factory at Manora, thereby dispensing with the necessity for obtaining it from England, and at the same time, effecting a large saving to Government.

ELECTRICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLES.

2. As will be seen from Appendix A, the insulation of the main cables, notwithstanding their increasing age and the large number of joints inserted in some of the sections, remains very satisfactory, the average insulation being, if anything, higher than that shown at the end of the previous year.

FAULTS.

3. The large number of faults which occurred during 1881-82 may be partly accounted for by the unusually heavy weather which prevailed on one or two occasions during the year. The break on the Fao cable was preceded by a gale at the northern end of the Gulf, and the cables between Karachi and the entrance to the Gulf were broken in as many as ten places within a period of two or three days towards the end of May, in consequence of the exceptionally heavy swell caused by a cyclone 500 miles to the southward. On this occasion, the tides in the Karachi harbour, influenced by the enormous body of water driven to the northward, rose 20 inches beyond the normal height. These ten faults were all total breaks, one being in the Bushire-Jask section, six in the Jask-Gwadar, and three in the Gwadar-Karachi cable. Most of these had to stand over for repairs until the termination of the monsoon which set in shortly afterwards. In Appendix E, a comparative statement is given of the number of faults which have occurred in the various sections during the last twelve years. The 22 faults which occurred during 1881-82 were distributed in the following manner :—

	Faults.		
Fao-Bushire cable	3
Bushire-Jask gutta percha	9
Bushire-Jask India rubber	1
Jask-Gwadar gutta percha	6
Gwadar-Karachi	3

4. In nineteen cases out of the 22, the break was evidently caused by the decay of the iron-guards at points where the cable was resting in short suspensions, in consequence of irregularities in the bottom. In four instances the copper conductor parted without rupturing the percha; but, in the majority of cases, the breaks were complete. On one occasion the broken tooth of a saw fish was recovered, firmly fixed in the percha of the core, the insulation of which, however, still remained perfect at that point.

INTERRUPTIONS.

5. The various sections were interrupted for the following periods :—

	Days. Hours.	
Fao-Bushire cable	...	37 11
Bushire-Jask gutta percha	...	219 3
Bushire-Jask India rubber	...	12 4
Jask-Gwadar	...	127 16
Gwadar-Karachi...	...	163 5

6. The lengthy interruptions on the Bushire-Jask section may be explained by the absence of the repairing steamer in Bombay, the numerous faults, and the occasional postponement of repairs until a more convenient period, if, at the time of the interruption, the alternate circuits happened to be working well.

7. The lengthy interruptions on the cables between Jask and Karachi were principally due to the impossibility of working during the worst of the monsoon, without a very considerable sacrifice of cable and partly, to the fact that, in repairing the last fault near Karachi, the stock of cable ran short, and the steamer had to return to head-quarters in order to allow of the Engineering staff manufacturing a few miles to complete the repairs.

8. Notwithstanding the numerous interruptions, the possession of a duplicate line has enabled us to maintain communication during the worst of the monsoon.

Karachi. On each of the three occasions when the Mekran Coast land lines have been totally interrupted for short periods, the parallel cable circuit has been in good order, and thus prevented a total interruption. On the other hand, the land lines have worked in the most satisfactory manner when communication between Jask and Karachi by cable has been interrupted.

9. There was a total interruption on the cables for 9 days 10 hours, in consequence of both sections between Bushire and Jask breaking down at the same time. This is the first time, for nearly thirteen years there has been a total interruption on the Gulf lines, the last having been in April 1869.

10. Communication *via* Turkey was suspended for 37 days in consequence of the interruptions on the Fao cable.

REPAIRS TO CABLES.

11. The unavoidable absence of the repairing steamer in Bombay, for alterations and docking, until the middle of June, was the cause of considerable delay in the repairs of the cables on the Mekran Coast, as the monsoon had set in before it was possible to commence work, and some of the repairs had eventually to be postponed until October, by which time the heavy sea had, to a great extent, subsided. Attempts, however, were made to proceed with the work, and two faults were cut out towards Jask where the influence of the monsoon is not so strongly felt, but on arriving at the locality of the next fault, off Charbar, the swell was so heavy that it was deemed advisable to return to Karachi and await finer weather.

12. Eighteen distinct repairs were carried out during the year. To effect this work, the *Patrick Stewart* made five voyages from Karachi, and the Engineering staff were absent from head-quarters for 100 days. In cutting out the 22 faults, 47·44 knots of cable were expended. The average per fault being 2·15 knots.

13. Notwithstanding the increasing age of the cable, this compares favourably with the average of the preceding twelve months, especially when it is considered that during the past year, whenever it has been possible to connect two previous repairs by a moderate expenditure, it has been the practice to pick up the intervening cable and replace it with new, the extent of these renewals being usually regulated by the quantity of good cable remaining on board or in stock.

14. As a set-off against the cost of repairs, upwards of 39 miles of gutta percha core, fit for manufacture into new cable, have been overhauled and repaired during the year, and brought on charge at a value of Rs. 15,600; and Rs. 2,898 have been realized by the sale of old iron wire stripped from the useless cable recovered during sea work.

MECHANICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLES.

15. The present length of the cable sections is 1,699·96 knots, and of this, 1,434·35 knots are original cable, in which no repairs have been effected. Wherever the line appears to be resting on an even bottom of sand or mud, the iron is in excellent condition and apparently good for another 50 years, but unfortunately, weak points occur wherever the cable is unprotected by mud, the sheathing being then, as a rule, badly corroded. The hemp serving (originally saturated in brine) between the core and iron wire in the old stock cable bears the test of time in a most satisfactory manner, and the mechanical condition of the core of the main cable, both gutta percha and India rubber, appears unaltered. The outer tape serving, with which the cable has been recovered during the last few years before being re-submerged, appears to answer its purpose perfectly. The cable in stock, being mostly new, is in perfect condition.

16. Two miles of old gutta percha disused double shore end cable were recovered during the year from the shallow water off Bushire. The core of this piece appeared to have deteriorated in several places from the growth of fungi, or the attacks of some marine animalcule. Specimens of the faulty core have been sent to England for examination. No such deterioration has been observed in core recovered from deeper water, the only difference noticeable being the inferiority of old gutta percha to new, for jointing purposes. That some change takes place in gutta percha, even when carefully submerged, is more than probable, but the alteration in the core of a carefully laid telegraph cable is so slow, so difficult to detect (unless under very exceptional circumstances) that, for all practical purposes, we may assume it to be imperishable.

17. The old cable recovered at sea and brought back to Manora was useless except for the sake of the old iron and the core. The weak places in the sheathing will not stand turning over, and no amount of repairs would make it reliable for bad weather. With our present machinery available, it is found much easier, and in the end cheaper, to strip and remake all the long pieces into new cable, and this plan will be adopted for the future.

HISTORY OF THE CABLES DURING 1881-82.

FAO-BUSHIRE, 152·41 KNOTS.

18. Three faults have been removed from this section, which has been interrupted for 37 days 11 hours. All the defects occurred within a few miles of each other, at the northern end of the Gulf where the bottom is extremely irregular, being deeply scored by the powerful cur-

19. The course of the cable has been inspected from the Fao Office, through the date gardens, across the maidan and extensive mud flat, down to the sea in the Khor Abdulla, a distance of nearly five miles. Although the cable was put down more than 18 years ago, and the mud is covered for miles by the sea at every high tide, the cable trench can be distinctly traced across the plain, down to low water mark. The fishermen report that beyond this point they sometimes feel it with their feet while fishing, but it appears to have settled down in the mud, sufficiently far to be protected from injury.

BUSHIRE-JASK OLD CABLE, 504·91 KNOTS.

20. The diversion of the cable from the Island of Hienjam (a work carried out just before the commencement of 1881-82) has so far been productive of good, no interruptions having occurred in that locality during the year. Nine faults have been removed from this section since the 1st April 1881, making 31 during the last three years. It is a somewhat hopeful feature that there is now apparently a slight tendency in the number of faults to decrease. Notwithstanding the several repairs, the section was available for traffic for nearly five months. The insulation is somewhat lower than that of the other sections, but practically the electrical condition of the cable may be considered perfect.

BUSHIRE-JASK INDIA RUBBER CABLE, 495·5 KNOTS.

21. One fault only has occurred in this section. At the time of the break the *Patrick Stewart* had left Karachi on inspection duty, with only gutta percha cable on board. The Engineering staff left by the next mail steamer, joined the cable ship in the Gulf on the 2nd of December, proceeded at once to the spot, and effected the repairs two days afterwards by the insertion of a short piece of gutta percha cable. The insulation of this section is higher than last year, an improvement probably due to the ends having been renewed in the cable houses. The India rubber cable is at present our most reliable section.

JASK-GWADAR CABLE, 273 KNOTS.

22. Six faults have been removed from this cable. They occurred almost simultaneously, at various points, at the time of the cyclone, and the section has given no trouble since the restoration of communication. Fortunately, the land line remained in perfect working order during the whole of the interruptions which, in consequence of the monsoon, lasted 127 days.

GWADAR-MANORA CABLE, 271·14 KNOTS.

23. Although equally exposed to the force of the cyclone, this section was only broken at three points. In restoring communication, the faults nearest Karachi were repaired last, and on arriving at the final break it was found that insufficient cable remained to properly complete the repair. The work was, therefore, postponed until additional cable could be manufactured, but being close to Karachi, had anything occurred to interfere with the working on the second circuit, communication on the cable could have been at any time restored within 24 hours, by the insertion of a piece of shore end or India rubber cable.

HARBOR CABLES, 1, 2, AND 3.

24. These have been reported faulty on eight occasions, and repaired without difficulty. Two faults were caused by Buglas dragging their anchors during a gale; two by the teredo; two by white ants; and the remainder through the perishing of the gutta percha in dry soil near the cable boxes.

25. Sixty yards of culvert have been constructed in camp to connect box one with the pipe under the Sind Railway; the cables can now be drawn through pipes or culverts the whole distance from the Karachi Office to the maidan on the far side of the Sind Railway; any disturbance of the ground at this portion of the route will thus be avoided, and future repairs will be effected with much less difficulty than has hitherto been the case.

26. The section in the Harbor cables at Manora, which has been so repeatedly damaged by white ants, has been bridged over by a short land line.

CABLE LAND LINES AND CABLE HOUSES.

27. The land lines between the offices and cable houses with Johnson and Phillips fluid insulators, continue to give satisfaction, and are decidedly preferable to ordinary cables laid in dry ground, where their decay is merely a question of two or three years. Some ozokerit core, recommended specially for this work, is under experiment at Manora, and up to the present has given satisfactory results. Should it really possess the superiority claimed for it, it might be desirable to revert to underground cables made from this core, in substitution of the present land lines.

28. A new passage is being cut in the face of the cliff at Bushire, in order that the cables may pass direct at the water level to a subterranean chamber, immediately under the cable house, with which it communicates by means of a well. The cable ends will be much less liable to perish under these conditions, and their renewal can be effected in any weather.

29. The cable houses in the East Bay at Gwadar has also been greatly improved; the sea cable is brought in at the bottom of a deep well, immediately underneath the cable house, and, as the slack is always covered with water, there is no chance of its perishing. It is

EXPENDITURE OF CABLE.

30. The usual statement of cable in stock is given in Appendix D.

31. We commenced the year with 30·8 miles of spare main cable at Manora; but as this had either been submerged, or in the tanks for more than 17 years, it had so far deteriorated that it could only be handled with the greatest care, and laid during the finest weather. In submerging this old stock, every precaution was taken to give plenty of slack, and subject it to as slight a strain as possible. Once safely down in the mud it may last as long as the best, but had it been kept much longer in stock, it would have been impossible to lay it at all. In addition to this old stock, about 2½ miles of old shore end cable has been expended, and also about 14 knots of the new main cable manufactured at Manora during the latter part of the year. The total expenditure has been 47·44 knots, more than double that of any previous year, although the average amount expended per fault is rather under the average for the previous twelve months.

32. No India rubber cable has been expended. Four miles have been manufactured during the year; our stock of this cable has, therefore, been increased to that extent.

MANUFACTURE OF CABLE.

33. The cable staff have been actively employed in the manufacture of new cable during the latter portion of the year, upwards of 42·2 miles having been turned out of the factory at Manora since October last. The cost of this 42·2 knots, after including the extra labour employed, the value of the core and other materials expended, was Rs. 58,000. To have obtained an equal quantity from England would, in all probability, have cost not less than Rs. 1,26,000. Had we not been in a position to manufacture for ourselves, it would have been absolutely necessary to have obtained and kept in stock a still larger quantity, so that the saving to Government, by the introduction of the cable machinery, during the past year alone, may be taken at Rs. 68,000, enough to more than twice defray the yearly cost of the whole cable Engineering Establishment.

34. As future repairs will, in consequence of the increasing age of the cable, partake more and more of the nature of renewals, we must anticipate that the expenditure of cable will be equally heavy for several years, and that the cable factory will continue to be in frequent request. The rapid succession of breaks and the consequent expenditure of cable, rendered it at one time extremely doubtful as to whether it would be possible to keep pace with the requirements. To meet the emergency, an additional number of lascars were entertained as a temporary measure, and by dividing the cable staff, the manufacture of cable was continued without interruption during my absence with the remainder of the staff repairing the cables at sea. The machinery and new factory are all that can be desired, and have been found to answer our requirements admirably; and the native men and boys have, with but little trouble, been taught to attend to the different machines in a very efficient manner. The rate of manufacture is from ¾ to one knot per diem, in addition to other current work in the tank sheds; but a larger amount could be turned out on an emergency. Attempts are being made to utilise jute and country-made taping, for serving the outside of the cable, but the quantity of taping obtainable is not equal to our requirements, and cannot therefore be relied on at present.

35. The expenditure during the last four years has been as follows :—

					Knots.
During 15th year	...	...	...	...	10·7
„ 16th „	...	...	...	...	18·0
„ 17th „	...	...	...	...	22·5
„ 18th „ (1881-82)	...	...	...	...	47·4

MANORA.

36. The following improvements have been effected. The arrangements for distributing fresh water direct from the water boat at the Telegraph Bunder to the reservoir near the tank shed, and thence to the different bungalows, have been rendered more effective, and labour saved thereby.

37. A new well has been sunk in the centre of the works for the purpose of supplying the core tanks and factory engine with water, and as the water is raised by a small centrifugal pump, driven from the cable machine shafting, a great amount of hand pumping is dispensed with.

38. The taping machinery was transferred to the factory end of the tank shed as soon as the manufacture of cable was commenced and connected by shafting with the cable machine, in order that the taping and sheathing might proceed simultaneously.

39. A new kitchen has been erected to replace the old lascars' cook-house, which was removed to make room for the cable factory.

40. The storage accommodation for cable core has been increased and improved.

42. The large quantity of cable material, which is now occasionally on hand, renders it imperatively necessary to provide more store accommodation in the vicinity of the factory. Our old boat-house is conveniently situated in this respect, and with very little alteration will make an excellent godown. A new boat-house is in course of erection on a more convenient site nearer the water, and as the greater portion will be constructed from the old wooden bungalow brought from Henjam when that station was abandoned, the expense will be inconsiderable.

43. The roof of the tank-shed has been thoroughly repaired, and the whole of the European quarters maintained in perfect condition by the Public Works Department.

“PATRICK STEWART.”

44. The addition of bilge pieces to this vessel has entirely prevented the excessive rolling, of which we had formerly to complain.

ELECTRICAL—WORKING—TESTING.

45. No change has been made in the system of testing, but every effort has been made to improve the carrying capacity of the line. The diversion on the land line, the extensive introduction of fluid insulators, the substitution of relays of low resistance, and the use of Leclanche batteries at the land line stations have all contributed to the excellent working obtained during the time both the Eastern cables and one of our own circuits were interrupted. The introduction of additional Brown Allan relays with translation at Jask has nearly doubled our speed of working on the circuit which consists entirely of cables, so that with both lines in working order, upwards of 1,500 messages of the average length can be transmitted daily.

46. As the peculiar sensibility of the Brown Allan relay rendered it unsuitable for the ordinary translation arrangements hitherto in use in connection with submarine cables, new systems had to be designed to overcome the difficulty; this has been successfully accomplished by slightly modifying the existing apparatus and changing the connections.

47. A Brown Allan relay, with the new translation between a cable and land line, was fortunately introduced at Jask a fortnight before the occurrence of the break on the Eastern cables, and to this change in the system of working must be attributed the successful manner in which the whole of the India and Far East traffic was transmitted by a single wire.

GENERAL REMARKS.

48. The manufacture of cable was still in progress at the close of the official year, and although in consequence of the exceptionally large expenditure, the stock of cable shewn as in hand is a few miles less than at the commencement of 1881-82, there was sufficient core and wire remaining at Manora to more than make up the difference, so that at the present moment, so far as the stock of cable is concerned, we are in a much stronger position than we were at this period last year. Twenty-two weak places have been removed, and the cable in stock is nearly all new. There is no doubt that a considerable number of the breaks were precipitated by the unusually heavy swell experienced on one or two occasions, and this being the case, we may reasonably hope for a smaller number of interruptions during the current year.

49. It will be obvious that if the Government possessed but one cable in the Persian Gulf, the transmission of traffic at this stage in the life of the cables could not always be relied on, and it would be imperatively necessary to lay another; but being in possession of a duplicate line, with a repairing steamer always on the spot, it becomes possible, as the records of the last few years will show, to maintain constant communication either by one circuit or the other. As time passes, the Electrical and Engineering records of the Persian Gulf cables will form a most instructive chapter in the History of Submarine Telegraphy. Our cables have already outlived younger lines and attained their 18th year of existence. No test could be more severe than that afforded by the experience of the last twelve months. The breaks occurred at a most unfavourable time, and yet, with the exception of a short period of nine days, perfect communication has been maintained. We have considerably strengthened the line by the numerous repairs effected; we have established a factory and proved the possibility of manufacturing cable for ourselves as fast as we require it, thus enabling Government to effect costly renewals at one-half the expense they might reasonably have expected to incur. We have improved our system of signalling, thereby doubling the carrying capacity of the line, and while the generally accepted idea that the life of a cable cannot be expected to last beyond 15 or 20 years, may still hold good with many existing lines, we are entering on our 19th year with the encouraging hope that the Persian Gulf cables have still a long career of usefulness before them.

HENRY C. MANCE,

Engineer and Electrician,

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing insulation of the Persian Gulf Cables during March 1882.

SECTIONS.										Length. Knots.	Original insulation. Megohms per knot.	Insulation, March 1881. Megohms per knot.	Insulation, March 1882. Megohms per knot.
Bashire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152.41	600	208	308
ire-Jask gutta percha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504.92	400	*215	144
ire-Jask India rubber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498.50	2,000	191	386
Gwadar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273.00	400	160	172
iar-Manora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271.14	275	217	202
our Cables No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.77	24	11.7	4.4
" " 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.77	4	7.4	5.2
" " 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.77	75	18.1	10.2

* This section was interrupted at the close of 1880-81; it tested 215 megohms immediately previous to being interrupted.

KARACHI; }
19th May 1882.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

Number of fault.	DATE OF		SECTION.	LOCALITY OF FAULT.		CAUSE OF FAULT.	REMARKS.			
	Development of fault.	Completion of repairs.								
				Length of Interruption.						
			Days.	Hours.	Miles.	From				
{	1881. March, 25th	1881. August, 3rd	{	{	Bushire	399-03	Bushire	{	Uneven bottom; cable not resting on ground.	
	April, 1st	Ditto			Ditto	402-78	Ditto			...
	Unknown	August, 6th			Ditto	Ditto	383-00			Ditto	Corrosion of guards
4	Ditto	August, 8th	...	...	Ditto	345-5	Ditto	...	Core injured. Total break.
5	May, 30th	August, 11th	...	...	Jask-Gwadar	80-0	Jask	...	Probably bad joint, interrupted for repairs.
6	Unknown	August, 13th	...	17	Ditto	68-0	Ditto	...	Conductor broken. Insulation perfect.	
7	August, 21st	September, 28th	...	...	Bushire-Jask gutta percha	426-1	Bushire	...	Total break.
8	September, 25th	September, 29th	...	0	Ditto	473-11	Ditto	...	Guards corroded where not resting on bottom.	
9	Unknown	October, 2nd	...	39	Jask-Gwadar	145-25	Jask	...	Long suspension; cable not resting on bottom.	
10	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	146-75	Ditto	...	Cable much mangled, twisted and broken.
11	Ditto	October, 4th	...	23	Ditto	188-5	Ditto	...	Ditto.	
12	June, 1st	October, 5th	...	...	Ditto	268-5	Ditto	...	Chafe Kah ke koh
13	May, 31st	October, 7th	...	...	Ditto	51-7	Gwadar	...	Chafed by rocks
14	Ditto	Ditto	...	5	Ditto	53-3	Ditto	...	Total break, Gwadar shore end.	
15	June, 2nd	November, 10th	...	...	Ditto	160-0	Ditto	...	Total break.
16	November, 22nd	December, 4th	...	4	Bushire-Jask India rubber	203-73	Bushire	...	Corrosion of guards, cable twisted and broken.	
17	August, 24th	December, 12th	...	12	Fao-Bushire	29	Fao	...	Ditto.	
18	December, 6th	December, 15th	...	10	Bushire-Jask gutta percha	22	Bushire	...	Corrosion of guards	
19	November, 25th	December, 18th	...	2	Ditto	293-85	Ditto	...	Unknown, not recovered	
20	1882. February, 22nd	March, 21st	...	6	Ditto	286-50	Ditto	...	Corrosion of guards	
21	February, 18th	March, 26th	...	1	Fao-Bushire	27-00	Fao	...	Ditto ditto	
22	February, 25th	Ditto	...	36	Ditto	27-50	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto	
									Conductor broken. Insulation perfect.	
									Total break. Cable not resting on bottom.	
									Conductor broken. Insulation perfect.	
									Total break.	

KARACHI; } Total repairs during 1881-82 ... 18.
19th May 1882. } Faults occurred during year ... 22.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Repairs and Renewals of Harbour Cables during the official year 1881-82.

or of cables.	DATE OF		Number of cable.	Locality of fault.	Cause of Fault.	REMARKS.
	Development of fault.	Completion of repairs.				
1	1881. April, 11th	1881. April, 14th	3	Baba west creek	Broken by Buglas anchor.	
2	April, 13th	Ditto.	2	East of Baba	Ditto.	
3	July, 8th	July, 12th	3	275 fathoms from box 9	Teredo.	
4	...	September, 13th	1, 2, 3,	...	White ants	A culvert, 185 feet long, built from box one to piping under Railway, where a well has been dug and the slack coiled. Core substituted for cable.
5	August, 8th	November, 23rd	1 and 2	Baba west creek	Teredo.	
6	1882. January, 23rd	February, 25th	1	Box 8	Perished	Ends of other cables renewed.
7	No. 3. Nov. 1881	February, 15th	1 and 3	Between box 9 and Manora	White ants	Three land lines put up between box 9 and Manora.
8	March, 27th	March, 31st	1	Box 9	Perished	Ends of other cables renewed.

KARACHI; }
The 19th May 1882.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

DESCRIPTION.	Balance, 31st March 1881.	RECEIVED SINCE.			Total.	Expended during year.	Balance in hand, 31st March 1882.	REMARKS.
		Manufactured at Manora.	Received from England.	Picked up at sea or transferred.				
GUTTA PERCHA.								
Shore end cable ...	9-00	9-00	3-00	6-00	2-43 knots shore end cable expended in repairs; 18 lost in splices and 39 transferred to short pieces class.
Main cable ...	30-80	38-20	...	...	69-00	45-01	23-99
Short pieces ...	2-14	...	...	39	2-53	53	2-00
	41-94						31-99	
Gutta percha core, good ...	11-75	39-15	50-90	38-90	12-00	45-01 expended in repairs; 14 of short pieces transferred to Indian Telegraph; 39 expended in repairs of Harbor cables.
" " indifferent ...	8-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
INDIA RUBBER.								
Shore end ...	4-41	4-41	...	4-41	7 knots of percha core transferred to Persian Telegraph; 38-2 knots made into cable during year. 4 knots of India rubber cable core made into cable during year and brought on charge.
Main cable ...	10-26	4-00	...	...	14-26	...	14-26
Short pieces ...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10
	14-77						18-77	
India rubber core	4-00	...	4-00	4-00	...	

KARACHI;

HENRY C. MANCE,

The 19th May 1882.

Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX E.

Return showing the number of faults which have occurred on all sections of the Persian Gulf Cables since the laying of the duplicate cable and showing the causes to which the faults were due.

SECTIONS.																	REMARKS.				
FAO-BUSHIRE.			BUSHIRE-JASK, G. P.			BUSHIRE-JASK, I. R.			JASK-GWADAR.			GWADAR-MANORA.			ALL.						
No. of faults.			No. of faults.			No. of faults.			No. of faults.			No. of faults.			No. of faults.						
Due to			Due to			Due to			Due to			Due to			Due to						
Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Accident.	Decay.		Manufacture.			
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	4		
69-70	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	
70-71	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	7	
71-72	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	
72-73	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	
73-74	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
74-75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
75-76	2	
76-77	2	
77-78	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	7	7	
78-79	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	4	
79-80	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	11	11	
80-81	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	12	
81-82	2	1*	...	9	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	21	1*	...	22	22	
Total	2	3	7	4	37	5	46	1	1	1	6	8	1	11	1	13	2	5	7	81	81
																	*Fault not recovered, probably manufacture.				

*Fault not recovered, probably manufacture.

KARACHI, }
The 19th May 1882.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Traffic received from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Telegraph lines, and from stations of the Section during the year 1881-82.

FROM	INDIA.			PERSIA.			TURKEY.			STATIONS OF THE PERSIAN GULF SECTION.			GROSS TOTAL.		
	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.
Month, 1881-82.															
April ...	1,934	27,843	22,364 8 0	1,469	30,279	19,481 3 0	226	2,574	2,102 10 0	259	3,323	904 6 0	3,918	64,019	44,852 11 0
May ...	2,084	29,284	23,636 15 0	2,399	40,261	27,260 4 0	213	2,303	1,922 5 0	303	3,954	887 10 0	5,009	75,702	53,707 2 0
June ...	1,987	24,844	19,932 6 0	3,194	45,467	30,477 13 0	97	1,049	816 0 0	161	2,036	608 2 0	5,389	73,396	51,834 5 0
July ...	7,057	84,300	61,112 14 0	6,975	86,761	54,903 11 0	101	1,354	892 9 0	185	2,325	778 0 0	14,318	174,740	1,21,687 2 0
August ...	5,438	68,887	51,916 2 0	5,726	73,822	50,794 15 0	60	658	397 8 0	223	2,251	684 5 0	11,447	145,648	1,03,832 14 0
September ...	2,435	34,616	27,889 4 0	2,682	40,070	27,026 1 0	151	1,854	1,194 7 0	247	2,335	901 12 0	5,515	79,475	57,011 8 0
October ...	2,311	30,563	24,628 12 0	3,142	45,593	30,881 4 0	252	3,344	2,728 14 0	280	3,017	1,127 4 0	6,015	82,517	59,366 2 0
November ...	520	6,301	4,483 11 0	1,720	22,118	16,373 2 0	236	2,491	1,864 8 0	239	2,847	628 10 0	2,715	33,827	23,349 15 0
December ...	2,383	26,419	18,587 13 0	725	11,050	7,274 8 0	270	3,023	2,420 2 0	296	3,459	1,248 8 0	3,674	42,951	29,230 15 0
January ...	2,375	30,213	23,266 13 0	2,170	36,724	24,418 0 0	375	4,211	3,549 3 0	307	3,614	1,109 8 0	5,227	74,762	52,343 8 0
February ...	2,558	37,701	30,530 10 0	4,641	65,292	45,373 6 0	189	1,917	1,549 15 0	238	3,061	839 0 0	7,926	107,971	78,297 15 0
March ...	3,393	46,539	37,390 2 0	4,168	60,385	40,135 0 0	21	201	143 14 0	268	3,386	908 1 0	7,850	110,511	78,577 1 0
Total for the year	34,735	447,510	3,45,479 14 0	39,011	556,821	3,78,404 3 0	2,221	24,309	19,581 15 0	3,036	36,208	10,625 2 0	79,003	1,065,530	7,54,091 2 0
Average per mensem	2,895	37,292	28,790 0 0		46,135	3,153 4 0	185	2,025	1,631 12 0	253	3,017	968 0 0	6,583	88,792	62,841 0 0

KARACHI; }
15 May 1882.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT B.

Showing the number of messages and words and the percentage of the Local Traffic of the Section, received from and forwarded to the Teheran and Turkish lines during the year 1881-82, compared with the previous year.

Month.	1881-82.										1880-81.									
	Fid TEHERAN.					VI. TURKEY.					Fid TEHERAN.					Fid TURKEY.				
	From	To	Total.	Messages.	Words.	From	To	Total.	Messages.	Words.	From	To	Total.	Messages.	Words.	From	To	Total.	Messages.	Words.
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.
...	1,409	30,276	1,754	25,312	3,223	55,791	226	2,574	187	1,013	363	4,157	1,546	29,913	1,786	44,234	8,332	71,017	428	5,216
...	2,899	40,261	1,939	27,846	4,838	68,070	213	2,293	141	1,505	354	3,468	1,535	25,400	1,670	41,501	3,205	67,301	265	3,445
...	3,194	45,467	1,878	24,396	5,072	62,543	97	1,040	60	608	157	1,537	1,434	26,253	1,554	38,060	2,698	64,313	129	2,030
...	6,975	86,761	6,966	83,621	13,871	176,382	101	1,354	57	646	158	2,603	1,599	25,413	1,673	37,634	3,272	63,437	506	2,569
...	5,726	73,822	5,314	67,105	11,040	140,927	60	688	86	831	146	1,519	1,452	22,534	1,655	46,136	3,107	68,946	197	2,238
...	2,682	40,070	2,319	32,167	5,901	73,037	151	1,864	133	1,316	284	3,473	1,569	23,535	1,702	42,043	3,271	61,408	254	3,036
...	3,142	45,503	2,077	28,081	5,219	73,674	282	3,344	163	2,172	475	5,516	1,710	31,004	1,455	34,533	3,204	63,617	300	3,736
...	1,721	22,188	387	4,544	2,107	27,032	236	2,401	134	1,281	370	4,675	1,830	36,890	1,881	35,762	3,750	66,542	213	2,270
...	725	10,050	2,183	24,163	2,908	34,213	270	3,023	186	1,570	456	4,803	1,904	29,528	1,612	35,079	3,516	61,607	197	1,932
...	2,170	36,724	2,184	28,266	4,334	64,690	375	4,211	266	2,263	581	6,504	2,105	46,235	1,801	31,500	3,906	70,733	290	3,350
...	4,641	63,293	2,739	36,318	7,350	101,810	186	1,917	113	1,215	302	3,132	2,318	41,734	2,042	31,080	4,360	73,640	265	2,659
...	4,168	60,385	3,297	45,060	7,445	105,984	21	201	29	366	53	501	1,853	39,251	2,402	29,812	3,525	68,063	241	2,986
Total for the year	36,011	536,862	33,037	425,831	72,668	985,723	2,221	24,940	1,475	15,079	3,696	40,888	20,543	370,748	20,843	447,590	41,766	818,333	2,088	36,126
Percentage of messages r'd Teheran	...	...	...	...	95%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ditto r'd Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

KARACHI;

The 17th May 1882.

A. HERBAGE,

Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT D.

Showing the comparative speed of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Calcutta by the Indo-European route via Teheran and Indian lines, via Karachi, and the Eastern Telegraph Company's line, via Suez and the Indian lines, as recorded in the Government Telegraph Gazette, during the years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

		1881-82.						1880-81.						1880-81.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
MONTH.		INDO-EUROPEAN ROUTE <i>viz</i> TEHRAN AND KARACHI.						EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE <i>viz</i> SUZ AND BOMBAY.						INDO-EUROPEAN ROUTE <i>viz</i> TEHRAN AND KARACHI.						EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE <i>viz</i> SUZ AND BOMBAY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Average monthly speed.			Shortest time during the month.			Longest time during the month.			Average monthly speed.			Shortest time during the month.			Longest time during the month.			Average monthly speed.			Shortest time during the month.			Longest time during the month.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
...	53	...	27	1	11	2	32	1	9	5	16	...	38	3	31	2	14	1	21	4	33</

KARACHI; }
The 17th May 1882.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager,
Perian Gulf Telegraph.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT E.

Showing the maximum, minimum and mean-rate of transmission of messages over the Persian Gulf Section from Fao and Bushire to Karachi during the year 1881-82 compared with that of the previous year.

MONTH.	1881-82.												REMARKS.
	KARACHI FROM												
	Fao.						Bushire.						
	Maxi- mum.		Mini- mum.		Mean.		Maxi- mum.		Mini- mum.		Mean.		
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
April	2	25	...	2	...	15	1	47	...	1	...	12	One section workable from 30th. " " during the month. Eastern Company's line totally interrupted; not recorded owing to great pressure of traffic. Only one Gulf section workable. Two Gulf sections workable from 10th to 22nd. Total interruption from 25th to 4th December. Both sections workable on the 18th. 18th to 26th March Bushire-Fao section interrupted, and from 22nd to the 21st March one section in Gulf workable.
May	1	20	...	3	...	15	2	47	...	1	...	22	
June	2	16	...	3	...	25	10	13	...	1	1	13	
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	40	...	3	...	15	1	54	...	1	...	11	
October	2	9	...	3	...	17	2	41	...	1	...	21	
November	...	56	...	3	...	11	1	3	...	1	...	6	
December	2	23	...	3	...	14	1	15	...	1	...	7	
January	...	40	...	3	...	12	...	29	...	1	...	6	
February	...	33	...	3	...	8	2	15	...	1	...	15	
March	1	38	...	3	...	21	2	24	...	1	...	17	
Average monthly rate of transit during the year.	1	30	...	3	...	15	2	41	...	1	...	19	

MONTH.	1880-81.												REMARKS.
	KARACHI FROM												
	Fao.						Bushire.						
	Maxi- mum.		Mini- mum.		Mean.		Maxi- mum.		Mini- mum.		Mean.		
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
April	1	43	...	3	...	18	4	23	...	1	...	14	{ Working one Gulf Section, 11 days. { Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted.
May	1	22	...	5	...	13	1	21	...	1	...	10	
June	...	40	...	3	...	11	1	48	...	1	...	11	
July	1	6	...	3	...	13	1	7	...	1	...	11	
August	1	25	...	3	...	14	2	2	...	1	...	13	
September	...	54	...	3	...	12	2	52	...	1	...	12	
October	3	13	...	3	...	25	2	40	...	1	...	18	
November	2	6	...	2	...	19	2	30	...	1	...	14	
December	...	38	...	3	...	14	2	9	...	1	...	13	
January	1	5	...	2	...	12	2	32	...	1	...	12	
February	...	50	...	3	...	14	3	37	...	1	...	23	
March	1	1	...	2	...	12	1	56	...	1	...	10	
Average monthly rate of transit during the year.	1	20	...	3	...	14	2	24	...	1	...	13	

KARACHI ;
The 17th May 1882.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

L. GABLE,
Acting Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT F.

Showing the accuracy with which the Traffic was conveyed over the lines of the Section and the percentage of errors committed in transmission during 10 months of the year 1881 compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1881.			REMARKS.	1880.			REMARKS.
	Total number of words transmitted.	Percentage of words correctly transmitted.	Monthly percentage of errors.		Total number of words transmitted.	Percentage of words correctly transmitted.	Monthly percentage of errors.	
January	65,646	99.667	.333		87,960	99.615	.385	
February	80,129	99.718	.282		93,192	99.565	.435	
March	77,380	99.713	.287		85,480	99.574	.426	
April	64,019	99.802	.198		81,545	99.685	.315	
May	75,702	99.763	.237		75,439	99.732	.268	
June	73,396	99.640	.360		69,863	99.826	.174	
July	...	...	...	Not recorded owing to pressure of traffic.	71,340	99.707	.293	
August	...	...	...	Partially recorded.	78,085	99.865	.135	
September	79,475	99.692	.308		80,570	99.776	.224	
October	82,517	99.759	.241		76,688	99.778	.222	
November	83,827	99.640	.360		74,992	99.709	.291	
December	42,951	99.693	.307		72,615	99.555	.445	
Average monthly percentage during the year	...	99.709	.291		...	99.649	.351	

KARACHI;

The 17th May 1882

A. HERBAGE,

Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

Statement showing the differences between figures in the Capital and Revenue Accounts accompanying the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1881-82 and those in the Capital and Revenue Accounts for that year submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

Items.	As per Administration Report.	As per Annual Accounts.	DIFFERENCE.		REMARKS.
			More.	Less.	
Initial outlay to end of the year 1881-82.	Rs. 1,14,68,457	Rs. 1,14,61,572	Rs. 6,885	Rs. ...	This difference is made up of the following items :— Rs. 3,500 Amount deducted in the capital account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1879-80 submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, on account of value of a steam launch transferred to the Public Works Department in 1876-77. " 3,896 Amount deducted in the Capital account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1880-81, submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, on account of value of a cable-covering machine twice debited to Capital in 1879-80. Rs. 7,396 Total deduction. " 511 Amount of difference between the total charges on account of the I.G.S. "Patrick Stewart" during 1879-80, shown in the Capital account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1879-80 which appears on page 43 of the Home Accounts for that year, and the total of such charges shown in the London Office accounts for 1879-80 received in this Office, the latter being in excess. Rs. 6,885 Net difference.
Revenue Receipts—Earnings of the I. G. S. "Patrick Stewart".	Rs. 8,978	7,257	1,721	...	Rs. 8,978 was the amount of earnings first reported by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs. It was subsequently altered to Rs. 7,257.
Revenue Expenditure during 1881-82.	8,46,058	8,46,507	...	749	Difference due to value of printed forms being deducted by the Director-in-Chief, but included in the Revenue Account submitted by this office.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Zizania Soryana</i> .			Bairnah Millet (Cumboo, Baira), <i>Pennisetia Spicata</i> .								
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																								
atta	14 9	14 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	26 14	10 12	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	34 8	24 8	32 8	0 16	0 16	0 . . .						
ergunnahs	18 8	13 0	11 8	18 0	20 0	21 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	17 12	20 0	20 0	21 12	23 0	13 5	13 0	0 . . .						
dea	15 3	...	16 13	...	...	26 0	16 1	17 4	22 15	18 4	18 12	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
olna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
ore	12 0	11 12	14 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	21 8	23 8	22 11	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
ahedabad	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	23 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
egapore	16 0	16 4	13 10	13 4	13 4	22 13	19 4	19 4	26 6	23 8	23 8	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
lahye	18 0	17 8	18 12	45 0	37 8	45 0	17 4	16 4	21 0	18 0	20 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
gpore	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	16 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
na	13 8	15 15	22 8	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	18 0	24 0	26 4	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
na	19 8	17 4	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	22 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
eeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
iguri	10 0	11 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
Eastern Districts.																								
na	14 8	14 8	15 0	24 0	27 8	40 0	15 12	19 0	22 10	19 4	24 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
eedpore	22 0	20 0	22 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
ergunge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
ensingh	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
erah	12 4	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	25 8	26 0	26 10	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
tagong	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
kholly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
tagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	13 5	17 14	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
Bihar.																								
na	17 8	17 8	19 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
na	22 0	20 0	18 8	24 0	22 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
na	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	37 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
abnd	18 0	18 8	18 0	26 0	26 0	37 0	13 0	11 8	22 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	0 . . .						
bhunga	15 0	14 0	15 0	35 0	40 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
fferpore	21 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
na	16 8	15 8	15 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	34 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	0 . . .						
aparun	16 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	26 0	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
ghyr	18 14	16 12	16 0	27 13	29 7	32 0	14 11	13 10	16 0	16 12	16 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
galpur	16 6	16 6	15 2	31 9	...	40 6	16 6	17 0	20 3	17 11	20 3	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
enah	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
ah	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
hal Pergunnahs .	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
Orissa.																								
ack	11 13	14 7	17 0	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	15 12	26 4	26 4	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
ore	13 2	13 2	13 0	...	...	...	26 9	26 4	27 8	32 8	32 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
ore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
CHOTA NAGPORE.																								
Sub-Western Frontier Agency.																								
ribgh	18 0	15 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
rdugga	20 0	17 0	19 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
bhoom	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						
bhoom	16 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	36 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 . . .						

n the interior retail price of common rice varies from 32-13 to 42 seers per rupee.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Baraset 13 seers, Busarhat 10 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Koochita and Ranaghat 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Choodanga 12 seers, and Bongung 13 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Sutkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
n Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 13 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Raigunge 11-8 seers and Nilpore 12 seers.
n Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 14 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
n beragunge retail price of salt is 13 seers.
n retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and Silligoree 10 seers.
n retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-3 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Mautekunge 12 seers, Moonshoogunge 10 seers 5 1/2 chittaks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Gostundo 12 seers, Magaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
n the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers and Bhoia 9 seers.

ERS OF 80 TOLARS.

Millet, Ragl, Kavaru, Varan, Cheena, Coraloo, ra, Nigloo, Pasi, Tilacum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Wholesale.			Retail.				
								Present fort- night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fort- night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	16 0	17 8	22 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	3 4	3 8	11 13	10 10	11 0	Sylhet	
...	...	13 5	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 6	3 4	10 10	10 10	11 6	Cachar	
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 8	4 4	12 0	11 0	9 6	Goalpara	
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	5 6	5 6	6 4	6 6	6 6	5 5	Garo Hills	
...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Kamrup	
...	...	8 8	7 3	8 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong	
...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	Sibsagar	
...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	Lakhimpur	
...	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	5 5	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	
...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	3 0	3 0	2 11	Naga Hills	
...	...	25 0	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	11 0	11 0	9 8	Dehra Dun	
...	...	31 3	27 15	27 0	118 4	118 4	150 0	11 8	12 15	10 4	12 15	12 15	10 4	Saharanpur	
...	...	28 11	26 6	3 5	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 4	11 8	11 10	12 2	...	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	27 0	27 0	24 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Meerut	
...	...	25 0	26 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	11 0	11 12	...	...	...	Bulandshahr
...	No return received			Aligarh	
...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Kumaun	
...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Garhwal
...	...	25 14	22 12	21 6	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	11 6	11 13	Bijnor
...	...	23 12	23 12	23 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 3	12 3	13 2	Moradabad	
...	...	22 3	21 9	21 4	192 0	192 0	192 0	10 12	9 14	10 8	10 8	9 9	11 6	Budann	
...	...	23 12	21 14	20 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 14	11 14	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	Bareilly	
...	...	21 0	24 4	20 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Shahjahanpur	
...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	Tarai Pergunnahs	
...	...	27 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	Mattra	
...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	Agra	
...	...	21 10	24 6	23 8	156 8	156 8	156 8	11 14	11 12	10 15	11 3	11 2	10 15	Farukhabad	
...	...	24 0	23 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Mainpuri	
...	...	26 0	26 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Etawah	
...	...	24 8	23 5	22 0	160 0	150 0	140 0	11 8	12 0	...	12 0	11 0	11 12	Etah	
...	...	32 0	33 0	32 0	110 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jaloun	
...	...	33 9	35 12	30 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	11 15	11 8	11 8	11 7	Jhansi	
...	...	36 0	36 12	36 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	12 0	...	12 0	11 12	11 0	Lalitpur	
...	...	31 8	29 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	Cawnpore	
...	...	28 0	27 0	28 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 12	10 12	9 10	Fatehpur	
...	...	35 0	31 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 0	...	12 0	11 8	11 8	Banda	
...	...	29 8	29 0	31 0	140 0	145 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Allahabad	
...	...	33 12	28 0	27 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	10 12	11 0	...	Hamirpur	
...	...	21 0	26 14	24 0	148 12	148 12	169 8	10 12	10 12	...	10 10	10 10	8 15	Jaunpur	
...	...	27 0	18 7	30 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 9	11 9	...	10 13	10 13	9 9	Gorakhpur	
...	...	18 8	23 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Basti	
...	...	22 2	16 8	23 10	147 0	147 0	147 0	9 3	9 3	11 13	9 3	11 15	9 3	Azamgarh	
...	...	27 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	103 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	25 8	23 5	24 6	120 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	9 9	Benares
...	...	27 0	27 0	31 8	128 12	128 12	130 0	10 15	10 15	9 10	10 5	10 5	9 0	Ghazipur	
...	...	25 0	26 4	27 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 10	10 0	...	10 10	10 4	...	Balia	
...	...	18 15	20 0	24 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Pilibhit	
...	...	23 14	24 11	21 3	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 2	10 8	10 8	8 10	Lucknow	
...	...	26 0	25 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 5	Unao
...	...	24 0	23 0	26 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	Bara Banki	
...	...	21 3	25 4	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Sitapur	
...	...	20 10	20 3	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 7	8 7	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	Hardoi	
...	...	22 0	21 0	20 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	Kheri	
...	...	25 12	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Fyzabad	
...	...	26 0	24 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 4	8 4	Bharaich
...	...	28 6	27 2	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	10 4	Gonda	
...	...	23 0	22 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Rai Bareilly
...	...	26 0	25 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 4	Sultanpur	
...	...	23 10	23 14	23 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	11 2	10 10	8 14	Partabgarh	
...	...	25 0	24 12	22 8	80 0	80 0	85 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Delhi	
...	...	25 0	25 0	22 4	120 0	140 0	140 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (a)	
...	...	30 0	27 8	28 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 6	12 4	10 12	12 4	12 0	10 8	Karnal	
...	...	34 0	32 8	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Hissar	
...	...	27 8	26 8	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 12	9 15	11 10	12 4	9 4	Rohtak	
...	...	33 0	34 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 6	11 0	11 0	Sirsa	
...	...	34 0	33 8	31 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	13 13	14 4	19 9	13 12	13 12	13 8	Umballa	
...	...	40 0	36 8	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 0	Ludhiana (b)	
...	...	22 0	22 0	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 5	11 5	9 12	10 10	10 10	9 2	Simla	
...	...	36 0	35 0	28 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	13 14	14 8	14 8	13 8	Jullundur (c)	
...	...	36 0	33 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 12	13 12	12 8	Hoshiarpur (d)	
...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Kangra	

(b) Barley, jowar, and gram falling.

(c) Barley falling.

(d) Barley and jowar falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.			QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																			
			Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Choum, Jowar), Eleusine Borghum.			Bairnah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Panicularia Spicag.																				
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.																		
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
ir	(a)	re (b)	24 12	24 8	23 8	45 0	42 0	47 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	44 0	45 0	0 33	4 26	0 26	8 27	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ala	idi		27 0	27 0	23 0	48 0	47 0	39 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	37 0	37 0	0 31	0 39	0 39	0 24	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nery	ganh	ani Khan	28 0	29 0	28 0	43 0	45 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	0 26	0 14	0 14	0 14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ur			24 0	24 0	23 0	48 0	43 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	43 0	45 0	0 35	0 30	0 27	0 26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			23 8	23 8	22 0	12 8	44 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	11 0	46 0	48 0	0 11	0 38	0 36	0 29	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			26 4	26 4	22 4	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	0 30	0 25	0 25	0 20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			23 8	22 12	19 4	42 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	9 8	36 0	35 0	0 27	0 44	0 45	0 20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			26 8	26 0	20 0	42 8	41 0	31 8	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 0	39 0	39 0	0 27	8 42	8 44	0 23	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			29 0	28 0	23 4	48 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	47 0	46 8	0 47	0 46	8 29	8 29	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			23 0	25 0	17 0	43 0	43 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	0 33	0 42	8 20	8 20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			17 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	0 24	0 28	0 28	0 24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			21 0	20 8	17 8	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	35 0	34 0	0 24	0 35	0 34	0 22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			18 0	18 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	32 0	35 0	0 30	0																				

18 OF 80 TOLARS.

Dillies, Kari, varu, Varagu, Jheena, Cornico, Nuglee, Pan, sacum, &c.		Grain.				Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCE.		
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Wholesale.			Retail.						
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.				
...	...	40 0	38 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	12 13	14 8	14 8	12 4	Amritsar	PUNJAB—continued.			
...	...	31 8	31 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	Sialkot				
...	...	34 0	34 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Gurdaspur				
...	...	36 0	35 0	30 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	Lahore (a)				
...	...	40 0	40 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 9	14 0	...	13 8	12 0	11 8	Ferozepore (b)				
...	...	32 8	31 0	26 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	Gujranwala				
...	...	27 0	27 4	23 8	120 0	100 0	80 0	15 12	15 12	14 8	...	14 4	10 4	Rawalpindi				
...	...	28 0	28 0	24 8	140 0	140 0	90 0	16 10	16 8	16 0	16 4	16 0	15 8	Jhelum				
...	...	29 8	30 0	27 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 0	Gujrat				
...	...	29 0	31 0	21 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpur				
...	...	26 8	26 0	23 0	90 0	80 0	90 0	14 12	15 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	Mooltan				
...	...	25 8	25 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 4	15 0	15 6	14 12	14 8	15 0	Jhang				
...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	10 4	Montgomery				
...	No return received					Muzaffargarh			
...	...	27 8	26 1	23 1	125 0	100 0	100 0	65 0	65 0	56 4	63 0	63 0	54 0	Dera Ismail Khan				
...	...	22 3	22 8	21 14	100 0	100 0	125 0	32 8	32 8	25 0	31 4	31 4	22 8	Dera Ghazi Khan				
...	...	30 10	27 8	31 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	Bannu				
...	...	20 10	20 10	17 6	99 0	99 0	92 0	61 2	60 0	55 14	59 0	58 0	53 8	Peshawar				
...	...	20 6	20 6	17 3	127 8	127 8	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	87 0	87 0	81 9	Kohat				
...	21 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Hazara		
...	...	19 12	18 8	25 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 12	Nagpur	CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
...	...	29 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 12	Bhandara	
...	...	30 0	28 0	30 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	Chanda	
...	...	22 0	23 0	23 4	155 0	160 0	135 0	12 8	12 8	10 12	12 0	12 0	10 8	Wardha				
...	...	32 0	25 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Balaghat				
...	...	33 0	34 0	35 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	11 14	11 14	10 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	Jubbulpore				
...	...	31 0	34 0	38 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 12	10 8	8 4	10 8	10 0	8 0	Saugor				
...	...	39 0	39 0	49 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	8 4	Damoh				
...	...	27 0	25 0	31 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 0	7 4	11 0	11 0	7 0	Seoni				
8 0	35 0	40 0	35 0	57 8	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	Mandla	
5 8	21 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	10 8	9 8	11 0	10 0	9 0	Betul				
9 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Chhindwara				
...	...	28 0	27 0	31 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	10 12	10 12	8 0	Hoshangabad				
...	...	31 0	35 0	43 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	Narsinghpur				
...	...	24 0	22 0	28 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	12 12	12 12	11 0	Nimar				
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50 0	225 0	42 0	10 0	54 0	160 0	150 0	140 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	Bilaspur				
...	...	12 0	...	10 0	180 0	...	210 0	40 0	...	50 0	32 0	...	40 0	Arakan Division.				
...	9 0	Akyab	Burma.			
...	...	4 0	...	4 0	50 0	...	180 0	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	Northern Arakan
...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	30 0	Kyaukpada				
...	39 0	39 0	30 0	Sandoway				
...	...	19 7	19 7	18 1	320 0	324 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Pegu Division.				
...	...	31 9	17 2	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	27 7	35 11	35 11	18 5	Rangoon Town	Burma.			
...	...	12 7	12 7	10 6	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	Tharrawaddy				
...	Prome				
...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Irrawaddy Division.				
...	...	10 14	10 14	12 12	241 5	269 5	142 4	28 9	28 9	39 0	23 1	23 1	28 6	Henzada	Burma.			
...	...	14 15	22 7	13 7	147 10	147 10	147 10	35 7	39 6	47 5	33 12	35 7	14 5	Bassein				
...	...	15 13	15 13	13 14	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 6	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thonegwa				
...	Thuyetnyo				
...	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	50 6	22 12	22 12	22 6	Tenasserim Division.				
...	399 3	...	399 3	24 2	...	24 2	16 1	...	16 1	Moulmein Town & Amherst	Burma.			
...	428 0	428 0	423 0	30 6	30 6	36 8	14 7	14 7	29 3	Tavoy				
...	...	12 9	14 6	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 3	30 12	32 0	18 12	18 12	18 12	Mergui				
...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	27 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Toungoo				
...	Shwaygyin	Burma.			
...	Salween				
...				
...				
38 15	27 0	18 13	22 8	20 11	133 0	130 0	130 0	11 1	11 1	10 14	10 8	10 8	10 6	Secunderabad	Hyderabad As- Said Districts.			
...	...	23 2	23 10	25 1	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 10	Holarum	
...	...	19 8	23 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	Chuddeghat	
...	No return received					Amraoti			
...	Akola	Hyderabad As- Said Districts.		
...	Ellichpur			
...	Buldana			
...	Wun	Hyderabad As- Said Districts.		
...	Basim			

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1882-83, and of the eleven preceding years
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 18. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The British Burma Labour Law Repeal Act, 1883.

The Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws Act, 1883.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.—

The Succession Certificate Bill, 1883.

SUPPLEMENT No. 18.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd May 1883.

No. 111.—Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 4th May 1883.

The 4th May 1883.

No. 117.—The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, reported his departure from Bombay by the mail steamer on the afternoon of the 27th April 1883, on the leave granted to him under Home Department Notification No. 86, dated the 5th idem.

No. 118.—Lieutenant H. R. Browne, B.S.C., is appointed to be a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st May 1883.

No. 608.—The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, with effect from the 1st July next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 611.—The Hon'ble A. T. Maclean, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three

months, with effect from the 18th June next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

FORESTS.

The 1st May 1883.

No. 407 F.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to place upon public record his recognition of the eminent services rendered to the State by Mr. D. Brandis, Ph.D., C.I.E., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, who has left India with the intention of retiring from the service of Government.

Mr. Brandis has served in the Forest Department since January 1856, and has for the last nineteen years been Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India. During this long period he has laboured incessantly and successfully to perfect the organisation and working of the Department in all parts of the country, and under his able administration the Forest revenues have risen from 35 to 95 lakhs of rupees. The directions and instructions embodied in his numerous Inspection Reports and Reviews will for many years to come form the standard manuals for the practical guidance of Forest Officers. It is hoped that after his retirement Mr. Brandis will supplement the services he has rendered to the cause of Forest education in this country by assisting the Government at home to place the training of candidates for the superior staff of the Department upon a sound and permanent basis. The warmest

thanks of the Government of India are due, and are hereby tendered, to Mr. Brandis.

No. 409 F.—The services of Mr. A. Stewart, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, who is at present on furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 4th May 1883.

No. 418 F.—Mr. H. B. Anthony, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Central Provinces, is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade *substantive pro tempore*, with effect from the 1st May 1883.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 3rd May 1883.

No. 1096 I.—Under the provision of Section 8 of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, for the time being, to be a Marriage Registrar, in respect of the Cantonment of Baroda.

No. 1099 I.—In supersession of Foreign Department Notification No. 112J., dated the 19th July 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act XIV of 1882 ("The Code of Civil Procedure") to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the first day of June 1883, to the extent, and subject to the modifications, hereinafter contained:—

- (1) In Section 1, the third paragraph of Section 3, and Section 99A, for the words and figures "first day of June 1882" shall be substituted the words and figures "first day of June 1883."
- (2) In the fourth paragraph of Section 3, for the words "twenty-ninth day of July" shall be substituted the words "tenth day of October."
- (3) In Section 4, after "The Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865," insert "or the Rules regarding the grades and jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil Judicature and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, published with Notification by the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 156, dated the 30th September 1870."
- (4) For Section 37, the following section shall be substituted:—
"The recognised agents of parties, by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made or done, shall be such persons as the Resident may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare in this behalf."
- (5) To Section 100 the following words shall be added:—
"In cases falling under Clause (a) of this Section, the Court may, in its discretion, instead of proceeding *ex parte*, issue a warrant to arrest and detain the defendant till

another day appointed for the hearing of the case, and, further, may attach his property."

- (6) In Section 182, for the words "in the language of the Court, by, or in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge" the words "by the Judge in his own language, or in English if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language," shall be substituted.

- (7) The following proviso shall be added to Section 182:—

"Provided that in cases tried by a European Officer who has not passed the examination in the Native languages prescribed for Assistant Commissioners exercising special powers, the evidence of witnesses shall be recorded, in the same manner, in their own language, by an officer of the Court, in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge."

- (8) Section 185 shall be omitted.

- (9) The following proviso shall be added to Section 266:—

"Provided also that no ancestral property in land shall be sold in execution of a decree without the sanction of the Resident, and that no self-acquired property in land shall be so sold without the sanction of the Commissioner."

- (10) In Clause (b) of Section 295 the word "is," where it first occurs, shall be omitted.

- (11) In Section 484, for the word "sum," where it last occurs, the word "same" shall be substituted.

- (12) In Clause (9) of Section 588, for the word "or" the word "for" shall be substituted.

- (13) In Section 619, after the word "Registrar" the words "or other officer of the Court" shall be added.

- (14) For Section 622 the following section shall be substituted:—

"When any decree or order from which no appeal lies, or no appeal other than that provided by Chapter XIII, is passed by any Court subordinate to the Court of the Resident,—

(a) the Deputy Commissioner, where such decree or order is passed by a Naib Tehsildar, a Tehsildar, or an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd or 3rd Class,

(b) the Judicial Commissioner, where such decree or order is passed by an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, or a Deputy Commissioner, and

(c) the Resident, where such decree or order is passed by the Judicial Commissioner,

may, at his discretion, call for the record of the case, and pass such order thereon as he may think fit."

- (15) For the words "High Court" the words "the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad" shall be substituted; but, in all chapters and sections extending to Mufassal Courts of Small Causes, whenever such chapters or sections are read with reference to such Courts, for the words "High Court" the words "the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" shall be substituted.

- (16) For the words "British India" and "Local Government," wherever they occur, the words "Hyderabad Assigned Districts" and "Resident at Hyderabad" shall be substituted respectively.

No. 1100 I.—In supersession of Foreign Department Notification No 118 J., dated the 19th June 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act XIV of 1882 ("The Code of Civil Procedure") to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, with effect from the first day of June 1883, to the extent, and subject to the modifications, hereinafter contained :—

- (1) In section 1, the third paragraph of Section 3, and Section 99A, for the words and figures "first day of June 1882" shall be substituted the words and figures "first day of June 1883."

- (2) In the fourth paragraph of Section 3, for the words "twenty-ninth day of July" shall be substituted the words "tenth day of October."

- (3) For Section 37, the following section shall be substituted :—

"The recognised agents of parties, by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made or done, shall be such persons as the Resident may, from time to time, by notification in the official gazette, declare in this behalf."

- (4) To Section 100 the following words shall be added :—

"In cases falling under Clause (a) of this section, the Court may in its discretion, instead of proceeding *ex parte*, issue a warrant to arrest and detain the defendant till another day appointed for the hearing of the case, and, further, may attach his property."

- (5) In Section 182, for the words "in the language of the Court, by, or in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge," the words "by the Judge in his own language, or in English if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language," shall be substituted.

- (6) The following proviso shall be added to Section 182 :—

"Provided that in cases tried by a European officer who has not passed the examination in the Native languages prescribed for Assistant Commissioners exercising special powers, the evidence of witnesses shall be recorded, in the same manner, in their own language, by an officer of the Court, in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge."

- (7) Section 185 shall be omitted.

- (8) In Clause (b) of Section 295, the word "is," where it first occurs, shall be omitted.

- (9) In Section 484, for the word "sum," where it last occurs, the word "same" shall be substituted.

- (10) In Clause (9) of Section 588, for the word "or" the word "for" shall be substituted.

- (11) In Section 619, after the word "Registrar" the words "or other officer of the Court" shall be added.

- (12) For Section 622, the following section shall be substituted :—

"When any decree or order from which no appeal lies, or no appeal other than that provided by Chapter XLII, is passed by any Court subordinate to the Court of the Resident, the Resident may, in his discretion, call for the record of the case and pass such order thereon as he may think fit."

- (13) For the expressions "High Court," "British India," "Local Government," wherever they occur, there shall be substituted, respectively, the expressions "the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad," "the Cantonment of Secunderabad," "Resident at Hyderabad."

POLITICAL.

The 3rd May 1883.

No. 1299 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 155G., of the 15th January 1883, it is notified that Mr. H. Reinhold, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 20th April 1883.

GENERAL.

The 1st May 1883.

No. 1266 G.—Mr. J. R. FitzGerald, Bombay Civil Service, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, is posted as 1st Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Biluchistan.

No. 1269 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Assistant Political Agent at Banswarra, is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Political Agent in Bhurtপুর and Karauli, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain A. C. Talbot.

No. 1271 G.—The following temporary promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department :—

Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Major E. Mockler, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. Ney Elias, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain A. M. Muir, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

The above promotions will have effect from the 23rd March 1883.

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant of the 1st Class, with effect from the date on which Lieutenant MacIvor proceeds on furlough.

Mr. W. R. Lawrence, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, with effect from the date on which Major J. Burne assumed command of the Malwa Bheel Corps.

Pundit Sarup Narain, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

No. 1274 G.—Captain W. Ashfield, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, held charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, in addition to his own duties, from the 3rd December 1882 to the 11th February 1883, both dates inclusive.

No. 1276 G.—Hak Nawaz Khan, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan at Harnai, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

Alladad Khan Raisani, Tahsildar of Thal, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan at

Harnai, during the absence of Hak Nawaz Khan, or until further orders.

The 3rd May 1883.

No. 1302 G.—Foreign Department Notification, No. 634G., dated the 1st March 1883, granting Assistant Surgeon Abdul Rahim Hakim, Khan Bahadur, Native Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, three months' privilege leave, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1304 G.—Major G. R. Peart, Officiating Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the office of the Political Agent, Bhopal, in addition to his own duties, from the 7th February to the 20th March 1883, inclusive, during the absence of Colonel W. Kincaid, on special duty with the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th May 1883.

No. 666.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council desirable that precautions should be taken to prevent the importation of impure explosives into British India, His Excellency in Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, is pleased, as a temporary measure, pending legislation on the subject, to prohibit the bringing or taking by sea or land into British India of dynamite and of all analogous preparations of nitro-glycerine unless the Custom house authorities are satisfied, in respect of each consignment, on the report of the Chemical Examiner or of some other chemist appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, that the explosives comprised therein are free from exudation, and satisfy the "heat test" applied by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England.

No. 667.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, 1870), and in supersession of Notification No. 1251, dated 13th March 1880, the Governor General in Council has—

- (i) remitted the fees payable in respect of powers-of-attorney furnished to relatives, servants, or dependents, under Section 68 of Act XVII of 1879 (The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879);
- (ii) remitted, in the case of suits instituted before village munsifs under Chapter V of Act XVII of 1879 (The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879), the fees payable in respect of the documents specified in the first or second schedule to the said Court Fees Act annexed;
- (iii) remitted the fees payable in respect of proceedings taken under Section 19, Clause 2, of Act XVII of 1879 (The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act);
- (iv) remitted the fees payable in respect of proceedings in matters relating to insolvency under Chapter IV of Act XVII of 1879 (The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act);
- (v) reduced such fees to one-half, in the case of suits to which Chapter II of the said Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act applies except suits of the description mentioned in Section 3, Clause (w), or Clause (x), of the said Act, to which an agriculturist is not a party:

provided that when the reduced court-fee amounts to a fraction of an anna, the fee chargeable shall be one anna.

No. 745.

FOR THE NEXT EDITION OF THE CODES.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Page 54.

Section 106.

Rule 6 (a).

Insert the following Exceptions under the Rule :—

Exceptions :—(1) Medical Officers of the Administrative grades in the Service, namely Surgeons-General and Deputy Surgeons-General, are not compelled to retire from the Service until they attain the age of sixty years. A Deputy Surgeon-General who has not attained the age of sixty years may be appointed to be Surgeon-General either permanently or temporarily.

(2) Medical Officers of the rank of Surgeon-Major or Brigade Surgeon, who entered the service prior to the 13th January 1860, may on attaining the age of fifty-five years be allowed to retain their appointments in the Civil Department for a period not exceeding three years, if they are permitted to remain in the Medical Service under the provisions of Article 8 of the Royal Warrant of the 16th November 1880 (*G. G. O. Military Department No. 13, dated 7th January 1881*).

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th May, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 238.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Hedley Wright, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Officiating Squadron Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers,—1st March, 1880.

No. 239.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major J. E. T. Aitchison, M.D., C.I.E., Medical Officer, 29th Native Infantry, to officiate as Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal, *vice* Brigade Surgeon A. Eteson, M.D., on furlough. Dated 25th April, 1883.

No. 240.—The undermentioned Surgeons, appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G. G. O. No. 177 of 1883, reported their arrival at Bombay on the 11th April, 1883 :—

Albert William Denis Leahy.
William Wilfrid Webb.
Richard Rose Weir.

No. 241.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant G. E. Bryant, R.A., to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 242.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

6th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Browne, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel B. R. Chambers, who has vacated.

Colonel W. C. Chowne, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Browne.

Major T. F. Bruce, Wing Officer and Officiating Wing Commander, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Colonel W. C. Chowne.

Dated 1st April, 1883.

No. 243.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

The appointment of Surgeon J. F. Tuohy, M.D., to the 3rd Infantry, notified in G. G. O. No. 200 of 1883, is cancelled.

No. 244. *3rd Infantry.*

Lieutenant F. Wyllie, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Wing Officer, on probation, 9th Madras Native Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant F. A. Harris, on furlough.

4th Infantry.

Lieutenant D. W. Purdon, Durham Light Infantry, Wing Officer, on probation, 8th Madras Native Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, *vice* Captain F. D. Welchman, appointed to the 1st Infantry.

No. 245.—The appointments made in the 5th Infantry in succession to Colonel T. T. Turton, and notified in G. G. O. No. 198 of 1883, are to have effect from the 27th May, 1883, instead of the 1st April, as therein stated.

No. 246.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major the Hon'ble H. L. Bayley to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, *vice* Major-General W. S. Hewett, resigned, with effect from the 2nd April, 1883.

Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Reverend J. Richardson, Chaplain of Mozufferpore, to be Honorary Chaplain.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 247.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain F. C. N. Goldney, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 13rd Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 122 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant C. H. DesVœux, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 4th Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 270 days, under rule XIV, clause I, of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon W. Gillies, 20th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 248.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. Fraser, Madras S. C., Military Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad, is granted leave to sea (m. c.) for 91 days, under rule XXVII of the regulations of 1868.

No. 249.—Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is granted furlough without pay for two days, with effect from the 8th December, 1882, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 12 of 1882.

No. 250.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Major E. N. D. La Touche, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Major R. E. S. Smyth, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 251.—The services of Lieutenant H. L. Stafford, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 252.—The services of Lieutenant R. V. Phillpotts, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, for employment in the Thomason College.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 253.—NATIVE ARMY—

6th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Prem Sookh to be Subadar, vice Ramphul, deceased ; Havildar Dulail to be Jemadar, vice Prem Sookh, promoted,—28th January, 1883.

41th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Mahattim Singh to be Subadar, vice Dhurim Singh Rama, deceased ; Color-Havildar Jeetman Goorung to be Jemadar, vice Mahattim Singh, promoted,—15th January, 1883.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th April, 1883.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 24th to the 30th April, 1883 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks
Public Works Department	Conductor George Wallace ...	26th April, 1883	Sialkot	...	
Ditto	Sub-Conductor James Watson ...	30th March, 1883	Umballa	...	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 23rd to the 30th April, 1883.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Ser.					Rs. A. P.		
James Ryan (a)	Conductor ...	Military Works Department.	9th January, 1883.	Will left	8 3 8	...	...

(a) Next-of-kin Widow.—Bridget Ryan.

Children.—Rose Ryan, Walter Lane Ryan, Arthur Lane Ryan, Mary Ryan, Percy Lane Ryan, Florence Ryan, Veronica Ryan.—Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

E. H. H. COLLEN, Captain,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.*Simla, the 2nd May, 1883.***APPOINTMENTS.**

No. 25.—Mr. Kenelm Martin to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

The 4th May, 1883.

No. 26.—Mr. Richard Henry Thompson to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from the 26th March 1883.

No. 27.—Mr. R. B. Sim to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

No. 28.—Mr. W. Balfour, to be a 2nd class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 29.—Mr. G. J. Baugh, 4th Grade Officer, Indian Marine, to be 3rd Grade Officer, with effect from 12th April, 1883.

G. CHESNEY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.***PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 1st May 1883.*

No. 109.—The services of Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., Deputy Accountant General and *ex-officio* Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 71 of 13th March 1883.

The 2nd May 1883.

No. 110.—During the absence of Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, on three months' special leave, ending on the 12th March 1883, Captain R. Gardiner, R.E., and Lieutenant W. V. Constable, R.E., officiated

respectively as Manager and Deputy Manager—the former in Class I, Grade 3, and the latter in Class II of the Revenue Scale.

No. 111.—Major E. L. Marryat, R.E., Manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, in Class I, Grade 2, of the Revenue Scale, is promoted to Class I, Grade 1, temporary rank, with effect from 13th April 1883.

No. 112.—The undermentioned officiating appointments on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway are sanctioned during the absence of the Manager, Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., on the leave granted to him in Military Department Notification No. 202, dated 13th April 1883, or until further orders:—

Captain R. Gardiner, R.E., Deputy Manager of the line, to act as Manager and hold temporary rank in Class I, Grade 3, of the Revenue Scale.

Lieutenant W. V. Constable, R.E., Assistant Manager of the line, to act as Deputy Manager and hold temporary rank in Class III of the Revenue Scale.

The 3rd May 1883.

No. 113.—Mr. J. Leonard, Apprentice Engineer, Assam, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st January 1883.

No. 114.—The services of Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Chief Engineer, Class II, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Central and Bengal and North-Western Railway Companies, with effect from the forenoon of 26th May 1883, from which date his furlough expires.

The 4th May 1883.

No. 115.—Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central India, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent Governor General in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Colonel Thomason on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 116.—Mr. T. Higham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer with temporary rank in Class III, with effect from 28th March 1883, during the absence of Captain J. W. Otley, R.E., on special leave, or until further orders.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,**Secy. to the Govt. of India.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th

April, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. VII of 1883.

An Act to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876; III of 1876
Preamble. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

The British Burma Labour Law, 1876, is repealed.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th April, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1883.

An Act to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island.

WHEREAS the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island have been transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and attached to the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

And whereas the Little Cocos Island, when subject to the administration of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, formed portion of a scheduled district under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and was subject to the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876;

And whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and in the Preparis Island should be the same as that in the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws Act, 1883: and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Short title and commencement.

2. All enactments which, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, were in force in the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma, shall be deemed to have come into force in the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands on that day; and all enactments which, on that day, were in force in the Islands and not in that District, shall be deemed to have been repealed on and from that day in those Islands.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in those Islands before the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, and still pending, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may direct, and, save as directed in this section, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

4. On and from the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, the Little Cocos Island shall be deemed to have been removed from the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and to have ceased to be a scheduled district.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th April, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 3rd May, 1883:—

No. 9 OF 1883.

A Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend, in manner hereinafter appearing, Act XXVII of 1860 (An Act for

facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons), and certain provisions of the Court-fees Act, 1870, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, relating to certificates granted under the said Act XXVII of 1860; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Succession Certificate Act, 1883;

and it shall come into force on the first day of October, 1883.

But nothing in this Act shall affect any certificate granted under Act XXVII of 1860 before that day.

2. In section two of Act XXVII of 1860, after the words "hereinafter mentioned" the words "and comprising that debt" shall be inserted.

3. (1) To the second clause of section three of that Act the following shall be added, namely:—"and shall specify, in such form

from time to time prescribe, the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate."

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—"specifying therein the debts in respect of which it is granted."

4. To section four of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any debt which is not specified in the certificate."

5. In section twelve of the same Act, after the word "payments," the words "of debts specified in the later certificate" shall be inserted.

6. In section fourteen of the same Act, after the word "payments" the words "of debts specified in the certificate" shall be inserted.

7. (1) In section twenty-one of the same Act, before the words "Government security," in both places in which they occur, the word "debt" shall be inserted.

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, if no court-fee has been paid in respect of the certificate, and a court-fee would, under the law relating to court-fees for the time being in force, be payable in respect of the extended certificate, or if the court-fee already paid in respect of the certificate is less than the court-fee which would under that law be payable in respect of the extended certificate, the certificate shall not be extended until the amount of the court-fee payable in respect of the extended certificate, or (as the case may be) the difference between the court-fee which would be payable in respect of the extended certificate and the court-fee already paid, has been paid into the Court or to the officer."

f 1870.
1881.

8. In the note to article 12 of the first schedule annexed to the Court-fees Act, 1870, for the words "such certificate," where they first occur, the words "certificate under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827" shall be substituted.
- Amendment of note to article 12, schedule I, Act VII of 1870.
- 1870.
9. In the proviso to section 152 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, after the word "payments" the words "of debts specified in such certificate" shall be inserted.
- Amendment of proviso to section 152, Act V of 1881.
- 1881.
- V of 1881.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

ARTICLE 12, Schedule I, of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, provides, among other matters, for the levy of a fee of two per cent. on the amount or value of the property in respect of which a certificate is granted under Act XXVII of 1860. The following note is appended to the article:—

"The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

"If the monies so recovered or realized exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same, and order such person to take out a fresh certificate, and pay the fee prescribed by this schedule for such excess.

"In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate."

2. In the course of the discussions in the Legislative Council which preceded the passing of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, a proposal was made by Mr. Pitt Kennedy that Act XXVII of 1860 and the Court-fees Act should be amended so as to require, from any one obtaining a certificate under the former Act for the recovery of any portion of the estate of a deceased person, payment of a court-fee at the rate of two per cent. on the entire value of the estate.

3. A circular was thereupon addressed to Local Governments calling for opinions on this proposal.

The replies received show that the weight of authority is altogether against its adoption; but many of them call attention to the fact, already more than once brought to the notice of the Government of India, that the requirements of the note in the Court-fees Act above referred to are as a rule neglected or evaded; that persons taking out certificates do not file the statements required by it, that the Courts have no proper means of compelling them to do so, and that large amounts of debts are thus collected under certificates obtained for trifling sums.

4. Various suggestions have been made for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the note; but it appears to the Government of India that there are objections to any device for securing the fee which involves the imposition on the person obtaining the certificate of a duty to be performed after he has obtained the certificate.

The great mass of the people who take out certificates are so indolent or careless or unintelligent, that there is little hope of getting them to comply with the provisions of such a law; and the consequence is that, if it is not allowed to remain a dead-letter, as the present law has been, public officers will be constantly compelled to inflict penalties on large numbers of persons, many of whom have been guilty of no deliberate wrong.

5. The simple plan, as it seems to the Government of India, is that already adopted without any warrant of law by some of the officers consulted, namely, to require each applicant for a certificate to file with his application a schedule of the debts in respect of which the certificate is required, and to amend Act XXVII of 1860, so as to make the certificate good only for the debts entered in the schedule, at the same time allowing the certificate-holder, if he afterwards finds that he needs a certificate for other debts, to obtain an extension of the certificate on paying the additional duty, and (if the Court requires him to do so) giving additional security.

6. The only objection that has been taken to this arrangement is that taken by the Calcutta High Court in their Registrar's letter No. 54, dated 10th January, 1880, printed in paper No. 20 to the Court-fees Bill. They fear that "improper use" might be made of the schedule "by fraudulent debtors whose debts were not in the knowledge of the applicant at the time [he filed the schedule], or in some way prejudice might arise."

Now, there is little doubt that a fraudulent debtor would take the point referred to, and that he would thereby put the certificate-holder to the trouble of explaining his omission to enter the debt in his original schedule; but there would be no great hardship in this, and there would, on the other hand, be a certain compensating advantage, inasmuch as (as observed in one of the replies to the circular) the fear of this would stimulate applicants for certificates to be careful in compiling their schedules.

7. Assuming that the law is to be amended in the manner proposed, a further question arises as to what debts the applicant for a certificate should be bound to include in his application. Should he be bound to include—

- (a) all debts known to him to be outstanding, including those which could be realised equally well without a certificate: or

- (6) only those debts which he chooses to include, because he believes he cannot realise them without a certificate?

The former, it is believed, would be more in accordance with the views of those who framed the existing law; but it appears to the Governor General in Council that it would be sufficient to adopt the second mode of valuation and allow the applicant to take out a certificate in respect of such debts only as he thinks fit. No doubt a larger revenue might be obtained by insisting on the other mode of valuation; but it is apprehended, having regard to the class of people who take out these certificates, that any system requiring the applicant to give a complete list of debts would, if it was to be thoroughly enforced, necessitate proceedings of an inquisitorial nature, for which no sufficient machinery exists, and which it would not be worth while to undertake for the sake of the additional revenue to be obtained.

8. The rule which it is now proposed to lay down, while it dispenses with all proceedings of an inquisitorial or penal nature, may reasonably be expected to lead to some increase of the revenue under this head, inasmuch as, the certificate being expressly limited in its operation to the debts specified in it, the necessity of including in it all debts except those due from persons standing in some peculiarly friendly or confidential relation will be brought home to the applicants, and debtors will probably become alive to the risk they run in paying a debt which is omitted from it.

The additional revenue realized will not, as just observed, be as large as if the alternative mode of valuation were adopted, but this is a result which, for the reason already stated, the Government is prepared to accept.

9. The present Bill has been prepared for the purpose of carrying out the above views. The effect of it, if it becomes law, will be that every applicant for a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 will be required to state in his application the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate. It will be in his option to include what debts he pleases. He will pay duty only in respect of the debts which he elects to include, and the operation of the certificate will be limited to those debts. If he subsequently desires to include other debts, he can have the certificate extended to them on paying the additional duty. The note appended to article 12 of the schedule to the Court-fees Act will not apply to him. For the rest, the amendments made by the Bill in Act XXVII of 1860 and in the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, are of an unimportant nature, and merely such as are necessitated by the above alterations in the substance of the law.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th March, 1883. }

E. BARING.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen more or less throughout the Madras Presidency; standing crops are reported in good condition and the harvest outturn is generally fair.

In the Bombay Presidency heavy rain is again reported from the Southern Mahratta Country; preparations for *kharif* has begun in some districts; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in parts of Dharwar. In the Bengal Presidency the rainfall has been general throughout the Province; it has been very beneficial for standing crops and has greatly facilitated the cultivation of autumn crops. Considerable damage is reported to have been caused to the mango crop by the hail and high wind of the past week. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been slight rain in two districts; the outturn of the *rabi* harvest is reported to have been good. Slight rain is also reported from four districts of the Punjab; the harvest is well in hand and a good outturn is expected.

There has been no rain in the Central Provinces, but prospects are good; winnowing is in progress in several districts, and preparations for *kharif* sowings have begun in places. In Assam there has been good rain in all districts; paddy is being cut in one district and ploughing and sowings are in progress. In Mysore and Coorg there has been rain in all districts and standing crops are in good condition. In the Nizam's territories preparations for *kharif* still continue. In the Central India States and Rajputana prospects continue generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 2nd)		
Bellary ...	·89 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·44 (average of five stations).	Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, yield 9 to 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease continue in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	·53 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops cotton and <i>ragi</i> thriving; cholera and cattle-disease in parts; fever and small-pox continue.
Kistna ...	·61 (average of two stations).	Standing crops good; harvest castor, <i>ragi</i> , Bengal gram, <i>varagu</i> , and maize, outturn $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; cholera continues in parts; cattle-disease abating.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good; water available; harvest paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox continues in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·25 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy in parts, outturn above average in two and average in one taluk; cholera, fever, and small-pox continue in parts; fever more general.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, <i>cholum</i> , and gingelly seed, outturn below average; cholera continues.
Madura ...	·92 (average of three stations).	Standing crops fading in parts; fever and cholera continue in parts.
Malabar ...	1·21 (average of thirteen stations).	Preparations for first crop commenced in several taluks; third crop progressing in parts; fever, cholera, and cattle-disease continue in parts; small-pox in all taluks.
Travancore ...	3·52	Ploughing and sowing in progress; fever continues. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain in Chingleput and Tanjore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(May 2nd)		
Kurrachee ...	<i>Nil</i>	Strong monsoon winds and great duststorm; small-pox decreasing in Kurrachee and prevalent now in the following localities,—Bagdadi lines, old town Sadr Bazar quarters, 1 fresh case, 2 deaths from 20th to 27th April, total to latter date 471 cases, 119 deaths, remaining sick 34; disease in twelve villages in districts, 52 fresh cases, 17 deaths, 60 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 30th 5 feet 8 inches against 7 feet 6 inches on same date last year; fever in seven talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36 lbs., in Schwan 30, 38 and 46 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34 and 38 lbs., and in Jati 20, 40 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops still continue; <i>kharif</i> operations have commenced; <i>matar</i> (peas) crop is reported to have suffered from insects in Moro and Sakrand, wheat from mildew in Shahdampur; small-pox in eight and fever and cattle-disease in five talukas; wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cholera and cattle-disease in Sanand continue; wheat 26½ and <i>bajri</i> 20 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Sugarcane planting in Kadi in progress; small-pox in Vijapur, Nausari, and Baroda city; <i>bajri</i> 28 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> continue; small-pox in Surat, daily average deaths 3; <i>juari</i> 42 and <i>nagli</i> 51 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	Cholera continues, deaths in Násik 44, in taluka 150, in Sinnar 14, in Igatpuri 3, and in Peint 13; wheat 27, <i>bajri</i> 32, and rice 23½ lbs. p. rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° warm on 25th to 2° warm on 27th, and then gradually fell to 1° cool on 1st; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal from 25th to 29th, afterwards normal; abnormal wind northerly on 29th and 30th, wind normal on all other days.
Poona ...	.....	About 50 cholera cases in Purandhar, Junnar, Indapur, and Bhimthadi talukas, 26 fatal; <i>bajri</i> 42 and <i>juari</i> 53 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops nearly finished; cholera in Parner, Sangamner, and Rahuri talukas; cattle-disease in Parner and Shrigonda talukas; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 48 lbs. in Sangamner; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 39 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur ...	.....	Cholera in one or two villages of each taluka of the district, out of 92 cases, 35 fatal; cattle-disease in Sholapur and Malsiras talukas; <i>juari</i> 64 lbs. 16 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 55 lbs. 3 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain general; 2 inches in Petta Nargund; heavy in seven and slight in four talukas.	Harvesting of late crops almost completed; cotton picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of Petta Nargund; cattle-disease and small-pox in one and fever in two talukas; rice minimum 24 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1·61; Sirsi, 2·45; Hallial, 2·14.	Second crop harvest nearly completed on coast, preparing ground for monsoon crop; sugarcane plants springing up; small-pox in three talukas and fever in two; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15 seers per rupee; weather cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather seasonable; one case of cholera reported in Rajkot, cholera reappeared in Katda Nayani and disappeared from Malia; small-pox in Dhrol and Godka; measles in Rajkot; <i>bajri</i> 30 and <i>juari</i> 36 lbs. per rupee.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain general in the Southern Mahratta Country; preparation for <i>kharif</i> began in some districts; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar continues; locusts in Ratnagiri, Satara, and Kolaba; cholera in Ahmedabad, Násik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur thana, and Satara; small-pox and cattle-disease in some districts.		
Bengal—(May 2nd)		
Chittagong ...	3·41	Weather rainy, with high wind at intervals; prospects of crops improving; prices steady; cholera and cattle-disease not yet abated; small-pox and cow-pox reported from Garjania.
Dacca ...	5·03	Harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy going on, of barley nearly completed; rain has done much good to standing crops and to ploughing and sowing.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) ...	Alipore 2·78	No crops on the ground; low lands being prepared for <i>aman</i> paddy; prospects appear fair; public health good; a few cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore sub-division and other parts of district.
Moorshedabad ...	·25	Land being prepared for <i>am</i> paddy; more rain still wanted; isolated cases of small-pox and cholera reported.
Rajshahye ...	.....	Rain has been of advantage, more still wanted.
Burdwan ...	2·96	Rain has done much good; ploughing proceeding; health tolerable; fever and cholera still reported.
Rungpore ...	4·82	Rain has done much good; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	·57	Prospects good; rain very beneficial to young rice and indigo, more wanted; mango crop considerably damaged by high wind; public health improving.
Purneah ...	1·06	Ploughing going on; more rain wanted; health good.
Patna ...	·16	<i>Rabi</i> crops cut; sugarcane growing splendidly; a good deal of cholera in Patna city, sporadic cases reported from Barrh sub-division.
Durbhunga ...	·70	Rain has done much good to standing crops; prices rising slightly; health fair.
Hazáribágh ...	Nil	Clouds are seen now and then; weather very hot for the season; mango crop doing well, but rain would do good; small-pox and cattle-disease still reported from the interior; general health good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Weather hot, with strong south wind; ploughing in progress; harvesting of <i>dahua</i> rice nearly over; cotton and castor in flower; public health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been more or less rain almost throughout these provinces, accompanied with high wind and in some places with hail; rain has been very favourable for standing crops and has greatly helped cultivation of autumn crops, but more is still wanted in some parts,—on the other hand high wind and hail are said to have caused considerable damage to mango crop; harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy has commenced; sporadic cases of cholera still reported from several places and of small-pox from some; cholera cases are said to be rather numerous in Nuddes, Cooch Behar, and a few other places; fever in Nuddes on the increase.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 1st)	No rain	Weather very warm; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady; outturn of harvest good, except mustard.
Allahabad (" 2nd)	.....	Weather very hot and dry; slight cholera in tahsil Handia; prices steady.
Gorakhpur (April 30th)	.....	Short thunderstorm at close of week, which has done some damage; threshing going on, outturn good; some small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Jhānsi ( " " )	.....	Weather very hot; harvesting over; supplies abundant; prices fluctuating; small-pox amongst children continues; cattle-disease of a mild type continues.
Agra (May 1st)	No rain	Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> harvesting continues; fever in four and small-pox in five parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly (" ")	Slight partial shower	Outturn of harvest good; general health good.
Meerut (" ")	No rain	Heat increasing; harvest over, excellent outturn; new wheat coming into market for report; health good; prices easy.
Kumaun (" ")	Rain in parts of district.	Rain has done much good; <i>rabi</i> being reaped; crop good in some parts, but on the whole poor; prices stationary, and health fair; cattle-disease still prevalent.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	East winds; <i>rabi</i> harvest complete, outturn satisfactory on the whole; public health good.
Partabgarh ( " " )	.....	Prices steady; sugarcane being planted out; general health good; cattle-disease in a mild form reported in three tahsils.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	Prices stationary; small-pox still bad in Sitapur tahsil.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> nearly harvested; heat increasing; small-pox in three tahsils; condition of cattle good; prices stationary.
Rae Bareilly (April 30th)	.....	Weather seasonable, wind easterly; health of people and condition of cattle good; prices slightly rising.
Cawnpore (May 1st)	No rain	Small-pox and fever in town and five parganas; <i>rabi</i> harvested; markets well supplied with grain; prices slightly risen.
Farukhabad ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; prices steady; health generally good, but small-pox still lingers in parts; a few cases of cattle-disease reported.
Punjab—(May 1st)		
Delhi ...	.....	Health fair; a few cases of cholera in the district; harvesting nearly over; slight rise in prices.
Hissar ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health good; harvesting continues, expected outturn good; prices falling.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress, outturn expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	20	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Lahore ...	.....	Harvesting continues, good outturn expected; health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	30	Health good; some damage has been done to crops in nine villages of the Ferozepore tahsil; prices rising.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health fair; crops being threshed; prices falling.
Rawalpindi ...	30	A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; outturn of harvest above the average; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good; preparation being made for <i>kharif</i> sowings; prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices stationary.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather very hot, with occasional clouds; prospects good; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings begun; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (May 1st)	.....	Weather very warm; reaping finished; winnowing in progress; small-pox prevalent; wheat 21 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Sangor (April 30th)	.....	Weather warm and close; winnowing continues; prices steady; health fair.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather very warm and cloudy; winnowing progressing; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather seasonable; winnowing continues; small-pox prevalent; wheat 15 and rice 10½ seers per rupee.
Raipur (April 28th)	.....	Heat intense; land being prepared for rice sowings; small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in all tahsils; prices rising.
Sambalpur (" 26th)	.....	Weather very warm; sugarcane promising; health good; prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot and clear; prospects good; small-pox prevalent; wheat 16, <i>juari</i> 19, and rice 16 seers per rupee.
General Remarks. —Weather hot and cloudy occasionally; prospects good; prices steady; small-pox in a few districts.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (April 25th)		
Akyab ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 1·35 inches; 16 deaths from cholera in town, 12 in district; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 4·53 inches; 5 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	.....	Public health good in town; 15 deaths from cholera in district; 14 deaths of cattle in one township.
Prome ...	.....	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 2·69 inches; public health and health of cattle in Moulmein and district good.
Toungoo ...	.....	Total rainfall 2·26 inches; 3 deaths from small-pox in town and 3 in district, otherwise public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Except some fatal cases of cholera in Akyab and Bassein districts and of small-pox in Rangoon, public health of province satisfactory; cattle-disease insignificant.
British Burma— (April 28th)		
Akyab ...	2·53	Total rainfall 3·18 inches; 11 deaths from cholera in town, 7 in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 4·53 inches; 3 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	.....	Three deaths in town and 20 in district from cholera, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	·52	Total rainfall ·52; public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 3·69 inches; 5 deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health and health of cattle in Moulmein and district good.
Toungoo ...	2·30	Total rainfall 4·56 inches; 2 deaths from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Except a little cholera and small-pox here and there, public health is satisfactory; a few deaths from cattle-disease in several districts; weather sultry.
Assam—(May 2nd)		
Gauhati ...	1·55	Weather getting hot; cholera and cattle-disease reported from interior of the district; river rising; <i>ahu</i> crops doing well.
Sylhet ...	2·84	<i>Boro</i> paddy being cut, good outturn expected; cultivation for <i>aus</i> and <i>amun</i> crops going on apace; sowings commenced; cholera still bad in places.
Cachar ...	1·58	Weather very hot; ploughing for <i>dumahi</i> and <i>asra</i> crops commenced; 10 deaths from small-pox, and deaths of 36 cattle from cattle-disease reported from Koligora; common rice 21½ seers per rupee; general health somewhat improved by the break in the weather.
Dibrugarh ...	0·21	Weather warm; prospects of <i>ahu dhan</i> good; cholera still reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 2nd)		
Bangalore ...	·45	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable.
Mysore ...	·55	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable.
Mercara ...	2·25	The showers have brought out the coffee and cardamom blossoms in North Coorg; the <i>rysakh</i> rice crop in Surabinut-nad is coming well into ear, and paddy has been sown in Zelsavershimie; prices of food-grains stationary; fever prevalent in Mercara taluk and small-pox in Padinalknad.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in all districts ranging from 2·81 to 1·50; standing crops in good condition; public health generally good; prospects of season favourable; no material change in prices of grain.
Berar & Hyderabad— (May 2nd)		
Amrāoti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Reaping of <i>tabi</i> crop nearly concluded; preparation for <i>kharif</i> continues; small-pox still prevalent; cholera abating; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 26½ and tur 23½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (May 2nd)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather normal; prospects favourable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good; heat increasing; small-pox still lingering in Gwalior and surrounding villages.
Sutna ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather hot; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Health good; prices stationary; small-pox still lingering.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Public health good; prices of gram rising.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (April 25th)		
Akyab ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 1·35 inches; 16 deaths from cholera in town, 12 in district; slight cattle-disease in one township.
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Goona	Health good; prices stationary; small-pox still lingering.
Bhopal	Weather hot; prospects and public health good.
Agar	Public health good; prices of gram rising.
Nowgong	Weather hot; public health good.
Manpur	No report received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 3rd
May, 1883.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibben be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 10th May, 1883.

SIMLA;
The 3rd May, 1883. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 2nd)	.....	Weather windy and cool.
Sirohi (April 29th)	.....	Wells fairly full; health good; weather hot, but no hot winds yet.
Marwar (" 27th)	.....	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; fever and small-pox prevail; crop being cut; clear hot winds blowing, heat intense; prices stationary.
Meywar ( " " )	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather seasonable.
Haroti ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; harvest average; health good.
Jhallawar (" 25th)	.....	Weather seasonable; a little small-pox.
Ajmere (May 1st)	.....	Weather seasonable; health good.
Jeypore	.....	First harvesting completed, outturn average; health good; prices steady.
Bhurtpore	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (May 1st)	.....	Health good; cholera in one tahsil; crops gathered; prices steady.
Nepal—(April 26th)		
Katmandu ...	1.94	Prospects good; intermittent rain and thunderstorm during the past week.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the *Gazette*. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

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Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
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For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	8		
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 2nd May 1883.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. C. J. Michôd has been appointed to act as Agent at Akyab, *vice* Mr. A. M. Lindsay.

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th April 1883.

No. 349.—Consequent on the deputation of Major R. V. Riddell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th April 1883, the date on which Major Riddell was relieved of his duties as Assistant Surveyor General:—

Mr. E. T. S. Johnson, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. G. H. Cooke, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

G. C. DEPRÉE, Colonel,

Offg. Surveyor General of India.

COMPTROLLER

No. 250.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the seventh

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1882-83.	April to October 1881.	April to October 1882.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	22,172,000	9,181,463	8,982,312	...	199,151
II	Opium	9,500,000	5,761,311	5,516,418	...	244,893
III	Salt	6,049,000	4,156,864	3,438,994	...	717,870
IV	Stamps	3,342,000	1,941,177	1,984,059	42,882	...
V	Excise	3,331,000	1,928,731	2,057,751	129,020	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,649,000	1,306,192	1,188,117	...	118,075
VII	Customs	1,181,000	1,325,393	679,400	...	645,993
VIII	Assessed Taxes	538,000	440,847	445,655	4,808	...
IX	Forest	806,900	311,655	294,976	...	16,679
X	Registration	284,000	171,048	176,358	5,310	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	701,000	246,337	233,233	...	13,104
XII	Post Office	967,000	556,043	571,587	15,537	...
XIII	Telegraph	493,700	228,438	216,976	18,538	...
XIV	Mint	145,000	5,333	110,185	104,852	...
XV	Law and Justice	659,000	347,442	333,252	...	14,190
XVI	Police	248,000	139,600	130,029	...	9,571
XVII	Marine	183,000	106,969	92,350	...	14,619
XVIII	Education	177,000	104,844	110,646	5,802	...
XIX	Medical	39,000	18,622	18,727	105	...
XX	Scientific and other Minor Depart- ments.	65,500	33,572	34,110	538	...
XXI	Interest	647,000	534,547	386,452	...	148,095
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	206,800	87,311	81,274	...	6,037
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	59,000	27,918	28,092	174	...
XXIV	Miscellaneous	262,000	222,250	123,610	...	98,640
<i>Productive Public Works.</i>		54,705,900	29,183,907	27,264,556	...	1,919,351
XXV	State Railways (Gross earnings)	2,775,800	1,240,670	1,339,583	98,913	...
XXVI	Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,473,000	2,220,476	2,267,817	47,371	...
XXVII	East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts).	2,660,000	1,627,920	1,502,865	...	125,055
XXVIII	Irrigation and Navigation (direct Re- ceipts).	843,800	440,930	478,049	37,119	...
XXIX	Madras Irrigation and Canal Com- pany (Net Traffic Receipts).	—15,000				
<i>Unproductive Public Works.</i>						
XXXI	State Railways	...	...	...	...	...
XXXII	Subsidized Railways	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII	Irrigation and Navigation	133,000	19,648	17,333	...	2,315
XXXIV	Military Works	469,000	284,058	218,765	...	35,293
XXXV	Civil Buildings, Roads and Service					
XXXVI	Army					
XXXVII	Military Operations in Afghanistan.	813,500	544,221	537,429	...	6,792
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	104,592	331	...	104,261
		...	...	540	540	...
		65,859,000	35,666,422	33,657,298	...	2,009,124
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	219,000	205,870	144,169	...	61,701
	GRAND TOTAL	66,078,000	35,872,292	33,801,467	...	2,070,825

Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

GENERAL'S OFFICE.

month of the year 1882, as compared with the corresponding period of 1881.

sterling at R 10 to the pound sterling.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1882-83.	April to October 1881.	April to October 1882.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt†	3,609,300	2,170,134	2,280,370	110,236	...
2	Do. on Deposits	457,200	181,487	189,288	7,801	...
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	511,000	236,465	262,405	25,940	...
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,233,100	469,812	529,191	59,379	...
5	Land Revenue	3,167,000	1,648,106	1,684,317	36,211	...
6	Opium (including cost of production)	2,219,900	1,773,203	2,053,360	280,157	...
7	Salt (do. do.)	639,000	255,788	281,422	25,634	...
8	Stamps	80,000	45,483	46,074	591	...
9	Excise	99,000	53,584	58,037	4,453	...
10	Provincial Rates	49,000	29,051	27,747	...	1,304
11	Customs	163,000	112,470	96,127	...	16,343
12	Assessed Taxes	15,000	8,716	8,583	...	133
13	Forests	575,800	235,972	216,807	...	19,165
14	Registration	186,000	103,927	108,180	4,253	...
15	Post Office	1,069,400	593,215	626,640	33,425	...
16	Telegraph	514,960	216,091	258,869	42,778	...
17	Mint	104,400	44,822	49,763	4,941	...
18	General Administration	1,286,300	701,378	737,892	36,514	...
19	Law and Justice	3,345,700	1,821,376	1,848,359	26,983	...
20	Police	2,635,000	1,429,686	1,465,274	35,588	...
21	Marine (including river Navigation)	376,300	212,636	231,438	21,802	...
22	Education	1,148,600	589,902	622,673	32,771	...
23	Ecclesiastical	162,000	91,670	93,259	1,589	...
24	Medical	695,500	372,787	380,929	8,142	...
25	Political	492,700	297,596	291,027	...	6,569
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	420,800	293,918	229,141	...	64,777
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	640,800	382,245	388,977	6,732	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,000	2,480	824	...	1,656
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	741,000	464,358	490,752	26,394	...
30	Stationery and Printing	309,000	254,451	196,706	...	57,745
31	Miscellaneous	253,000	155,367	128,904	...	26,463
32	Famine Relief	...	867	92,652	91,785	...
33	Protective Works—Railways	422,500	...	237,057	237,057	...
34	Do. do. Irrigation	327,500	35,206	124,002	88,706	...
35	Reduction of Debt	750,000	...	...	...	...
51	Exchange on transactions with London	2,775,000	1,777,910	733,455	...	1,044,455
		31,508,700	17,062,249	17,073,801	11,552	...
	<i>Productive Public Works.</i>					
36	State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	1,741,000	991,569	959,440	...	32,129
37	Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Interest and Profits)	547,000	111,365	143,953	32,588	...
38	East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits)	214,700	82,977	122,148	39,171	...
39	Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance)	503,000	297,977	356,837	58,860	...
40	Madras Irrigation & Canal Co. (Interest, &c.)	— 200	...	...	...	...
	<i>Unproductive Public Works.</i>					
42	State Railways (Capital Account)	592,000	132,627	103,964	...	28,663
43	Do. (Working and Maintenance)	...	...	...	...	...
44	Subsidized Railways	33,500	...	16,443	16,443	...
45	Frontier Railways	120,000	285,140	114,911	...	171,129
46	Irrigation and Navigation	973,800	226,389	229,412	3,023	...
47	Military Works	...	1,852,923	2,008,447	155,524	...
48	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	5,280,300	...	...	...	...
49	Army	12,103,000	7,332,219	7,261,311	...	70,908
50	Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	1,236,772	16,400	...	1,220,372
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	...	383,409	383,409	...
		53,616,800	29,612,207	28,789,576	...	822,631
	England, including Army, P.W. Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,166,200	8,999,994	8,847,270	...	152,724
	<i>Productive Public Works—Capital Expenditure.</i>	67,783,000	38,612,201	37,636,846	...	975,355
	<i>In India—</i>					
52	State Railways	1,318,000	577,918	599,525	21,607	...
53	East Indian Railway	485,000	317,380	194,341	...	153,039
54	Irrigation and Navigation	897,000	285,417	262,936	...	22,481
55	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	19,820	19,820	...
	<i>In England—</i>					
	State Railways	550,000	170,781	260,214	89,433	...
	Madras Irrigation and Canal Co.'s Undertaking	...	...	1,366,664	1,366,664	...
	East Indian Railway	...	...	235,656	235,656	...
		3,250,000	1,381,496	2,939,156	1,557,660	...
	GRAND TOTAL	71,033,000	39,993,697	40,576,002	582,305	...

† Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TOPOGRAPHICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th April 1883.

No. 350.—Major C. Strahan, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, is, under the provisions of Section 70, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from such date as his services can be spared.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 26th April 1883.

No. 965.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant who has passed the Septennial Professional Examination, is advanced to the next higher class, with effect from the date specified against his name :—

NAME.	DATE OF COMPLETION.		Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
	14 years' service.	7 years' service.		
WITHOUT ENGLISH QUALIFICATION.				
To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.				
Shew Prosad	Feb. 21, 1883	Apr. 10, 1883	Apr. 16, 1883

By Order,

D. ROBERTSON,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 24th April 1883.

No. 1146 G.—Lieutenant J. A. Bell, Officiating Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, returned to duty on the 17th April 1883 from the thirty-one days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 868 G., dated 28th March 1883.

2. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

The 26th April 1883.

No. 1182 G.—Major P. W. Smith, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Eriapura Irregular Force, availed himself, on the 21st April 1883, of the ninety days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1001 G., dated 9th April 1883.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th April 1883.

No. 10.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Anoda Prosad Das, of the supernumerary list, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 16th March 1883.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April 1883.

No. 15.—With reference to Government of India, Military Department, Notification No. 180, dated 6th April 1883, the Officers who have been appointed to the Military Works Department are posted to the Commands as follows :—

To Presidency-Oudh Command.

Captain C. H. Brookes, R.E.
Captain C. C. Carter, R.E.
Lieutenant R. S. MacLagan, R.E.

To Meerut Command.

Lieutenant C. A. R. Browne, R.E.

To Sirhind-Lahore Command.

Lieutenant E. Townshend, R.E.

To Rawalpindi Command.

Lieutenant F. H. Kelly, R.E.

To Biluchistan.

Lieutenant S. G. Burrard, R.E.
Lieutenant R. F. Allen, R.E.

The 26th April 1883.

No. 16.—Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination as required by Public Works Department Code, II, i, 21.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

*Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion,
Royal Lancaster Regiment of Foot, dated at
Colaba, Bombay, this 28th day of April 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 3555, Private John Bennett.	At what Place Enlisted,— Warrington.
Age,—21 years 10 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Liverpool, Lancashire.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.	Marks,—Tattooed anchor, right fore-arm.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.	Trade,—Servant.
Date of Desertion,—23rd April 1883.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.	Waistcoat,—
Date of Enlistment,—27th June 1881.	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS.— Under 2 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Lancaster Regt.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st May 1883.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	79,06,128	4 0
Reserve Fund	35,11,386	4 4	Other authorized Investments	49,13,480	0 0
	R	a. p.	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	94,23,181	12 1
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,00,15,581	9 1	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	46,82,191	5 10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,62,98,266	13 9	Bills discounted and purchased	2,88,67,164	13 6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,57,53,532	12 4	Balances with other Banks	11,10,266	6 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,53,143	15 8	Bullion	5,94,296	6 3
Sundries	11,69,385	9 7	Dead Stock	12,04,668	15 2
			Stamps	8,830	15 0
			Sundries	4,68,188	15 11
				5,91,78,397	14 3
				R	a. p.
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	69,98,565	6 11
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,12,24,333	11 7
				1,82,22,899	2 6
				R	a. p.
				7,74,01,297	0 9
				R	a. p.
				7,74,01,297	0 9

BANK OF BENGALE,
Calcutta. 3rd May 1883.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1883.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Apr. 23	...	83,444	...	419	34,91,166	7,48,050
" 24	3,16,288	1,27,111	...	3,15,707	33,91,166	6,18,346
" 25	...	1,05,176	160	3,16,660	32,91,326	5,11,181
" 26	...	1,26,830	...	3,16,660	31,94,943	3,81,762
" 27	...	1,27,803	...	3,16,660	31,94,943	2,61,289
" 28	...	48,685	27	3,16,634	30,94,971	2,01,740

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th April 1883.

J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
24	P 9—61041	50	Babu Hurry Churn Sett.
25	P 43—93569	100	Bolaki Thakoor.
26	P 44—09316	100	Babu Aukhoy Kumar Pramanick.
29	O 97—49091	100	Babu Tarachand Roy.
	" —49093	100	
	" —49094	100	
	" —49095	100	
	" —37314	100	

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1883.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Tenders will be received not later than the 1st July 1883, by the Director General of the Post Office of India, for the conveyance of mails by sea on the lines noted below:—

Calcutta . Rangoon . (direct).

Calcutta . Rangoon . (via Chittagong and Akyab.)

Madras . Rangoon.

Bombay . Karachi.

Bombay . Busrah (via Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be obtained on application to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 3rd May 1883.

Brodie, Mrs.	Gooye, P. C.	Shaw, Dr. G. B.
Cameron, J. R. D.	Jameson, T.	Stewart, Harry.
Chalmers, A. B.	Madeira, R. H.	Walker, Thomas.
Chisholm, C.	Nyuan, Miss Eliza.	Walker, Gebroider.
Duka, Col. Theodor do.	Ross, H. T.	Wyatt, Charles.
Gillain, A. G.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, Mrs. A.	Felice, Cornalia.	Moore, Capt. R. F.
Angelo, Harry A.	Ferrell, J. B.	Moorhead, Dr. James.
Atkins, F. T.	Fleming, Wm.	Morris, C. E.
Babunan, Edward.	Fletcher, John.	Murray, A. E.
Bagges, W. H.	Forbes, Alex.	Newhouse, H.
Baltingall, H. H.	France, G.	Orselli, Cirolo.
Banks, Ralph.	Frith, Mrs. Edward.	Pandolf, James Thomas.
Blackman, Russell.	Gardner, Wm.	Potts, John Geo.
Bradley, P. W.	Gartee, Miss.	Powell, Miss N.
Brener, Mrs.	Greenberg, Rose.	" Jack."
Browne, B.	Greenwood, Mrs. L.	Rixon, Miss.
Browne, Col. Horace.	Grief, Miss M.	Ross, J.
C. H.	Grove, H. F.	Sharp, Miss.
Caldwell, Ralph.	Hall, Colonel C. H.	Shaw, Lt. D. G. L.
Cammell, Minard A.	Haly, J. J.	Smith, Charles.
Carrier, Antony.	Hardy, Mrs. D.	Smith, J.
Clark, Geo. R.	Hawkins, Geo.	Stewart, Duncan.
Clark, Mrs. M. A.	Hutchinson, Miss Florence.	Sullivan, Barry.
Copper, Henry.	Kelly, Mrs. E.	Sutcliffe, Capt. Gerald.
Cunningham, Miss Annie.	Lewis, Mrs. R. B.	Talbot, Wallace.
Danckw, E. W.	Lewis, J. C.	Talbotson, Mrs. M. K.
Dalby, R.	Lewis, S.	Watson, F. W.
Davis, Ellen.	Lund, Knuch.	Watson, Dr. G. A.
Dela Corneuve, F. E. W.	Masur, —	Watson, William F.
Dick, Arthur.	McEwan, R.	Wattman, Mrs.
Edwin, Edward.	Miller, Robert.	Wenoch, Lord.
Elder, T. Jardine.	Mincher, Boris.	
Enir, Madame Bella.		

Registered Letters.

Ackland, W. H.
Bertola, Orlando de G.
Clarke, J. H.
Deveria & Co., Powell.

Hunter, Johnston Ha-
milton.
Merwanjee, C.

Mislah, F.
Munzer, Boris.
Wheler, Major H. J.

The 5th May 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Per Steamer
1883.	
Persian Gulf .	12th May
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports	10th
Foreign Mails via Bombay .	8th
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7th
Rangoon and Moulmein	10th
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Piyoo, and	10th
Rangoon	10th
Port Blair and Camorta	10th
	From Bombay.
	Str. <i>Chinaura</i> .
	From Bombay.
	Str. <i>Kilca</i> .
	Str. <i>Leaguer</i> .
	Str. <i>Maharani</i> .

* Also for South Africa via England; also via Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs 1-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs 5-5*; per pound tin, *Rs 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارٹن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائیک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیوا کے لئے جو کوئی ایک مشق بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس ہوائیکل گارٹن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا پچیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بکتی ہے ماسیوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے معقول قای چار اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, R. a. p. in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8 0 0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

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List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

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A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, R5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rajendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, R30; packing and postage, R1-2.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records, Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, R1; postage, 2 annas.*

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Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, R5; postage, 6 annas.*

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Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICH, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, R3; postage, 8 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TWEED DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies R45 0 0
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 Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered . . . R10 0 0
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Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, R12; postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, R1; postage, 1 anna.*

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The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II R3 0 0

Cash must be sent with order.

Apply to Accountant, Bengali Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

NOTICE.

The 9th February 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Calcutta Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance:—

		For the Mofussil.		
		R	a.	p.
Entire Gazette	15 0 0	per annum.		
Postage	5 0 0			
Supplement	6 0 0			
Postage	3 0 0			
Parts III, IV, V, and VI, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	5 0 0			
Postage	2 8 0			
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Entire Gazette	0 8 0			
Postage	0 2 0			
Supplement	0 4 0			
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Parts III, IV, V, and VI	0 1 0	for 4 sheets or under with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.		
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For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Mr. S. E. Voigt has retired from any active participation in our business, remaining interested, however, as a partner *en commandite*; and Mr. Carl Reinhold of Agra and Cawnpore has joined our firm as a partner from this date.

REINHOLD & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1883.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 088401 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of Nobogopaul Mitter, and last endorsed to S. M. Doorgamaney Dass, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

BROJOMOHUN DASS,
No. 76-1, Shova Bazar Street, Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 18.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem it of interest to the public.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

MENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 978 AND 979 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF A," DATED 28th APRIL 1883.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BEL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

Areas leased for Irrigation to the end of February 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land under irrigation during last year at same time.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										RAINFALL, 1882-83.		RAINFALL, 1881-82.		REMARKS.	
							Five years.					ANNUAL LEASES.					Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.		Up to end of month.
							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269.00	244.39	35.96	290	6.5	(a) Reduced from 1,489 acres shown in the return of the preceding month.		
		Gadara	372.82	148.47	5.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Parmanandee	1,042.00	1.49	10.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Talukunda, 1st Reach	675.00	174.47	...	269	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto, 2nd do.	1,381.00	187.99	35.00	
S. pr.	Patna and Gaya	Matchong	65,000	35,000	...	24	22,000	(b) Shown in return for February 1882 under kharif.		
		High Level, Section II	727.16	69.00	...	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto	727.16	275.44	...	143	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	655	11,770	...	123.2	73	259	362	121,185	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	123.51	4,003	205	4,361	125,178	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	83	(c) Includes 3,347 acres leased for three years.		
		Panchukoorah	522	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. pr.	Shahabad	Shahabad	4,312	546	(d) Shown in return for February 1882 under kharif.		
		Buxar	1,226	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arrah	1,069	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Eastern Main	1,466	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. pr.	Patna	Patna	(e) Includes 3,347 acres leased for three years.		
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The 16th April 1883.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th May 1883.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed John Wall, Esq., of Bristol, Attorney-at-Law, a Commissioner, within all parts of England, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd May 1883.

No. 351.—Mr. G. P. Tate, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, in continuation of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 341, dated 28th March 1883.

The 5th May 1883.

No. 352.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th April 1883, *vice* Mr. C. T. Templeton, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, deceased :—

Mr. G. Vander Beek, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to the 1st Grade.

Mr. S. F. Norman, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to the 2nd Grade.

The 8th May 1883.

No. 353.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th April 1883, *vice* Mr. E. T. S. Johnsor, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, who has retired, with effect from the above date :—

Major T. H. Holdich, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, is confirmed in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Superintendents, in which

Major S. H. Cowan, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is confirmed in the 4th Grade of Deputy Superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

Captain J. R. Hobday, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd May 1883.

Offices opened and closed during the month of April 1883 :—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Bhopal . . .	Central India	12th	Opened.
Hoshungabad	Ditto	2nd	Closed.
Jallapahar	Darjeeling	2nd	Opened.
Kotagiri . .	Madras Presdy.	13th	Ditto.
Piplima	Naga Hills, Assam	14th	Closed.
Prince's Dock	Bombay	23rd	Ditto.
Rupar . . .	Punjab	26th	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 9th May 1883.

No. 2.—Mr. J. W. Duthy, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Section 60 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th April 1883.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 7th May 1883.

No. 1075.—Major F. A. Wilson, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelkhand, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirty days, with effect from 8th May 1883, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

D. ROBERTSON,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India,
In charge of the Residency.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 1st May 1883.

No. 1230 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1112 G., dated 18th April 1883, Major A. R. T. McRae, and Lieutenant G. A. Collins, respectively, delivered over, and received, charge of the office of 2nd Assistant to Resident, Meywar, on the afternoon of the 14th April 1883.

The 5th May 1883.

No. 1345 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1191 G., dated 24th April 1883, Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley and Surgeon C. W. Owen, respectively, delivered over and received medical charge of the Eastern Rajputana States on the forenoon of the 23rd April 1883.

No. 1348 G.—Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, R.E., Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, on boundary duty, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 15th May 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER- MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 1st May 1883.

No. 335.—Major J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, with effect from the date of taking charge, *vice* Colonel H. Clay, proceeding on ninety days' privilege

Major J. H. L. Greenfield is invested with the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate, as described in Section 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with the powers of a Sub-Judge of the 2nd Class to hear suits of a civil nature up to Rs500 in value.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd May 1883.

No. 17.—Lieutenant J. E. Dickie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the examination laid down in Public Works Department Code, II, i, 16, 18, on the 26th March 1883.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

BRITISH GUIANA EMIGRATION AGENCY, 8, Garden Reach.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th May 1883.

It is hereby notified that a statement of unclaimed balances left by Indian immigrants in Demerara, who have died in that colony, and which are deposited in the Colonial chest, is now lodged in this office for public inspection.

HENRY KIRKE,

Offg. Emigration Agent for the Govt. of B. Guiana.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th May 1883.

No. 25.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 101, dated 24th April 1883, the undermentioned Apprentice Engineers are posted to the Railways noted opposite their names:—

Mr. A. J. Chew,—Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway.

Mr. H. J. Wadley,—Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Mr. C. Pratt, Rewari-Ferozepore Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

UNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Northern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 7th May 1883.

No. 17.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 108 of the 27th ultimo, Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this section on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and made over charge of his office to Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

The attention of the public is called to the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, requiring a stamp duty of one anna to be paid on the following instruments mentioned in Schedule I:—

ARTICLE 1.—Acknowledgment of a debt exceeding Rs20.

„ **5.**—Agreement or memorandum of an agreement relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a company or association or bill of exchange.

„ **11.**—Bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand for amount exceeding Rs20.

„ **17.**—Certificate or other document evidencing the right or title to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any company or association.

„ **19.**—Cheque for an amount exceeding Rs20.

„ **26.**—Delivery order in respect of goods sold or transferred, exceeding in value Rs20.

„ **40.**—Letter of allotment of shares in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company.

„ **41.**—Letter of credit authorising another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn.

ARTICLE 46.—Note or memorandum sent by a broker or agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security, exceeding in value Rs20.

„ **51.**—Proxy empowering to vote at a meeting of any association.

„ **52.**—Receipt for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds Rs20.

„ **58.**—Shipping order for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.

Under the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd March 1882, facility is afforded for having skeleton forms of the above-named instruments impressed in this office with the one-anna stamp on payment of the amount into the Calcutta Collectorate or any mofussil treasury and production of the Collector's receipt.

W. H. RYLAND,
Offg. Supdt. of Stamps.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1883.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee from the 8-1st Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Colaba, this 5th day of May 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. R.A.—28717, Gunner Patrick Clark.	Date of Enlistment,—9th January 1878.
Age,—23 years 4 months.	At what Place Enlisted,— Dundee.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.	Parish and County in which Born,—Dundee, Forfar.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, dark blue.	Marks,—Nil.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—30th April 1883.	Trade,—Labourer.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Colaba.	Coat or Jacket,—
	Waistcoat,—
	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS,—
	Under 6 years' service.

HUGH W. PERRY, *Lieut.,*
Comdg. 8-1st C. P. D., R.A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee from the 8-1st Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Colaba, this 5th day of May 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. R.A.—28757, Gunner George Robinson.	Date of Enlistment,—10th October 1878.
Age,—26 years 6 months.	At what Place Enlisted,— Stockton-on-Tees.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.	Parish and County in which Born,—Stanhope, Durham.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, blue.	Marks,—None.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—30th April 1883.	Trade,—Miner.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Colaba.	Coat or Jacket,—
	Waistcoat,—
	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS,—
	Under 5 years' service.

HUGH W. PERRY, *Lieut.,*
Comdg. 8-1st C. P. D., R.A.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 5th May 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.				IMMIGRATION.				STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).				STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).			
Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Coorg	Feb. 1883	17, 1883	1	Assam	Feb. 1883	19, 1883	1	Umrirar & Pathankote	Feb. 1883	9, 1883	1	Punjab Northern	Feb. 1883	14, 1883
2	Assam	Do.	Do.	2	Punjab	Do.	Do.	2	Punjab Railway Surveys	Do.	14, 1883	2	Bhopal	Do.	Do.
3	Punjab	Do.	Do.	3	Rajputana	Do.	Do.	3	State Ry. Stores Branch	Do.	Do.	3	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Do.	Do.
4	Military Works	Do.	Do.	4	Bombay	Do.	Do.	4	Garo Hills Survey	Do.	Do.	4	Nalhati	Do.	Do.
5	Beluchistan Agency	Do.	Do.	5	Bengal	Do.	Do.	5	Wardha Coal	Do.	Do.	5	Indus Valley	Do.	Do.
6	Rajputana	Do.	Do.	6	Madras	Do.	Do.	6	Nalhati	Do.	Do.	6	Patna & Gya	Do.	Do.
7	Port Blair	Do.	Do.	7	British Burmah	Do.	Do.	7	Sindia	Do.	Do.	7	Wardha Coal	Do.	Do.
8	Bombay	Do.	Do.	8	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do.	Do.	8	Northern Bengal	Do.	Do.	8	Muttra-Hathras	Do.	Do.
9	Central India	Do.	Do.					9	Kandahar	Do.	Do.	9	Kanuka & Duria	Do.	Do.
10	Hyderabad (Imperial)	Do.	Do.					10	Cawnpore-Farruckabad	Do.	Do.	10	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do.	Do.
11	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Do.	Do.					11	Patna & Bahraich	Do.	Do.	11	Northern Bengal	Do.	Do.
12	Myore (Imperial)	Do.	Do.					12	Dacca & Mymensing	Do.	Do.	12	Tirhoot	Do.	Do.
13	Madras	Do.	Do.					13	Dinapore Extension	Do.	Do.	13	Cawnpore-Farruckabad	Do.	Do.
14	Central Provinces	Do.	Do.					14	Kanuka & Duria	Do.	Do.	14	Rajputana	Do.	Do.
15	Bengal	Do.	Do.					15	Dinapore-Monbari	Do.	Do.	15	Sindia	Do.	Do.
16	British Burmah	Do.	Do.					16	Chittagong Surveys	Do.	Do.	16	East Indian	Do.	Do.
17	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do.	Do.					17	Raughat & Bhagwangola	Do.	Do.	17	East Indian	Do.	Do.
				20	Punjab Northern	Do.	Do.	20	Indus Valley	Do.	Do.				
									Dhond & Mamrad	Do.	Do.				
									Rewari-Ferozepur	Do.	Do.				
									Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do.	Do.				
									Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
									Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Do.	Do.				
				24	Bareilly-Rubait	Do.	Do.	24	Bombay Railway Survey	Do.	Do.				
					Central Bengal	Do.	Do.		Western Decan Railway	Do.	Do.				
					Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.		Tirhoot	Do.	Do.				
				31	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.	31	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
					Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.		Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
				34	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.	34	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
					Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.		Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
				36	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.	36	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
					Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.		Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
				37	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.	37	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
					Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.		Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
				40	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.	40	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
					Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.		Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
				41	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.	41	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
					Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.		Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
				42	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.	42	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
					Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.		Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
				43	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.	43	Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				
					Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.		Patna & Ojha	Do.	Do.				

Simla, the 7th May 1883.

A. FILGATE, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th May 1883.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAŁ,
Calcutta. 10th May 1883.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

**SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th April 1883.

No. 11.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Nocoor Chunder Banerjee, of the Bengal provincial establishment, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 9th December 1882.

The 20th April 1883.

No. 12.—The undermentioned students of the Calcutta Medical College are admitted into the service as Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 9th April 1883 :—

Ramaprasad Bagchi.
Nilratan Adhikari.
Jaharlal De.
Gopalchandra Mukhopadhyay.
Harimohan Sen.

A. J. PAYNE, M.D.,
Offg. Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

*Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificate^s
issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.*

DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, ESTI- MATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED OF		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Depart- ment.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Curre- ncy De- partment.
1883.
Apr. 30	...	85,519	...	8,15,534	20,55,191	1,14,878
May 1	...	90,918	3,35,800	407	32,00,135	3,68,777
" 2	407	31,01,324	3,68,777
" 3	407	30,01,324	3,68,777
" 4	407	30,01,324	3,68,777
" 5	407	29,01,324	3,68,777

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 7th May 1883.

J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
Mint Major

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1883.		R	
W31	M 39—81934	. 1,000	Mr. T. Hudson, Bombay.

BOMBAY.
The 1st May 1883.

C. J. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Department,
for Commissioner of Issue.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Begr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
30	P 47-43112	1,000	Babu Kally Churn Gupta.
31	O 65-61048	50	
	O 87-96615	20	
	L 48-89358	20	
	P 8-01202	20	Syed Habebur Rahman.
	P 31-21443	20	
	" -49711	20	
	O 56-77960	20	
32	O 97-85296	100	Babu Umesh Chandra Gupta.
33	P 43-48194	100	Babu Kunjo Lal Banerjia.
35	P 9-46095	50	Mr. Robert Harvey.
36	P 9-60047	50	Mr. A. W. N. James.
37	P 9-88568	50	Messrs. Colla Rhulee & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th May 1883

J. TAYLOR.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Rear. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
2	E 19—39063	50	Golam Ali, Tailor, Sealkote.
"	" — 39065	50	
"	" — 39066	50	
"	" — 39076	50	
"	" — 39077	50	
"	" — 3: 078	50	
"	" — 39079	50	

LAHORE.

The 5th May 1883.

W. H. EGERTON,

for *Deputy Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
6	B 73—29716	100	Mihr Butt, Merchant of Lahore Towela, Shohnudoz Khan, Lahore.
7	B 71—63184	100	Reverend J. D. David, Negapatam.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 30th April 1883.

H. S. GROVES

Assistant Accountant General,
Charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Tenders will be received not later than the 1st July 1883, by the Director General of the Post Office of India, for the conveyance of mails by sea on the lines noted below:—

Calcutta . Rangoon . (direct).
Calcutta . Rangoon . (via Chittagong and Akyab.)

Madras . Rangoon.
Bombay . Karachi.
Bombay . Busreh (via Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be obtained on application to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

H. E. M. JAMES,

Offy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 10th May 1883

Brault, Alexandre.	Gooye, P. C.	Ross, H. T.
Brodie, Mrs.	Jameson, T.	Shaw, Dr. G. B.
Buckley, W. R.	Martin, Miss May.	Stanley, J.
Executors of the late Henry Roberts.	Mathewson, F. D.	Walter, Gebreider.
Gillain, A. G.	Nunn, Miss Eliza.	Wyatt, Charles.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Anderson, Mrs. A.	Fletcher, John.	Moore, Capt. R. F.
Angelo, Harry A.	Francis, G.	Morris, C. E.
Ballingall, R. H.	Frith, Mrs. Edward.	Mowbray, F. W.
Blackman, Russell.	Gardner, Wm.	Murray, A. S.
Bradley, P. W.	Gertes, Miss.	Newhouse, H.
Brener, Mrs.	Grape, Charlie C.	Onesti, Credo.
Browne, B.	Greenberg, Rose.	Pearson, E. W.
Browne, Col. Horace.	Greenwood, Mrs. L.	Pinlott, James Thomas.
Buckle, Henry.	Grieff, Miss M.	Potts, John Geo.
C. P.	Grove, H. P.	Purell, Miss N.
Caldwell, Ralph.	Hall, Colonel C. H.	" Rex."
Cammell, Minard A.	Haly, I. J.	Rixon, Miss.
Carrier, Antony.	Hawkins, Geo.	Ross, J.
"Chaperone."	Hollier, A.	Sharp, Miss.
Clark, Mrs. M. A.	Hutchinson, Miss Florence.	Shaw, Lt. D. G. L.
Cooper, Henry.	Kamar, Madame A.	Smith, Charles.
Cummins, Miss Annie.	Kelly, Mrs. E.	Stewart, Duncan.
Danicks, E. W.	Lewis, Mrs. R. B.	Sullivan, Barry.
Davis, Ellen.	Lewis, J. C.	Stuart, Capt. Gerald.
DeLa Cornueux, F. E. W.	Lewis, S.	Stuart, Wallace.
Dick, Arthur.	Lovett, Lt.-Col. Beresford.	Thompson, Mrs. M. K.
Elder, T. Jardina.	Land, Enoch.	Thompson, T. W.
Erwin, Madame Bella.	Masur, —	Wilson, Miss.
Felice, Cornelia.	Miller, Robert.	Williams, John.
Ferrell, J. B.	Mincher, Boris	Williamson, William F.
Field, Mrs. Fanny.		Windemur, Mrs.
Fleming, Wm.		Winlock, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Bertola, Orlando de G.	Hunter, Johnston Hamilton.	Mislenh, F.
Clarke, J. H.	Deveria & Co., Powell.	Munzer, Boris.
	Merwanjee, C.	

The 12th May 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf .	1883.	
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports .	19th May	From Bombay.
Madras and Ceylon .	17th "	Str. <i>Sardhana</i> .
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies .	17th "	P. & O. Str. <i>Thibet</i> .
Foreign Mails via Bombay .	17th "	From Bombay.
Do. . Book Post and Pattern Packets .	16th "	From Bombay.*
Rangoon, Moumeu and Straits .	14th "	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo, and Rangoon .	17th "	Str. <i>Rajpootana</i> †
Straits and Hong-Kong .	17th "	Str. <i>Mahratta</i> .
	16th "	Strs. <i>Japan</i> and <i>Lennor</i> .

* Also for South Africa via England can be forwarded.

† Mails for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 p.m. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7.30 p.m.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *R4-5*; per eight ounce tin, *R5-5*; per pound tin, *R16-5*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *R5-5*; per eight ounce tin *R10-5*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سینکونا فے

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائیک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنے

اور عوام الناس ہوائیکل گارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محضول ذات چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنے ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنے

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	R	a.	2.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter
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E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

☛ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Mr. S. E. Voigt has retired from any active participation in our business, remaining interested, however, as a partner *en commandite*; and Mr. Carl Reinhold of Agra and Cawnpore has joined our firm as a partner from this date.

REINHOLD & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1883.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 088401 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of Nobogopaul Mitter, and last endorsed to S. M. Doorgamaney Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

BROJOMOHUN DASS,
No. 76-1, Shova Bazar Street, Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

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A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Grant Miller (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .			Bairush Millet (Cumoo, Baira), <i>Pennisetum Spicata</i> .								
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																								
Calcutta	15 5	14 9	14 9	23 2	20 0	26 14	10 12	10 12	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 8	24 8	29 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ba. Pergunnahs	13 5	13 8	12 5	20 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muddin	15 8	15 3	16 13	...	...	32 0	16 13	16 1	21 5	18 4	18 4	22 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khoolna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	14 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	23 0	22 8	23 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhnapore	15 12	16 0	15 3	14 8	13 4	22 13	18 0	19 4	23 4	20 0	23 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	18 0	18 0	18 12	37 8	45 0	45 0	16 8	17 4	21 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	20 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rogra	15 0	13 8	19 14	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	19 8	22 8	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	18 6	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	19 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alpāguri	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts																								
Dacca	14 8	14 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	53 0	16 4	15 12	21 4	19 0	19 4	29 0	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furzedpore	24 0	22 0	22 0	37 0	35 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dymensingh	12 0	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippurah	12 4	12 4	13 4	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	26 8	26 0	26 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naakholly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	17 14	17 14	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																								
Patna	17 8	17 8	19 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bga	20 0	22 0	19 8	24 8	24 0	30 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	15 0	15 0	15 0	44 0	35 0	28 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Donouerpore	21 0	21 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barun	16 8	16 8	15 8	30 0	32 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	19 0	18 8	22 0	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chumparun	16 0	16 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Donghyr	19 10	18 14	19 14	33 9	27 13	31 8	13 9	14 11	20 0	15 12	16 12	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spāgāpur	16 6	16 6	17 11	25 4	31 9	37 14	15 12	16 6	20 3	18 15	17 11	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burneah	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baldah	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southal Pergunnahs	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																								
Cuttack	13 2	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	14 7	26 4	26 4	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	13 2	13 2	14 0	...	...	...	26 9	26 9	28 0	32 8	32 8	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salasore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																								
South-Western Frontier Agency.																								
Asaribagh	18 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	18 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hughboom	24 0	16 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	16 0	16 0	15 8	30 0	...	34 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-8 to 42 seers per rupee.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Dum-Dum 12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, and Barrackpore 12-13 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koocheta and Banaghat 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Choudanga 12 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sutkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhenda, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lainagh 11 seers, Jaungipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
 Retail prices of salt at Raingunge 11-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.
 In Natore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda 14 seers, Kurigram 10 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.
 Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers.
 Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 13 seers and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Guaundo 12 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozopore 11 seers, and Bnola 9 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers and Attea 12 seers.

AMERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Bagl, ... (Kavari, Vengal, Cheena, Corallo, Mulla, Nuplee), Pasa- Mullacum, &c.				Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.								
				Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Wholesale.			Retail.								
				Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.					
				Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.					
				Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.					
				Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.					
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PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Panicularia Spicata								
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			
Bangalore	11 13	12 0	12 5	12 12	13 5	13 7	10 2	10 2	10 0	11 2	11 6	12 1	30 14	26 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 7	11 12	12 15	13 3	12 14	14 0	16 4	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Támkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	14 4	12 4	10 12	14 0	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hasan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	14 11	16 13	15 4	15 12	17 14	15 12	12 10	14 11	10 8	16 13	16 13	14 3	37 13	29 6	33 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroug	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore	15 8	16 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	6 0	6 4	6 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0			
Kishengurh	15 0	15 0	16 12	24 0	23 12	26 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	25 4	22 4	27 0	0 19	0 19	8 20	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0			
Kerrowlee	18 12	18 2	18 0	27 8	27 8	21 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 12	27 8	20 8	8 25	8 25	0 18	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
Uluur	20 0	18 7	18 2	27 10	28 14	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	28 8	27 8	24 0	0 25	3 24	15 20	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
Bhurlpore (city)	18 11	17 3	17 0	30 4	30 4	26 8	8 2	8 2	6 12	11 4	11 4	11 0	28 4	25 6	27 0	0 25	8 25	8 21	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0			
Ajmere	15 0	15 0	15 8	22 0	24 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	0 19	0 19	0 20	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
Deoli Cantonment	16 4	16 11	19 0	23 4	23 0	22 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	24 6	24 7	24 0	0 20	0 21	4 20	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Kripnura	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirohee					
Abu				
Anadra	No return received				
Hilly Tracts of Meywar				19 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	38 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14	12 14	15 6	18 5	16 12	21 14	10 15	10 24	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bánawára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	20 0	25 6	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	8 12	17 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partálgurh (")	15 12	14 3	19 1	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 1	14 1	14 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner	13 0	13 0	12 10	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 1	6 10	6 10	6 12	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	20 12	...	...	...	...
Boondee	18 8	19 0	17 8	27 0	29 0	21 8	10 12	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	26 0	28 0	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotah	18 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	18 8	24 8	10 0	11 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	10 4	26 0	25 0	27 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...
Tonk	17 11	18 0	17 2	26 0	27 0	21 3	8 2	8 2	7 3	9 11	9 12	10 2	29 4	30 0	23 12	15 21	8 21	9 21	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0			
Jhullwar	17 3	17 3	18 4	22 14	17 8	23 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 13	24 6	23 13	22 0	18 6	18 6	15 13	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	16 0	15 8	17 10	20 6	21 3	22 5	13 4	12 4	10 4	16 12	16 2	15 8	21 1	20 1	22 0	17 1	17 1	22 0	...	...	...	...
Dholpur	16 15	16 15	18 3	28 15	30 15	26 1	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	13 2	26 8	25 0	23 14	25 2	25 4	22 7	...	...	...	...
Indore	15 0	14 2	17 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 9	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	19 3	25 4	20 0	19 3	25 4	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	17 8	17 1	...	22 13	21 15	20 9	6 14	7 9	7 9	10 1	10 1	9 15	24 14	24 11	22 13	21 1	21 5	18 4	...	...	...	...
Goona	24 0	23 8	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 10	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	35 0	35 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22 1	21 11	22 8	42 8	42 8	36 10	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 5	20 12	40 0	42 8	36 10	32 0	35 0	24 0	...	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Nagi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCE.			
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Wholesale.					Retail.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
35 5	33 2	26 4	35 1	35 3	30 14	96 0	96 0	96 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 4	Bangalore	MYSORE.									
37 2	37 2	30 0	40 12	38 12	35 6	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	13 3	13 3	13 3	12 14	Kolar										
44 0	44 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Támkár										
31 0	28 8	20 0	35 0	36 0	30 0	78 0	78 0	81 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Mysore										
...	No return received	...	...	...	Hassan										
37 4	38 6	32 9	34 10	35 11	29 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 9	11 9	10 7	10 8	10 8	9 7	Shimoga										
36 0	36 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	61 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Kadur							
...	No return received	...	...	...	Chitaldroog										
...	No return received	...	...	...	Coorg										
...	22 0	23 0	21 0	14 4	14 4	14 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	Jeypore	RAJPOOTANA.									
...	25 0	25 0	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 12	Kishengurh				
...	28 12	23 12	20 8	...	...	...	13 12	*	12 0	13 7	13 7	11 8	Kerrowlee							
...	28 6	27 11	24 3	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 13	15 4	15 4	15 8	Uluur							
...	29 10	28 4	24 8	...	...	...	13 5	12 10	14 0	12 12	12 4	13 8	Bhurtpore (City)							
...	22 0	23 0	23 8	60 0	60 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere										
...	25 6	25 0	24 2	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	14 0	14 0	13 15	Deoli Cantonment							
...	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...	...	...						
...	No return received	...	...	...	Eriupura										
...	No return received	...	...	...	Sirohee										
...	23 0	24 0	30 0	†	†	†	3 10 0	3 8 0	...	11 0	11 2	10 8	Abu	CENTRAL INDIA.									
...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	...	...	...	Anadra								
...	17 5½	16 12½	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15	9 6	10 8½	10 8	8 15½	Hilly Tracts of Meywar										
...	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...	...	Meywar (Oodeypore)								
...	26 4	30 0	13 12	...	...	...	3 2 6	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 4	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)					
...	22 3	21 9	27 13	...	...	...	2 2 6	...	...	18 9	18 1	11 4	Parabgarh (")					
...	No return received	...	...	Marwar (Jodhpore)										
...	18 6	19 0	17 12	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	...	...	...	...						
...	27 0	30 12	23 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	13 0	12 14	12 8	12 12	12 12	Bikaner										
...	28 0	29 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 4	13 4	11 8	11 12	12 12	11 0	Boondee										
...	28 8	29 4	23 2	160 0	160 0	120 0	14 10	14 10	12 14	14 5	14 4	...	Kotah										
...	26 9	26 3	26 5	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	9 15	10 10	10 10	9 11½	Tonk							
...	20 12	21 2	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 4	14 4	14 5	14 1	14 1	14 0	Jhallawar										
...	28 11	27 12	24 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 15	12 10	12 10	12 2	Shahpoora							
...	16 13	19 9	22 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	...	10 14	11 6	8 14	Dholpur										
...	24 0	23 11	21 4	118 10	123 11	109 8	11 14	11 14	11 9	...										
...	34 0	34 0	33 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	Indore										
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...	Goona										
...	Baghelkhand (Sutna)										

* Not received.

† Eight pias per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 19. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Succession Certificate Bill, 1883.
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883.
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.

SUPPLEMENT No. 19.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th May, 1883.

No. 13.—Whereas by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the nineteenth day of September, 1872, and fourth day of June, 1874, respectively, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, were declared applicable to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Assam has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of such draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent:

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. I of 1883.

A Regulation to provide for the appointment, maintenance and duties of the Rural Police in the Districts of Silhat and Káchár.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the appointment, maintenance and duties of the rural police

Preamble.

in the districts of Silhat and Káchár; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. This Regulation may be called the Silhat and Káchár Rural Police Regulation, 1883; and it shall come into force on the first day of June, 1883.
- Short title.
- Commencement.

It extends in the first instance only to the districts of Silhat and Káchár; but the Chief Commissioner of Assam may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of any other district under his administration.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Regulation—
“house” means any building used as a human dwelling or for the custody of property, and, in any particular district, includes all such buildings connected with a house as the Deputy Commissioner of such district may declare to be, for the purposes of this Regulation, part of such house; and
“rateable owner or occupier” means every owner or occupier of a house who is not for the time being exempted under the provisions hereinafter contained from assessment.
- “house
- “rateable owner or occupier.”

Repeal of section 21 of Regulation XX of 1817.

3. Section 21 of Bengal Regulation XX of 1817 is hereby repealed.

Constitution of Police Circles.

The Deputy Commissioner to fix limits of rural police-circles.

4. In every district there shall be rural police-circles.

The Deputy Commissioner may from time to time fix the limits of such circles within his district.

5. Each rural police-circle shall be divided into beats, for each of which one rural policeman shall be appointed: Provided that no such beat shall contain less than twenty-five or more than one hundred houses.

The limits of all beats existing as such when this Regulation comes into force shall be deemed to have been fixed hereunder.

6. In each rural police-circle the Deputy Commissioner may, and on the application of a majority of the rateable owners and occupiers within such circle shall, appoint a panchayat of not less than three or more than five persons, being rateable owners or occupiers within such circle, to represent the rateable owners and occupiers within such circle for the purposes of this Regulation.

Appointment, &c., of Policemen.

7. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of rural policeman in any circle, any number, not being less than five, of the rateable owners and occupiers within such circle, or the panchayat appointed under section six, may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to appoint to such office a person nominated by them.

The Deputy Commissioner shall take such means as he thinks fit to ascertain whether the application represents the wishes of the majority of the rateable owners and occupiers within the circle.

8. If the Deputy Commissioner finds that the application correctly states the wishes of the rateable owners and occupiers, or of a majority of them, he shall appoint the person nominated as aforesaid:

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner may refuse to appoint such person—

- if he is in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner physically unfitted for the duties of a rural policeman;
- if he has been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years;
- if he is notoriously of bad character; or
- if he has been dismissed from the office of rural policeman or from any other public office.

9. If for any reason the Deputy Commissioner refuses to appoint the person nominated under section seven, or if the rateable owners and occupiers within any circle fail, within one month of the receipt of a notice from the Deputy Commissioner calling upon them to do so, to nominate the rural policeman to be appointed within such circle, the Deputy Commissioner may appoint to such office such person as he thinks fit.

10. The Deputy Commissioner may, for any misconduct or neglect of duty, or on the application of the panchayat appointed under section six or of a majority of the rateable owners and occupiers within the circle, punish any rural policeman with fine which may extend to one month's salary, or with suspension or dismissal, or with such fine and suspension or such fine and dismissal.

11. All rural policemen appointed when this Regulation comes into force shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder.

Maintenance of Policemen.

12. Subject to the provisions next hereinafter contained, the rateable owners and occupiers of houses within a police-circle, or the panchayat on their behalf, shall maintain the rural policemen appointed for such circle, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between such owners and occupiers, or the panchayat on their behalf, and such policemen.

13. If any dispute arises among any such owners and occupiers, or between any of them and any such policeman in respect of the terms and conditions upon which such policeman shall be maintained, the Deputy Commissioner shall thereupon fix for such policeman a salary not exceeding five rupees per month, or, where the beat contains not less than ten permanent shops, a salary not exceeding six rupees per month.

14. The amount payable by each owner or occupier in respect of any salary fixed under section thirteen shall be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Commissioner with reference to the circumstances of such owner or occupier and the property belonging to him which is to be protected:

Provided as follows:—

(a) No owner or occupier shall be liable to pay more than eight annas monthly, except when the beat contains not less than ten permanent shops, in which case an amount not exceeding one rupee may be fixed as the amount payable monthly by the owner or occupier of any such shop.

(b) No person shall be liable to pay both as owner and occupier of one house, and where a house is occupied, the owner shall be liable only in case of default on the part of the occupier.

(c) The Deputy Commissioner may exempt on the ground of poverty any owner or occupier from assessment under this section.

15. A list showing the amount payable under section fourteen by each owner and occupier shall be published at some conspicuous place within the circle, in such manner as the Local Government may direct, and shall remain in force until altered by the Deputy Commissioner and again so published.

Procedure in event of neglect or refusal of owner or occupier to maintain or pay policeman.

agreed upon, or

(b) if the salary of such policeman has been fixed under section thirteen, to pay the amount payable by such owner or occupier under section fourteen,

the Deputy Commissioner shall, on the application of such policeman,

(c) in any case falling under clause (a) in which it has been agreed that the maintenance of the policeman shall be provided for by a payment in money only, and in all cases under clause (b), realize from such owner or occupier the amount payable by him and pay the same to such policeman;

(d) in any case under clause (a), in which it has been agreed that the maintenance of the policeman shall be provided for by a payment partly or in whole in kind, fix the amount in money, which in his opinion is the equivalent to the amount in kind payable by such owner or occupier, and realize such amount, together with the amount (if any) in money payable by him, and pay the same to such policeman.

The amount realized under this section from any owner or occupier shall not exceed the amount which he is liable to pay under section fourteen, together with the costs of realizing it.

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner may realize the salaries of rural policemen under this section only for the current year, and the year immediately preceding it.

17. Any amount realizable under section sixteen by the Deputy Commissioner may be recovered by him, together with the costs of such recovery, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter.

Powers and Duties of Rural Policemen.

18. Every rural policeman appointed under this Regulation shall perform the following duties:—

1st.—He shall give to the officer in charge of the police-station within the limits of which his circle is situate immediate information of the occurrence of every unnatural or sudden death, and of every death under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that an offence has been committed, and of every offence specified in the schedule hereto annexed which he knows, or has reason to believe, to have been committed within his beat; and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

2nd.—He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders and any person who, in his presence, commits any offence specified in the said schedule, and any person against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or a reasonable suspicion exists, or a hue-and-cry has been raised, of his having been concerned in any such offence, whether such offence has been or is being committed within his beat or beyond it, and shall without delay

convey any person so arrested to the said police-station.

3rd.—He shall, to the best of his ability, prevent, and may interpose for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any offence specified in the said schedule.

4th.—He shall exercise, in respect of the said offences, the powers conferred on Police-officers by sections 58, 151 and 152 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

X of 1882.

5th.—He shall assist private persons in making such arrests as they may lawfully make, and shall report such arrests without delay to the officer in charge of the said police-station.

6th.—He shall observe and, from time to time, report to the officer aforesaid the movements of all persons within his beat who are by repute habitual robbers, house-breakers, thieves, or habitual receivers of stolen property.

7th.—He shall report to the officer aforesaid the arrival in the neighbourhood of his beat of any person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, or who is reasonably suspected of an intention to commit a cognisable offence.

8th.—He shall present himself at the said police-station at such times as the Deputy Commissioner shall direct.

9th.—He shall give immediate information to the officer aforesaid of every outbreak of cholera, small-pox or such other epidemic disease as the Deputy Commissioner may direct; and, if so ordered, and in accordance with such rules as may, from time to time, be made by the Local Government in this behalf, he shall report all births and deaths which take place within his beat.

10th.—He shall give immediate information to the officer aforesaid of every act or omission punishable under the Opium Act, 1878, the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, or the Bengal Excise Act Amendment Act, 1881.

I of 1878.
VII of 1878.
XI of 1878.
VII (B. C.) of 1878.
IV (B. C.) of 1881.

11th.—He shall, when so required by the process-servers of the revenue, criminal or civil Courts, assist them in the execution of their duty.

12th.—He shall supply to the best of his ability any local information which the Deputy Commissioner or officer in charge of the sub-division or any officer of police may require.

13th.—He shall obey the orders of the Deputy Commissioner or officer in charge of the sub-division or any officer of police in regard to keeping watch within his beat, and in regard to all other matters connected with his duties as rural policeman.

14th.—He shall render such assistance to the Deputy Commissioner in the revenue-administration of his circle as may be required of him by that officer.

15th.—He may, by the order of the Deputy Commissioner, or officer in charge of the sub-division, or District Superintendent of

Police, be employed temporarily beyond the limits of his beat, and, while so employed, shall exercise the same powers, and perform the same duties, as when employed within his beat.

19. No rural policeman shall withdraw himself from the duties of his office without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner; and no rural policeman shall resign his office without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, unless he has given at least two months previously to the officer in charge of the police-station within the limits of which the circle lies a written notice of his intention to resign such office.

Penalties for breach of duty.

20. Every rural policeman who—

(a) in contravention of section nineteen withdraws from the duties of his office, or resigns his office, or

(b) is guilty of cowardice or of wilful misconduct in his office or of neglect of duty, or

(c) offers any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody,

may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with both.

No complaint against a rural policeman of any act or omission punishable under this section shall be entertained by any Court or Magistrate unless the prosecution is instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Deputy Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

21. The Deputy Commissioner may delegate any of his powers under this Regulation to the District Superintendent of Police or to an officer in charge of a sub-division. In case of such delegation, the Deputy Commissioner may revise any order passed under this Regulation by the officer to whom he has so delegated his powers.

22. All proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation shall be subject to control or revision by the Local Government.

23. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall diminish or in any way affect any obligation imposed on any zamindár or other landholder by any law for the time being in force to report offences occurring within his estate or holding.

24. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement.

25. All rules made under this Regulation shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 18.)

Offences to be reported, and for which rural policeman may arrest:—

Rioting.
Counterfeiting coin.
Murder.
Culpable homicide.
Causing grievous hurt.
Rape.
Theft.
Robbery.
Dákáití.
Making preparation to commit dákáití.
Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a landmark fixed by public authority.
Mischief by fire.
House-break.
Attempts to commit and abetments of above offences.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 11th May 1883.

No. 643.—Notice is hereby given that the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept on Thursday, the 24th May 1883.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 8th May 1883.

No. 121.—Mr. W. B. Jones, Barrister-at-Law, of the Bengal Civil Service, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces from Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S., C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 30th April 1883.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th May 1883.

No. 97.—*Appointment.*—The Reverend G. T. Dennis to be Chaplain of Nagpur in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 13th April 1883.

The 10th May 1883.

No. 101.—*Appointment.*—The Reverend J. F. Seobell, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 27th ultimo.

PATENTS.

The 30th April 1883.

No. 371.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified

copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 127 of 1882.—Carl Daniel Ekman, of Sweden, but now of 57½, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, for an improved method of treating fibrous plants in order to obtain fibre for paper-making and for textile and other purposes.

No. 135 of 1882.—Robins Thomas Cooke, of Sylhet, Tea Planter, for an improved method of sifting tea and other produce or materials.

No. 149 of 1882.—Henry Francis Joel, of Dalston, in the County of Middlesex, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in magneto-electric machines.

No. 173 of 1882.—Frederick Settle Barff, of Kilburn, in the County of Middlesex, and George Bower, of St. Neots, in the County of Huntingdon, both in the Kingdom of England, for improvements on effecting the protection of iron and steel surfaces, and in the furnaces employed therein.

No. 176 of 1882.—William Jackson, Engineer, 23, Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen Scotland, for improvements in machinery for sifting, sorting, or separating tea leaf.

No. 1 of 1883.—Andrew Charles Guy Thompson (Engineer), of Windsor Tea Estate, Darjeeling, for firing or drying tea or other substances, and, when required, reducing and sorting the same into kinds or qualities while passing through the machine, or the several processes may be performed separately if desired, and is also applicable to withering leaf prior to manipulation.

No. 3 of 1883.—James Humphrys, of Norwood, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in secondary batteries for the storage of electricity.

No. 13 of 1883.—Andrew Smith Hallidie, of San Francisco, California, United States of America, for improvements in rope tramways.

No. 16 of 1883.—Jules Louis Moret, of Paris, in the Republic of France, for an improved treatment for softening, unhairing, puring, ungreasing, and preserving hides and skins.

No. 23 of 1883.—Franz Krizik and Ludwig Piette, both of Pilsen, in the Empire of Austria, Electricians, for improvements in electric lamps.

No. 33 of 1883.—Anthony Berthet, Engineer and Mechanic, residing at Rouen, in France, No. 5, Joan of Arc Street, for a machine to extract the fibres or filaments of all textile plants, whether stalks, stems, or leaves.

No. 40 of 1883.—William Bull, of Cawnpore, Civil Engineer, for improvements in the construction of wells for irrigation or drinking purposes.

No. 44 of 1883.—Joseph Elliott, commonly known as Joseph Hunt, Engineer to Indigo Planters, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, for an improved indigo steeping vat valve.

No. 46 of 1883.—Stephenson Copeland, of Beverley, in the East Riding of the County of York, Managing Secretary of the East Yorkshire Cart and Wagon Company, Limited of Beverley aforesaid, in the Kingdom of England, for improvements in wheels for carts, wagons, vans, and other vehicles.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 8th May 1883.

No. 183 S.—Mr. R. D. Oldham, Assistant, 3rd Grade, Geological Survey of India, is granted one month's privilege leave under Section 71, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st June or any later date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 9th May 1883.

No. 185 S.—Mr. W. T. Blanford, Senior Deputy Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India, is permitted to retire from his appointment, with effect from the 25th January 1883.

No. 186 S.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. W. T. Blanford, the following promotions are made in the Geological Survey of India:—

Mr. A. B. Wynne, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to be Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. F. R. Mallet, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, now acting in the 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, now acting in the 2nd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

REVENUE.

The 9th May 1883.

No. 516 R.—In supersession of Notification No. 411, dated the 10th April 1883, the services of Mr. J. B. Lyall are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 21st April 1883.

E. C. BUCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 7th May, 1883.

No. 1351 G.—Captain F. G. Alexander, Bombay Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Sind Horse, is appointed to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in Command of the Mhairwarra Battalion, with effect from the date of joining.

The 8th May, 1883.

No. 1354 G.—The following promotions are made in the Escort of the Resident in Nipal, with effect from the 1st April, 1883:—

Jemadar Dwarka Tewari, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Jubbur Singh, retired.

Havildar Nuckhet Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dwarka Tewari, promoted.

The 9th May, 1883.

No. 1363 G.—The following promotion is made in the Bhopaul Battalion, with effect from the 14th April, 1883:—

Havildar-Major Sankatha Ahir, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mytab Sing, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

POLITICAL.

The 10th May, 1883.

No. 1373 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. B. Herbert Ashby as Acting Consul for the United States of America at Aden, during the absence of Mr. J. S. Williams.

GENERAL.

The 8th May 1883.

No. 901 E.—The following Rules for the guidance of travellers visiting the dominions of His Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo and Kashmir, having received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information:—

1. The Punjab Government no longer issues passes for visitors to Kashmir.

The number of Military Officers in Kashmir *at one time* is restricted to 200. The disposal of passes for this number, less a certain number reserved for the Punjab Frontier Force, is with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Frontier Force Officers desiring to visit Kashmir must apply to the Brigadier-General Commanding.

Civilians and Military Officers in civil employ, but a small proportion of whom under the Leave Rules can visit Kashmir the same season, do not require any passes; but they should report their intention to travel in Kashmir to the Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir, from whom they can obtain a copy of the Rules to which they must conform.

2. There are four authorised routes for European visitors to Kashmir—

1st.—The principal road from the plains by Bhimbar and Rajaori over the Pir Panjal Range. This route may be varied by leaving the main road at Thana Mandi and proceeding *via* Punch and over the Haji Pir Pass to Uri.

2nd.—The road from the plains by Kotli, Punch, Uri and Baramula.

3rd.—The road from Murree by Kohala and Baramula.

4th.—The road from Abbottabad by Muzaffarabad and Baramula.

Information regarding the above routes will be found in Appendix A.

The special permission of the Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir must be obtained by travellers proposing to travel from Kashmir to Simla (or *vice versa*) across the hills, or to the plains (or *vice versa*) by Kishtwar, Bhadravar and Chamba. British Officers are prohibited from making application on behalf of themselves or their friends direct to His Highness the Maharaja, or his officers, for permission to proceed to or from Kashmir by any but the authorised routes.

All other routes are positively forbidden.

3. Carriage and coolies.

The rates payable per stage in Kashmir territory are—

Per cooly	...	...	...	...	...	4 annas.
„ kahar	...	...	...	...	...	6 „
„ pony or mule (baggage)	...	...	...	...	...	8 „
„ pony, riding	...	...	...	...	...	1 rupee.

A cooly's load shall not exceed 25 seers, nor that of a pony or mule exceed two maunds. Travellers are particularly required to be careful that their servants do not overload coolies or cattle. A pair of scales will be kept at each stage, and when objection is taken to the weight of a load, travellers are bound to comply with a request that such load should be weighed.

Coolies must be paid daily, and travellers should see payment made in their own presence.

4. In returning from Kashmir coolies or carriages are not to be taken beyond the Maharaja's frontier, or the first stage beyond the frontier.

5. Unless travellers encamp at the fixed stages and encamping grounds, there is no certainty that supplies will be available. They should not encamp within villages.

6. A book, in the form annexed, will be presented at each stage in which every traveller is required to write legibly his name, rank and station, the date of his arrival and departure, and the amount of carriage taken by him :—

Name, rank and station of visitor.	Date and hour of arrival.	Date and hour of departure.	Stage to which proceeding.	AMOUNT OF CARRIAGE TAKEN.		Remarks.
				Coolies.	Mules or ponies.	

7. When going on shooting excursions, visitors must take carriage and supplies with them, and are not to demand them in places where no provision is made for supplying them. They are not to press into their service the people of the country as beaters for game.

8. Travellers must not interfere with any Kashmir officials, and no calls are to be made on them except in real emergencies. All payments are to be made at the rates demanded, which, if exorbitant, can be reported to the Officer on Duty at Srinagar.

9. Should travellers have reason to consider that they or their servants have been ill-treated or affronted, they are strictly forbidden to adopt any other means of obtaining redress than by making complaint to the officials of the Maharaja on the spot, and immediately reporting the circumstances to the British Officer on Duty at Srinagar.

At Srinagar complaints are to be preferred direct to the Officer on Special Duty, and are not to be preferred in any Kashmir Court.

10. Visitors are forbidden to take away with them from Kashmir, on any pretext whatever, any subjects of the Maharaja without obtaining permission and a passport from the Kashmir authorities.

11. Travellers are strictly required to settle all accounts before they leave Kashmir, and are responsible that the debts of their servants are similarly discharged. Should any officer of Government leave Kashmir without discharging his debts, he will not be permitted ever to re-visit it.

12. Visitors are prohibited from receiving any presents whatever during their stay from the Kashmir Darbar or officials.

13. Visitors are required to take care that the customs and regulations of His Highness the Maharaja are in no way violated by themselves or their servants.

14. Military Officers invited by His Highness the Maharaja to evening entertainments at the palace are required to appear in uniform. Civil Officers and other visitors in ordinary evening dress.

APPENDIX A.

ROUTE 1.

No.	Name of stage.	Distance in miles.				
1.	Bhimbar	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Sarai Saidabad	...	...	...	...	15
3.	Nowshera	...	...	...	...	12½
4.	Changas Sarai	...	...	...	...	13½
5.	Rajaori (Rampur)	...	...	...	...	14
6.	Thana Mandi	...	...	...	...	14
7.	Baramgalla	...	...	...	...	10½
8.	Poshiana	...	...	...	...	8
9.	Aliabad Sarai	...	...	...	...	11
10.	Hirpur	...	...	...	...	12
11.	Shapiyon	...	...	...	...	8
12.	Ramu	...	...	...	...	11
13.	Srinagar	...	...	...	...	18
Total		...	...	...	...	147½

ROUTE 1 (a).					
No.	Name of stage.				Distance in miles.
1.	Bhimbar	} See Route 1	69
6.	Thana Mandi				
7.	Suran				
8.	Punch				
9.	Kahuta				
10.	Aliabad	} See Route 3	16
11.	Hyderabad				
12.	Uri				
16.	Srinagar				
Total					187

At all these stages the Maharaja has had rest-houses erected. Fifteen mules or ponies and 15 coolies are kept up at each stage.

At the Bhimbar dāk bungalow a khansama, with the usual staff of servants, is kept up for the convenience of travellers. At all the stages between Saidabad and Thana Mandi, both inclusive, ordinary Europe liquors and stores are procurable, but travellers are recommended not to depend on this source of supply.

From the 25th of March a hill-cart service will be maintained during the season by the dāk bungalow khansama at Gujrat between that station and Bhimbar. Fare Rs. 11 per seat.

In ordinary seasons the Pir Panjal route is impracticable until May, and is closed by snow in November. The Haji Pir route is generally open in April.

ROUTE 2.					
No.	Name of stage.				Estimated distance in kos.
1.	Bhimbar	...	...	...	...
2.	Saidabad	...	...	...	15
3.	Darmsul	...	...	...	18
4.	Koh-i-ruti	...	...	...	7½
5.	Dhuna	...	...	...	7½
6.	Kotli	...	...	...	6
7.	Schrah	...	...	...	12
8.	Punch	} See Route 1 (a)	...	...	{ 10½
16.	Srinagar					85
Total				...	161½

This route is open in April, but it is difficult and is not recommended.

ROUTE 3.					
No.	Name of stage.				Distance in miles.
1.	Murree	...	...	...	...
2.	Dewal	...	...	...	12
3.	Kohala	...	...	...	9
4.	Chatrkala	...	...	...	11
5.	Rhara	...	...	...	12
6.	Tinali	...	...	...	12
7.	Ghari	...	...	...	10
8.	Hatti	...	...	...	12
9.	Chakoti	...	...	...	15
10.	Uri	...	...	...	16
11.	Rampur	...	...	...	10
12.	Baramula	...	...	...	13
13.	Srinagar	...	...	...	81
Total					163

There are dāk bungalows at all the stages. The contractor on this route is bound to keep up 30 mules or ponies and 20 coolies at each stage. The road generally is good, and is open throughout the year. The stages from Rhara to Thandiali, and from Hattian to Chakoti, are troublesome, and in coming from Ghari to Hattian there is a mountain stream to cross, which may cause considerable delay when it is swollen by the rains. The last stage from Baramula to Srinagar is usually done by boat in

two days, the first night being spent at Sopar. The old road from Kohala to Hattian *via* Dana and Chikar is closed to travellers.

ROUTE 4.

No.	Name of stage.					Distance in miles.
1.	Abbottabad	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Mansehra	...	...	...	...	15
3.	Ghari	...	...	...	...	16
4.	Muzaffarabad	...	...	...	...	10
5.	Hattian	...	...	...	...	17
6.	Kanda	...	...	...	...	11
7.	Kathai	...	...	...	...	12
8.	Shahdera	...	...	...	...	12
9.	Gingl	...	...	...	...	14
10.	Baramula	...	...	...	...	19
11.	Srinagar	...	...	...	...	31
Total						157

This road is comparatively easy, and is practicable throughout the year.

No. 902 E.—With reference to Section 1 of the above Rules, the fort of Astor has been fixed as the limit of travel in the Gilgit direction.

The 7th May, 1883.

No. 1347 G.—Major A. F. Dobbs, M. I. S. Staff Corps, Judicial Superintendent of Railways in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, in addition to his other duties, with effect from date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain A. M. Muir.

The 9th May, 1883.

No. 1371 G.—Lieutenant M. J. Meade, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class and 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is granted six months' furlough to Europe on private affairs, with effect from date of departure, under Section 49, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May 1883.

No. 822.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3616, dated 13th November 1880, the Municipality of Calcutta has paid Rupees 1,500 as composition for the Stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rupees 3,00,000 which has been raised by the said Municipality, by the issue of the under-mentioned debentures bearing date the 1st April 1883:—

Nos. 1 to 6	for Rupees 5,000 each,	Rupees 30,000
7 " 16	" " 10,000 " "	1,00,000
17 " 36	" " 5,000 " "	1,00,000
37 " 86	" " 1,000 " "	50,000
87 " 122	" " 500 " "	18,000
123 & 124	" " 1,000 " "	2,000

Total Rupees 3,00,000

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from the payment of any Stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, or sub-division.

No. 827.—Major R. V. Riddell, R.E., having been appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, during the absence on furlough of Colonel J. H. White, R.E., assumed charge of the duties of his office after noon on the 3rd May 1883.

No. 830.—Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, M.C.S., Accountant General, Madras, and Commissioner for Paper Currency, Madras, having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. W. Donald having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Madras, and Commissioner for Paper Currency, Madras, during Mr. Clogstoun's absence, Mr. Clogstoun made over and Mr. Donald assumed charge of the duties of the said offices after noon on the 2nd May 1883.

No. 839.—Mr. H. S. Groves, B.A., having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, assumed charge of his duties after noon on the 2nd May 1883.

D. M. BARKOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th May, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 254.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieutenant L. C. Peters, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant W. M. Dawes, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

No. 255.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant James William Cowley, South Yorkshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 13rd Native Infantry,—16th March, 1882.

No. 256.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Major J. L. N. Willis, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander, 9th Bengal Cavalry, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, *vice* Major A. Fitzgerald, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 11th May, 1883.

No. 257.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant J. H. Young, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, with effect from 12th March, 1883, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 258.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Captain H. P. Willoughby, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, *vice* Major F. Galloway, R.A., resigned.

Lieutenant K. S. Dunsterville, R.A., Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, *vice* Captain H. P. Willoughby.

Dated 26th March, 1883.

No. 259.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 3 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant A. H. C. Birch, R.A., to officiate as 2nd-Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant J. F. Manifold, R.A., on furlough.

No. 260.—NATIVE ARMY—

18th Bengal Cavalry.

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining :—

Sapooran Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 261.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Rajputana-Madras Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain H. S. Wheatley, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant C. W. Young, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 262.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major G. C. Jackson, late 2nd European Light Cavalry, Commandant, Governor General's Body Guard, (p. a.) for 1 year and 273 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain L. J. H. Grey, Bengal S. C., Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd class, Punjab, (p. a.) for one year and 203 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain A. P. Thornton, Bengal S. C., Officiating Political Assistant, 1st class, Boundary Settlement Officer and Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, (p. a.) for 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 263.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. H. Sharpe, Commissariat Department, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 264.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Cadell, v.c., Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 122 days.

Major E. H. Steel, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 265.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd April, 1883, page 1780.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 3rd April, 1883.

BREVET.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

George Edward Fryer, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th January, 1883.

George Briggs, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th January, 1883.

Arthur Tulloch, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th January, 1883.

Tredway George Clarke, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th January, 1883.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel George Scougall Macbean, C.B., Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 4th March, 1883.

"London Gazette," dated the 6th April, 1883, page 1844.

"INDIA OFFICE ;

6th April, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant George Stewart Goldsmid, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 18th November, 1881, but to rank from 11th February, 1876.

Lieutenant John Strachey, from the South Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 22nd September, 1881, but to rank from 19th February, 1881.

Second-Lieutenant Gaston Bouverie Unwin, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 28th April, 1881.

"London Gazette," dated the 10th April, 1883, page 1900.

"INDIA OFFICE ;

10th April, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps

and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Henry Ewart. Dated 20th February, 1883.

Major William Ewbank Chambers. Dated 20th February, 1883.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Power Palmer. Dated 20th February, 1883.

Major Edwin Beddy. Dated 20th February, 1883.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major Alexander Morison Dallas. Dated 1st December, 1882.

Surgeon-Major Charles Kilkelly. Dated 9th December, 1882.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Infantry.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Stanley de Burgh Edwardes, C.B. Dated 4th February, 1883.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Stanley Hooper, Madras Cavalry. Dated 20th February, 1883.

ERRATUM.

In the *London Gazette* of the 27th February, 1883, among the promotions to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, for Major Arthur Donald *Butler*, read Major Arthur Donald *Butler*."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 266.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Edwin Colnett Corbyn,—6th May, 1883.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Campbell Stewart, Madras Cavalry,—22nd December, 1881.

No. 267.—The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel George Francis Beville, Bombay S. C., to the rank of Colonel by brevet, is antedated to the 11th July, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 268.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

In G. G. Orders Nos. 569 of 1882 and 162 of 1883, notifying promotions in the warrant grades of the Ordnance Department, for "Allen Mithan" read "Allen Mitham."

No. 269.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Kote-Duffadar Bhugwan Sahai to be Jemadar, *vice* Sherebaz Khan, invalided,—1st May, 1883.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Bhag Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Sumá Singh, invalided; Havildar Khazan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhag Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1883.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 270.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

First Class Assistant Apothecary Thomas McCaffery is permitted to resign the service.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 271.—Captain R. Calrow, R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department as Supernumerary, with the rank of an Executive Engineer, 4th grade.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 272.—Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., is promoted to Temporary Superintending Engineer, class II, with effect from 28th March, 1883.

No. 273.—The undermentioned Warrant officers are promoted to the rank of Honorary Assistant Engineer, with effect from the dates specified :—

To the 2nd grade.

Assistant Commissary Andrew Forsyth, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, from 16th September, 1882.

Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Ryan, from 1st December, 1882.

To the 3rd Grade.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Charles Atkinson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, from 21st July, 1882.

Deputy Assistant Commissary George Mortimer, Supervisor, 2nd grade, from 14th September, 1882.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May 1883.

No. 117.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., Officiating Manager, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is granted leave on private affairs for six months with ten days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 5th May 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 118.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, *sub. pro tem.*, of the Railway Branch, is transferred temporarily from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Resident at Hyderabad to officiate as Manager of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, *vice* Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., proceeding on leave.

The 9th May 1883.

No. 119.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 116, dated 16th March 1883, Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Railway Branch and appointed to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, with effect date of assuming charge of his duties.

No. 120.—In the portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 112, dated 2nd May

1883, relating to Lieutenant W. V. Constable, R.E., for "Class III" read "Class II."

The 10th May 1883.

No. 121.—The services of Captain Conway James, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 30th April 1883, after noon.

No. 122.—Captain A. S. W. Connor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the establishment under the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to that under the Madras Government for employment on Railway Surveys.

No. 123.—Mr. M. Leslie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 23rd February 1883, *vice* Mr. Hamilton, on furlough.

No. 124.—Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted furlough to Europe for fifteen months and the necessary subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st July 1883, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.

No. 125.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 108, dated 27th April 1883, Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer,

1st Grade, will act in Class I, Grade III, of the Superior Revenue Establishment for such period as he officiates as Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 11th May 1883.

No. 126.—Babu Gopal Chundra Chatopadhyaya, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Assam, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 13th February 1883.

No. 127.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. Lovett, C.S.I., R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank, with effect from 3rd May 1883, *vice* Mr. T. H. Wickes, gone on furlough.

Major G. F. E. S. Neill, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, officiated as Superintending Engineer, Class III, from 16th April 1883 to 2nd May 1883, inclusive.

TELEGRAPH.

The 11th May 1883.

No. 128.—Mr. G. A. Gosselin, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to Superintendent, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 20th April 1883.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.F.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th April, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 3rd May, 1883 :—

No. 9 OF 1883.

A Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXI of 1860 (An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend, in manner hereinafter appearing, Act XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), and certain provisions of the Court-fees Act, 1870, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, relating to certificates granted under the said Act XXVII of 1860; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Succession Certificate Act, 1883;

and it shall come into force on the first day of October, 1883.

But nothing in this Act shall affect any certificate granted under Act XXVII of 1860 before that day.

2. In section two of Act XXVII of 1860, after the words "hereinafter mentioned" the words "and comprising that debt" shall be inserted.

3. (1) To the second clause of section three of that Act the following shall be added, namely :—" and shall specify, in such form and with such particulars as the Sadr Court may

from time to time prescribe, the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate."

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—"specifying therein the debts in respect of which it is granted."

4. To section four of the same Act the following shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any debt which is not specified in the certificate."

5. In section twelve of the same Act, after the word "payments," the words "of debts specified in the later certificate" shall be inserted.

6. In section fourteen of the same Act, after the word "payments" the words "of debts specified in the certificate" shall be inserted.

7. (1) In section twenty-one of the same Act, before the words "Government security," in both places in which they occur, the word "debt" shall be inserted.

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that, if no court-fee has been paid in respect of the certificate, and a court-fee would, under the law relating to court-fees for the time being in force, be payable in respect of the extended certificate, or if the court-fee already paid in respect of the certificate is less than the court-fee which would under that law be payable in respect of the extended certificate, the certificate shall not be extended until the amount of the court-fee payable in respect of the extended certificate, or (as the case may be) the difference between the court-fee which would be payable in respect of the extended certificate and the court-fee already paid, has been paid into the Court or to the officer."

VI of 1870.
of 1881.

8. In the note to article 12 of the first schedule annexed to the Court-fees Act, 1870, for the words "such certificate," where they first occur, the words "certificate under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827" shall be substituted.

9. In the proviso to section 152 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, after the word "payments" the words "of debts specified in such certificate" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

ARTICLE 12, Schedule I, of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, provides, among other matters, for the levy of a fee of two per cent. on the amount or value of the property in respect of which a certificate is granted under Act XXVII of 1860. The following note is appended to the article:—

"The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

"If the monies so recovered or realized exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same, and order such person to take out a fresh certificate, and pay the fee prescribed by this schedule for such excess.

"In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate."

2. In the course of the discussions in the Legislative Council which preceded the passing of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, a proposal was made by Mr. Pitt Kennedy that Act XXVII of 1860 and the Court-fees Act should be amended so as to require, from any one obtaining a certificate under the former Act for the recovery of any portion of the estate of a deceased person, payment of a court-fee at the rate of two per cent. on the entire value of the estate.

3. A circular was thereupon addressed to Local Governments calling for opinions on this proposal.

The replies received show that the weight of authority is altogether against its adoption; but many of them call attention to the fact, already more than once brought to the notice of the Government of India, that the requirements of the note in the Court-fees Act above referred to are as a rule neglected or evaded; that persons taking out certificates do not file the statements required by it, that the Courts have no proper means of compelling them to do so, and that large amounts of debts are thus collected under certificates obtained for trifling sums.

4. Various suggestions have been made for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the note; but it appears to the Government of India that there are objections to any device for securing the fee which involves the imposition on the person obtaining the certificate of a duty to be performed after he has obtained the certificate.

The great mass of the people who take out certificates are so indolent or careless or unintelligent, that there is little hope of getting them to comply with the provisions of such a law; and the consequence is that, if it is not allowed to remain a dead-letter, as the present law has been, public officers will be constantly compelled to inflict penalties on large numbers of persons, many of whom have been guilty of no deliberate wrong.

5. The simple plan, as it seems to the Government of India, is that already adopted without any warrant of law by some of the officers consulted, namely, to require each applicant for a certificate to file with his application a schedule of the debts in respect of which the certificate is required, and to amend Act XXVII of 1860, so as to make the certificate good only for the debts entered in the schedule, at the same time allowing the certificate-holder, if he afterwards finds that he needs a certificate for other debts, to obtain an extension of the certificate on paying the additional duty, and (if the Court requires him to do so) giving additional security.

6. The only objection that has been taken to this arrangement is that taken by the Calcutta High Court in their Registrar's letter No. 54, dated 10th January, 1880, printed in paper No. 20 to the Court-fees Bill. They fear that "improper use" might be made of the schedule "by fraudulent debtors whose debts were not in the knowledge of the applicant at the time [he filed the schedule], or in some way prejudice might arise."

Now, there is little doubt that a fraudulent debtor would take the point referred to, and that he would thereby put the certificate-holder to the trouble of explaining his omission to enter the debt in his original schedule; but there would be no great hardship in this, and there would, on the other hand, be a certain compensating advantage, inasmuch as (as observed in one of the replies to the circular) the fear of this would stimulate applicants for certificates to be careful in compiling their schedules.

7. Assuming that the law is to be amended in the manner proposed, a further question arises as to what debts the applicant for a certificate should be bound to include in his application. Should he be bound to include—

(a) all debts known to him to be outstanding, including those which could be realised equally well without a certificate; or

- (b) only those debts which he chooses to include, because he believes he cannot realise them without a certificate?

The former, it is believed, would be more in accordance with the views of those who framed the existing law; but it appears to the Governor General in Council that it would be sufficient to adopt the second mode of valuation and allow the applicant to take out a certificate in respect of such debts only as he thinks fit. No doubt, a larger revenue might be obtained by insisting on the other mode of valuation; but it is apprehended, having regard to the class of people who take out these certificates, that any system requiring the applicant to give a complete list of debts would, if it was to be thoroughly enforced, necessitate proceedings of an inquisitorial nature for which no sufficient machinery exists and which it would not be worth while to undertake for the sake of the additional revenue to be obtained.

8. The rule which it is now proposed to lay down, while it dispenses with all proceedings of an inquisitorial or penal nature, may reasonably be expected to lead to some increase of the revenue under this head, inasmuch as, the certificate being expressly limited in its operation to the debts specified in it, the necessity of including in it all debts except those due from persons standing in some peculiarly friendly or confidential relation will be brought home to the applicants, and debtors will probably become alive to the risk they run in paying a debt which is omitted from it.

The additional revenue realized will not, as just observed, be as large as if the alternative mode of valuation were adopted, but this is a result which, for the reason already stated, the Government is prepared to accept.

9. The present Bill has been prepared for the purpose of carrying out the above views. The effect of it, if it becomes law, will be that every applicant for a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 will be required to state in his application the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate. It will be in his option to include what debts he pleases. He will pay duty only in respect of the debts which he elects to include, and the operation of the certificate will be limited to those debts. If he subsequently desires to include other debts, he can have the certificate extended to them on paying the additional duty. The note appended to article 12 of the schedule to the Court-fees Act will not apply to him. For the rest, the amendments made by the Bill in Act XXVII of 1860 and in the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, are of an unimportant nature, and merely such as are necessitated by the above alterations in the substance of the law.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th March, 1883. }

E. BARING.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th May, 1883:—

No. 10 of 1883.

**THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
AND OUDH LOCAL BOARDS BILL,
1883.**

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.

Constitution of Local Boards and District Boards.

3. Formation of sub-districts.
4. Establishment of local boards for sub-districts and of district boards for districts.
5. Constitution of local board.
6. Constitution of district boards.
7. Term of office of members of local boards and of certain district boards.
8. Resignation of members of those boards.
9. Removal of members of those boards.
10. Filling of casual vacancies on those boards.
11. Incorporation of district board.
12. Time for boards coming into existence.

Chairmen and Vice-chairmen.

13. Chairman of local board.
14. Chairman of district board.
15. Vice-chairman of district board.
16. Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman of district board.
17. Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice-chairman of district board.
18. Chairman appointed by Local Government to be member of district board.

SECTIONS.

19. Person to preside at meeting of district board.
20. Chairman and vice-chairman of local or district board re-eligible.

Notification of Elections, &c.

21. Notification of elections, &c.

Duties of District Boards.

22. Matters to be administered by district boards.

Duties of Local Boards and their Relations to District Boards.

23. Local board to be agent of district board.
24. Control of district board over local boards.

Joint Committees.

25. Joint committee of two or more boards.

Conduct of Business.

26. Ordinary and special meetings.
27. Quorum.
28. Vote of majority decisive.
29. Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.
30. Resolutions to be recorded.
31. Power to make rules as to conduct of business.

Officers and Servants.

32. Appointment of secretary.
33. Employment of other officers and servants.

Vesting of Property by order of Government.

34. Power to vest property in district board.

District Fund.

35. Constitution of district fund.
36. Vesting and custody of district fund.
37. Application of district fund.

Control.

38. Control of Commissioner and Magistrate over boards and joint committees.
39. Power of Commissioner to suspend action under this Act.
40. Extraordinary powers of Magistrate in case of emergency.
41. Powers of Local Government in cases of default of local board.
42. Power to supersede district board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 18-25.

and a new chairman shall be elected or appointed in manner provided by that section.

(2) If a chairman of a district board appointed under section 14, sub-section (2), dies, resigns or becomes incapable of acting, the Local Government shall appoint another chairman.

(3) If a vice-chairman of a district board dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office of vice-chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall, at a special meeting held for this purpose, elect one of its members to be vice-chairman in his place.

(4) A chairman or vice-chairman elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office.

18. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, a chairman appointed by Local Government to be member of district board, sub-section (2), or section 17, sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), shall, if he is not already a member of the district board, become a member thereof by virtue of such appointment, and continue to be a member thereof while he holds the office of chairman.

19. (1) At every meeting of a district board Person to preside at the chairman, if present, meeting of district board. shall preside.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting, and a vice-chairman is present, such vice-chairman or, when two vice-chairmen are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

20. A chairman of a local board, and a chairman or vice-chairman of a district board, shall be again eligible for election or appointment on the expiration of his term of office.

Notification of Elections, &c.

21. All elections, appointments and removals of members of local boards and district boards, and all elections and appointments of chairmen of district boards, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Duties of District Boards.

22. The following matters shall, subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Local Government may, from time to time, make and impose, be under the control and administration of the district board within the area subject to its authority:—

- (a) the construction, repair and maintenance of public roads and other means of communication
- (b) the management, maintenance and visiting of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, staging-houses, inspection-houses and other public institutions, and the construction and repair of all buildings connected with

(c) the construction and repair of public wells, tanks and water-works, and the supply of water from them and from other sources;

(d) the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity;

(e) the establishment and management of pounds, including, where the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, is in force, all the functions of the Local Government and the Magistrate of the district under sections four, five, six, seven, twelve, fourteen and seventeen, and clause (a) of section eighteen, of that Act;

(f) the management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to its charge under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act;

XXII
1878.

(g) the licensing and regulation of stage-carriages under Act No. XVI of 1861 (*an Act for licensing and regulating stage-carriages*), including the functions of a Magistrate under sections two, three and ten of that Act;

(h) the regulation of encamping-grounds and, where the Saráis Act, 1867, is in force, of saráis and paráos, including the functions of the Magistrate of the district under sections three, four, six, seven, ten, eleven and twelve of that Act;

XXII
1867.

(i) the maintenance of any building or other property which is vested under this Act in the district board, or may be placed by the Local Government under the management of that board; and

(j) any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public.

Duties of Local Boards and their Relations to District Boards.

23. Every local board shall, in the sub-district Local board to be agent under its authority, be the of district board. agent of the district board, and, as such agent, shall have such authority and discharge such duties in respect of all or any of the matters specified in section 22 as the district board may, by written authority in that behalf, from time to time, confer or impose upon it.

24. The district board may, by a resolution passed by two-thirds of the members present at a meeting, either on complaint made to it or of its own motion, reverse or vary any order or other proceeding of any local board within the district:

Provided that, except for reasons recorded in writing, no such resolution shall be passed until the local board has been allowed an opportunity of showing cause against the same.

Joint Committees.

25. (1) A district board may, from time to time, Joint committee of concur with any other district board, or with the board of any municipality, or with more than one such board, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of such committee, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the boards, and in

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 26-35.

ceedings of any such committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the Division if the areas under the authority of the boards are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

26. (1) A meeting of a district board or local board shall be either ordinary or special.

Ordinary and special meetings.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

27. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a district board or local board shall, except where otherwise provided by this Act, be one-half of the whole board.

Quorum.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a district board or local board shall be such number or proportion of the members of the board as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under this Act.

28. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, or by any rule made under this Act, all questions coming before a meeting of a district board or local board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

Vote of majority decided.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

29. The Civil Surgeon of the district, the Executive Engineer of the division, and the Inspector of Schools of the circle, shall be entitled to attend any meeting of a district board or local board, and to address the board on any matter affecting respectively sanitation, public works or public instruction.

Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.

30. (1) Every resolution passed by a district board or local board at a meeting shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting.

Resolutions to be recorded.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a local board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the district board.

(3) A copy of every resolution passed by a district board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district.

31. Every district board, and, with the previous sanction of the district board, every local board, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act and with any rules made under this Act by the Local Government as to—

Power to make rules as to conduct of business.

(a) the time and place of its meetings;

(b) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings.

(c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings;

(d) the language of the board;

(e) the appointment, duties and proceedings of committees of the board; and

(f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the board for money paid under this Act.

Officers and Servants.

32. (1) Every district board and every local board shall, from time to time, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may remove any person so appointed.

(2) If a secretary appointed under sub-section (1) is a member of the board, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. If he is not a member of the board, the district board may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, assign to him such pay, leave-allowances, gratuity or pension as it thinks fit.

33. Subject to such general or special orders as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf, every district board may employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries, such other officers and servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of its duties and of the duties of the local boards in the district, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities or pensions as it thinks fit, and as may be approved by the Commissioner of the Division.

Employment of other officers and servants.

Vesting of Property by order of Government.

34. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immovable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situated in the territories administered by the Local Government, shall vest in any district board; and thereupon that property shall vest in that board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property.

Power to vest property in district board.

District Fund.

35. There shall be formed for each district a fund, to be called the district fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

Constitution of district fund.

(a) the balance (if any) of the allotments made for the district under section 11 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, which may be available for expenditure in the district on the day on which the district board comes into existence;

(b) all sums which may, from time to time, be allotted by the Local Government to the district fund under section 11 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, as amended by this Act;

III of 1878.
IV of 1878.

III of 1878.
IV of 1878.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 36-40.

and, subject to such conditions as the Local Government may from time to time impose, the following, namely:—

I of 1871.

(c) the surplus accruing in the district under section eighteen of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871;

XVII of 1878.

(d) the proceeds of public ferries payable into the district fund under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act;

XVI of 1861.

(e) all fees for licenses realised in the district under the Stage-carriages Act, 1861;

(f) receipts from parios and encamping-board

(g) the sale-proceeds of grass on the sides of roads, and on other public ground, under the control and administration of the district board, and of timber fallen or felled thereon;

(h) receipts from property vested in the district board;

(i) rents and profits accruing from nazul and other property placed by the Local Government board;

(j) other sums assigned to the district fund by the Local Government;

(k) sums contributed to the district fund by local bodies or private persons; and

(l) all other sums received by or on behalf of the district board in the carrying out of this Act.

36. The district fund shall be vested in the dis-

Vesting and custody of district fund.

standing at the credit of the fund shall be kept in the Government treasury of the district.

37. The district fund shall be applicable to the

Application of district fund.

of the charges and expenses incidental to the several matters specified in sections 22, 32 and 33 with-

district board, and, with the sanction of the Local Government, outside of that area, and also to the payment of Inspectors of Schools, normal school teachers, officers of the Public Works Department and subordinate medical officers (including vaccinators) appointed by the Government and employed in the district.

Control.

Control of Commis-

committees.

(a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immovable property within the limits of the division or district respectively occupied by any local board, district board or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of any such board or committee;

(b) call for and inspect any document in the possession or under the control of any such board or committee having authority within those limits;

(c) require any such board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents, relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he may think fit to call for; and

(d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such board or committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between officers exercising the powers conferred by subsection (1), it shall be referred—

(a) if it arises between two or more Magistrates in the same division, to the Commissioner; and

(b) if it arises between two or more Magistrates in different divisions or between two or more Commissioners, to the Local Government;

and the decision thereon of the Commissioner or of the Local Government, as the case may be, shall be final.

(3) When the Magistrate of the district is a member of a district board or joint committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that board or committee, the powers conferred upon him by this section.

39. (1) A Commissioner may, by order in writing, suspend within his division the execution of any resolution or order of a local board, district board or joint committee, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done within his division in pursuance of, or under cover of, this Act, if, in his opinion, such resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order, or the doing of such act is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When the Commissioner makes any such order, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit.

40. (1) In cases of emergency the Magistrate of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a district board or local board is

execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the district board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate of the district may make an order directing the person in charge of the treasury where the balance of the district fund is kept to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Magistrate of the district shall forthwith report to the Commissioner

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 41-45.

which he uses the powers given to him by this section.

41. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that any district board has made default in performing, or has inefficiently performed, any duty imposed on it by this or any other Act for the time being in force, the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct the district board to perform that duty, or to take such measures as the Local Government may direct for the performance thereof, and may fix a time within which the duty shall be performed or the measures shall be taken.

(2) If the order is not obeyed to the satisfaction of the Local Government within the time fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Magistrate of the district to execute it, and may direct that the expense of executing it shall be paid within such time as it may fix to the Magistrate by the district board.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person in charge of the treasury where the balance of the district fund is kept to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

42. (1) If a district board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties of this Act or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declared the board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When the district board of a district is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:-

- (a)** all members of the board and all members of the local boards of the district shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;
- (b)** all powers and duties of the district board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government from time to time appoints in that behalf;
- (c)** all property vested in the district board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the local board and district board shall be re-established, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment or election.

Suits by and against District Boards.

43. In respect of every suit instituted against the district board, or against any officer or servant of the board in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in

which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer, respectively, has under Chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

Liability of Members of Boards.

44. Every member of a local board or district board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the district board if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct; and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him in any Court of competent jurisdiction by the district board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Forms and Rules.

45. The Local Government may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding for which it considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with

- (a)** as to the method and time of election of elective members of local boards, and of members of such boards to be members of district boards;
- (b)** as to the appointment of members of local boards under section 5, clause (b);
- (c)** as to the notice to be given of meetings, the business that may be transacted at general and special meetings respectively, and the majority by which any question which may come before a board at a meeting shall be decided;
- (d)** as to the formation of committees and the delegation of powers to such committees;
- (e)** as to the mode of entering into and executing contracts and transfers of property on behalf of district boards, and the authority on which money may be paid from the district fund;
- (f)** as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of district boards, and as to the authority by which, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;
- (g)** for the guidance of district boards when proceedings are intended to be, or have been, instituted by or against them in Civil Courts;
- (h)** as to the office or offices through which correspondence of, and with, local boards and district boards shall pass;
- (i)** as to the accounts to be kept, and as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;
- (j)** as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure, and the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;
- (k)** as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by local boards and district boards respectively; and,
- (l)** generally, for the guidance of local boards, district boards and officers of Government.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 46-55.

ment in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act and for settling their relations to one another.

46. The Local Government shall, before making any rules under section 45, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person concerned with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

47. Every rule made under section 45 shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by section 46.

Miscellaneous.

48. Where any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the district board, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the district board of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the district board.

49. If any member, officer or servant of a local committee appointed under this Act is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with such board or committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code:

Provided that no person shall by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and a board or committee.

Exceptional Provisions.

50. If the circumstances of any district or part of a district are, in the opinion of the Local Government, such that all or any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, except the district or part from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the excepted district or part until again applied thereto by a like notification.

51. When a sub-district is excepted, under section 50, from the provisions of this Act requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a local board shall be elected, the Local Government may itself appoint all such

52. When a district is excepted, under section 50, from all the provisions of this Act, a committee shall be appointed for the control and administration in that district of the matters mentioned in section 22, or of such of them as the Local Government may, from time to time, specify; and the Local Government shall, from time to time, prescribe the manner in which the members of the committee shall be appointed and removed, define the functions and authority of the committee, and place at its disposal, subject to such control as the Local Government thinks fit, the amounts mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of section 35, and such of the sources of income mentioned in the other clauses of that section as the Local Government thinks fit:

Provided that not less than one-half of the members of the committee shall be persons who own or occupy land, or reside, in the district, and are not in the service of Government.

Amendment of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878.

53. For section 11, clause (c), of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) Subject to the appropriation directed by clause (a), the Lieutenant-Governor shall, from time to time, allot from such fund to the district fund constituted for each district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883, such amounts as he thinks fit:

“Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year to the district fund of any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the proceeds of the rates assessed under the first clause of section five in such district in such year.”

54. Sections 12, 13 and 15 of the said North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, are repealed.

55. For section 14 of the said North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“14. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act shall be kept in each district, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the district board constituted for the district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883.

“An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette.”

Amendment of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878.

56. For section 11, clause (c), of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:

“) Subject to such appropriation, the Chief Commissioner shall, from time to time, allot from the said fund to the district fund constituted for each district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883, such amounts as he

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 57-61.

"Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year shall not be less than one-half of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year."

against the committee if this Act had not been passed.

Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.

IV of 1878. 57. Sections 12 and 14 of the said Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, are repealed.

60. After section seven of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

IV of 1878. 58. For section 13 of the said Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"13. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act shall be kept in each district, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the district board constituted for the district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883.

"An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette."

Contracts made by Committees under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Rates Acts.

III of 1878. IV of 1878. 59. Every contract entered into, whether in its own name or in the name of the Government, by the committee appointed in a district under section 15 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or section 14 of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, may be enforced by and against the local board constituted for that district under this Act, in like manner as it might have been by and

7A. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh may direct that any public ferry wholly or partly within the area subject to the authority of a district board in any district in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, as the case may be, be managed by that board, and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the district fund of that district; and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly."

61. In section six of the same Act, after the words "section seven," and in section seventeen of the same Act, after the words "section seven" when they first occur, the following shall be inserted, namely:—"and section 7A."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE existing law respecting the constitution and functions of district committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is contained in Acts III and IV of 1878. Those Acts, while directing the Local Government to make allotments for local purposes to each district from the rates levied under them, yet enable the Government to appropriate for the benefit generally of the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, as the case may be, the balances of such allotments remaining unexpended in each district at the close of the year, and thus prevent all continuity in local financial administration.

2. They also, while establishing committees for the purpose of determining how allotments shall be applied, and of supervising and controlling such allotments, leave the appointment of these committees and the definition of their functions and authority altogether in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner.

3. In accordance with the proposals for the extension of local self-government enunciated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in its resolution of 5th December, 1882, fresh legislation is now necessary in order to constitute local bodies for smaller areas, and to impose upon district boards more extensive duties and confer upon them greater financial and administrative independence.

4. With this object the Bill has been drawn up. It has been drafted on lines laid down by the Local Government after consultation with its most experienced officers and with non-official gentlemen throughout the provinces most competent to give advice on the subject. Its principal provisions are as follows.

5. Sections 3 to 12 provide for the constitution of local bodies in each district.

6. The Local Government is empowered by section 3 to divide every district into sub-districts, excluding military cantonments and municipalities.

7. For each sub-district there will be established a local Board, and for each district a district Board.

8. The district board will ordinarily consist of the aggregate members of the local boards, but power is reserved to Government to direct that it shall consist only of delegates chosen from the local boards to meet cases where the total number of members of local boards would constitute too large a body for the efficient transaction of business.

9. The qualifications for members of the local boards are contained in section 5 and such members must be elected, except in case of one-fourth of the board, who may be nominated by the Government. This principle of nomination has been already accepted by the Council in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act. The electoral body may be constituted either by nomination of the electors by the Local Government or according to rules which

10. Provisions are next made for the term of office of members of the board, for their resignation, removal, for filling up casual vacancies among them, for the incorporation of the district boards, and for fixing a time for their coming into existence.

11. Sections 13 to 20 deal with the appointment of chairmen and vice-chairmen of district and local boards. Both may elect vice-chairmen. Local boards may elect their own chairman, and district boards must, within a certain time after coming into existence, decide at a special meeting whether they will elect their chairman or leave the appointment to be made by the Local Government.

12. These provisions are mainly in accordance with the views elicited at public meetings held throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the recommendations of the provincial committee, and the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that for a time at least, unless there be a strong expression of popular feeling to the contrary, it is expedient that the district officer should be Chairman of the district board.

13. The duties of district boards are enumerated in section 22. Among these is the management of ferries made over to them by Government. The Northern India Ferries Act vests the immediate superintendence of every public ferry in the Magistrate or some other officer duly appointed, except where the Local Government makes over the superintendence of a ferry situated within municipal limits to a municipality. Section 60 of the Bill adds a section to the Northern India Ferries Act, giving corresponding powers to make over the management of ferries and their proceeds to district boards.

14. Sections 23 and 24 define the relations between district and local boards, and the control to be exercised by the former. The smaller is to be the agent of the larger body, which may reverse or vary any orders of a local board within the district under certain conditions laid down.

15. Section 25 gives power to district boards to appoint joint committees for any purpose, such as a long line of communication, in which they may be jointly interested.

16. Sections 26 to 30 lay down general rules for the conduct of business, and provide for the views of departmental officers on subjects connected with their departments being brought before the district board by those officers in person, as well as for the record of the resolutions of the board and the communication of them to the Magistrate of the district within 10 days.

17. Sections 32 and 33 enable the district board, subject to general or special orders of the Local Government, to appoint such officers and servants, as are necessary for the proper discharge of its duties, and to appoint as secretary one of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner, an outsider.

The limitations on the power of appointment are made, as it is necessary that certain officers of the provincial establishments employed in the departments made over to the board should be taken over; and as much of the routine work will be in the hands of the secretary, it is desirable that, when a salary is attached to that office, there should be some guarantee that an incapable man is not appointed.

18. Section 35 establishes a district fund, which shall be at the disposal of the district board for the discharge of its duties under the Bill.

The principal items will consist of the allotments from local rates prescribed by Acts III and IV of 1878, and of assignments from provincial revenues; but various petty sources of income are also made over, and it is expected that the closer supervision to be hoped for from the local boards will develop them to a considerable extent.

19. The subject of control by the Executive is dealt with in sections 38-42. The powers conferred are almost identical with those in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, with the addition that authority has been given to the Commissioner to suspend and to the Local Government to rescind any single act, order or resolution of the board that is in excess of its powers.

It is considered advisable that Government should have this power, to be exercised in cases where it might think it undesirable to resort to the heroic remedy of supersession.

20. Section 45 gives power to the Local Government to make forms and rules consistent with the Act. These are much the same as the corresponding powers in the Central Provinces Act.

21. Sections 50, 51 and 52 deal with those exceptional localities to which the whole or some of the provisions of this Act may be deemed unsuitable. In territories so vast, and among a population characterized by such differences in knowledge, habits and modes of thought, as those of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, such tracts must be met with; and it is not desirable to insist on the residents of them being forced to accept an Act which would prove inoperative if not mischievous.

22. When the provisions as to election only are deemed unsuitable, the Local Government will appoint the members of the local boards; but when the whole Act is unsuited to the district, a district committee shall be appointed in such manner, shall perform such duties, and shall be placed in possession of such funds from the local rates allotments as the Local Government shall prescribe.

The 10th May, 1883.

J. W. QUINTON.
D. FITZPATRICK,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th May, 1883:—

No. 11 of 1883.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES
BILL, 1883.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Notification of intention to apply Act.
4. Application of Act.
5. Special rule as to application of Act to towns to which Act XV of 1873 applies.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Constitution of Boards.

6. Board to consist of elected and appointed members.
7. Magistrate to convene meeting to determine system of election.
8. Persons to be invited to meeting.
9. Matters to be considered at the meeting.
10. Power to Local Government to make rules regarding election.
11. Term of office of member of board.
12. Resignation of member of board.
13. Removal of members.
14. Filling of casual vacancies.
15. Incorporation of municipal board.
16. Time for boards coming into existence.
17. Consequences of establishment of municipal board where municipal committee exists.

SECTIONS.

Chairman and Vice-chairman.

18. Election or appointment of chairman.
19. Chairman to become member if not already member.
20. Appointment of vice-chairman.
21. Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman.
22. Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice-chairman.

Notification of Elections, Appointments, &c.

23. Notification of appointments, &c.

Joint Committees.

24. Joint committee of two or more boards.

Conduct of Business.

25. Time for holding meetings.
26. Ordinary and special meetings.
27. Quorum.
28. Chairman of meeting.
29. Vote of majority decisive.
30. Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.
31. Resolutions to be recorded and published.
32. Power to make rules as to meetings and proceedings.

Officers and Servants.

33. Appointment of secretary.
34. Employment of other officers and servants.

Contracts.

35. Authority to contract.
36. Mode of executing contracts.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

37. Taxes which may be imposed.
38. Procedure in imposing taxes.
39. Power to abolish tax.
40. Taxes leviable under Act XV of 1873 to be deemed to be taxes under this Act.
41. Recovery of taxes.

Municipal Fund.

42. Municipal fund constituted.
43. Custody of municipal fund.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS

GENERALLY.

Municipal Police.

44. Police establishment.
45. Constitution of establishment.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883—Sections 1-5.**Chapter I.—Preliminary.*

SECTION.

46. Appointment, punishment, powers and duties of municipal watchmen.

47. Duties of municipal police enrolled under Act V of 1861.

48. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to be in force in every municipality.

Conservancy and General Improvement.

49. Duties of municipal board generally.

Prevention of Nuisances.

50. Power of board to make rules regarding nuisances.

51. Power to prohibit commission of public nuisances.

52. Power as to conditional orders in respect of nuisances.

53. Delegation of powers as to nuisances.

Additional Power to make Rules.

54. Additional power to make rules.

CHAPTER V.

CONTROL.

55. Control by Commissioner and Magistrate.

56. Power to suspend action under Act.

57. Extraordinary powers of Deputy Commissioner in case of emergency.

58. Powers of Local Government in case of default of board.

59. Power of Local Government to supersede board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

60. Power of Local Government to frame forms and make rules.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

61. Penalty on member, officer or servant of board being interested in contract made with board.

62. Suits against boards and their officers.

63. Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

64. Power to vest property in board.

65. Acquisition of land under Act X of 1870.

66. Procedure for making rules.

CHAPTER VII.

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

67. Power to except municipalities from operation of provisions of Act regarding election.

68. Power to withdraw local area altogether from the operation of this Act or Act XV of 1873.

A Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh; and

Commencement. (3) it shall come into force on the 1st day of September, 1883.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Municipality" means a local area to which this Act has been applied under section 4 or section 5.

(b) "Honorary Magistrate" means a Magistrate who holds no salaried office in any department of the Government service.

(c) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Local Government under this Act.

3. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare its intention to apply this Act to any town or to any group of towns in the immediate neighbourhood of one another.

(2) Every notification under sub-section (1) shall define the limits of the town or group of towns to which it refers, and may include within those limits any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity of any such town:

Provided that it shall not, without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, so include any military cantonment.

4. (1) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 3 may, if he objects to the application of the Act, submit his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by like notification, apply this Act to the local area.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any local area comprised in a municipality established under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, XV of 1873, and shall, within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force, so apply it to every such local area unless before the expiration of that period—

(a) the Act has been applied under section 4 to some local area in which that local area is comprised; or

(b) the Local Government has, declared, by a notification in the local Gazette that the

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 6-14.*

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Constitution of Boards.

6. There shall be established for each municipality a municipal board having authority over that municipality, and consisting of—

Board to consist of elected and appointed members.

(a) so many elected members as may be determined in manner prescribed, representing wards of the municipality or particular classes of the inhabitants; and

(b) such person or persons (if any), not exceeding in number one-fourth of the board, as the Local Government may, subject to the rules made under this Act, from time to time appoint in this behalf.

7. (1) The Magistrate of the district within which any municipality is situated shall, within one month from the date on which this Act has been applied to the municipality under section 4 or section 5, issue notices in writing to the persons mentioned in section 8, inviting them to assemble at a time and place specified in the notices, for the purpose of preparing and submitting within such time as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality.

Magistrate to convene meeting to determine system of election.

(2) The Local Government may, from time to time, extend the time fixed under this section to any period not exceeding three months from the issue of the notices.

8. Notices under section 7 shall be issued to the following persons, namely:—

Persons to be invited to meeting.

(a) all Honorary Magistrates having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality;

(b) when the municipality comprises any local area for which a municipal committee has been appointed under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the members of that committee;

(c) when the municipality comprises any local area for which a panchayat has been appointed under Act XX of 1856, the members of that panchayat; and

(d) any leading residents of the municipality not included under the foregoing clauses, but who in the opinion of the Magistrate of the district should be allowed to take part in the discussion.

9. The persons who assemble in compliance with the notices issued under section 7 shall consider the following matters, and shall, within the time limited under section 7, submit proposals regarding the same to the Magistrate of the district for transmission to the Local Government, namely:—

Matters to be considered at the meeting.

(a) the division of the municipality into wards;

(b) the number of representatives proper for each ward;

(d) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;

(e) the registration of electors;

(f) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and

(g) any other matters regarding the system of representation and of election which it may seem to the meeting expedient to consider.

10. (1) The Local Government shall, after taking into consideration the proposals (if any) submitted to the Magistrate of the district under section 9, make rules regulating the matters referred to in that section.

(2) The Local Government may, after the municipal board has come into existence as herein-after provided, from time to time amend, after consulting the board, the rules made under this section, but no amendment made under this sub-section shall take effect until six months after it has been published in the official Gazette.

(3) Elective members of the board shall be elected in accordance with the rules made under this section and for the time being in force.

11. (1) The term of office of a member of a municipal board shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Local Government by rules made under this Act, but shall not exceed

Term of office of member of board.

(2) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

12. A member of a municipal board may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Local Government, and on such resignation being accepted by the Local Government, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Resignation of member of board.

13. The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any member of a municipal board who refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared an insolvent, or is convicted of any offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any order, implying, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member, or who without sufficient excuse neglects for more than six consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the board.

Removal of members.

14. (1) When the place of an elected member of a municipal board becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member under section 12 or section 13, or by his death, a new member shall be elected in manner prescribed to fill the place.

Filling of casual vacancies.

(2) When the place of an appointed member of a municipal board becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, but

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 15-25.*

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

15. Every municipal board shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal board of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the rules made under section 60, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

16. A municipal board shall come into existence at such time as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette appoint in this behalf.

17. When a municipal board comes into existence under section 16 for a municipality constituted under this Act, and that municipality comprises within its limits a local area which is a municipality under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

- (a) the said North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act shall cease to apply to the local area;
- (b) the municipal committee (if any) constituted under that Act for the local area shall cease to exist;
- (c) all property vested in that committee shall vest in the municipal board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting that property;
- (d) every contract entered into by the committee may be enforced by and against the board in like manner as it might have been enforced by and against the committee if this Act had not been passed.

Chairman and Vice-chairman.

18. A municipal board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect as its chairman one of its own members or some other person, and the member or other person so elected shall, if the election is approved by the Local Government, but not otherwise, become chairman of the board:

Provided that in such municipalities as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of this section, the chairman shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

19. When a person not already a member of the

board by virtue of such election, or appointment, shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as chairman.

20. In every municipality the board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect one or two of its members to be its vice-chairman or vice-chairmen.

21. (1) A chairman or vice-chairman elected by the board shall hold office for one year, and on the expiration of that period may be re-elected.

(2) A chairman appointed by the Local Government shall continue in office for such term as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, prescribe, and on the expiration of that term may be re-appointed.

22. (1) If an elected chairman or vice-chairman dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office of chairman or vice-chairman, or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall, at a special meeting, elect another of its members to be chairman or vice-chairman.

(2) If a chairman appointed by the Local Government dies, resigns his office of chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the Local Government shall appoint another chairman.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

Notification of elections, appointments, &c.

23. All elections and appointments of chairmen and all elections, appointments, and removals of members of municipal boards, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Joint Committees.

24. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, concur with any other municipal board, or with a district board, or with more than one such board, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of such committee, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the boards, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such committee and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which such committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the division, if the areas under the authority of the boards are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

25. (1) A municipal board shall meet for the

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 26-35.*

(2) The chairman, or, in his absence, a vice-chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the board, convene a meeting at any other time.

26. (1) A meeting of a municipal board ordinary and special shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

27. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a municipal board shall be one-half of the whole board.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a municipal board shall be such number or proportion of the members of the board as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under this Act:

Provided that, if at any meeting of the board a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before and transacted at the adjourned meeting whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

28. (1) At every meeting of a municipal board the chairman, if present, shall preside.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting and a vice-chairman is present, such vice-chairman, or, when two vice-chairmen are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

29. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, or by any rule made under this Act, all questions which may come before any meeting of a municipal board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

30. The Civil Surgeon of the district, the Executive Engineer of the division, and the Inspector of Schools of the circle, shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the board, and to address the board on any matter affecting respectively sanitation, public works and public instruction.

31. (1) Every resolution passed by a municipal board at a meeting shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, and shall be published in some local

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a municipal board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district.

32. (1) Every municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Act and any rules made under this Act by the Local Government as to—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings,
- (b) the manner in which notice thereof shall be given,
- (c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings,
- (d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the adjournment of meetings,
- (e) the language of the board,
- (f) the division of duties among the members of the board,
- (g) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the board for money paid under this Act, and
- (h) all other similar matters.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Officers and Servants.

33. (1) Every municipal board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may at a like meeting remove any person so appointed

and who is not a member of the board, is anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the board by virtue of such appointment, and shall continue to be a member of the board as long as he holds the office of secretary.

(3) If a secretary is a member of the board, he shall receive no remuneration.

If he is not a member of the board, the Commissioner, assign to him any such pay, leave-allowance, gratuity or pension as it thinks fit.

34. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, every municipal board may employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities or pensions as it thinks fit.

Contracts.

35. (1) A municipal board may delegate to one or more of its members the power of entering into on its behalf any contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees.

(2) A contract whereof the value or amount ex-

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter III.—Taxation and Municipal Fund—Sections 36-43.*

36. (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a municipal board whereof the value or amount exceeds twenty rupees shall be in writing,

(2) every such contract, shall be signed by the chairman, or a vice-chairman, and a secretary.

Provided that the board may delegate to one or more of its members the power of executing any contracts which he or they are empowered to enter into under section 35 sub-section (1).

(3) A contract executed otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section shall not be binding on the board.

(4) If no objection is submitted within the said period of a fortnight under sub-section (3), or if the objections so submitted, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the board may forward its proposals to the Local Government, together with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid.

(5) A Local Government receiving proposals under sub-section (4) may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the board for further consideration.

(6) When a Local Government sanctions under sub-section (5) any proposals which, under section 37, sub-section (2), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit those proposals to the Governor General in Council, together with the objections (if any) received through the board; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction the same, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a municipal board have been sanctioned by the Local Government or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the board may, at a special meeting direct, the imposition of the tax in accordance with those proposals.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

37. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may, for the purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case, and in manner prescribed by section 38, any of the following taxes, namely:—

(1) with the previous sanction of the Local Government—

(a) a tax on houses, buildings and lands situate within the municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per cent. of the annual value of the houses, buildings and lands;

(b) a tax on persons exercising professions or carrying on trades or dealings in the municipality;

(c) a tax on carriages, horses, mules, elephants, camels, bullocks and asses kept within the municipality;

(d) a tax on carriages, carts and animals entering the municipality, and on boats moored therein;

(e) an octroi on articles brought within the municipality for consumption or use therein; and

(2) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

38. (1) A municipal board may resolve at a special meeting to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) When a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1), the board shall publish a notice defining the persons or property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed, and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant of the municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within a fortnight from the publication of the notice, submit his

39. A municipal board by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, or the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may abolish any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

40. All taxes leviable in any local area under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, at the time a municipal board having authority over that local area comes into existence under this Act, shall be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Act.

41. Arrears of any tax imposed under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within those limits.

Municipal Fund.

42. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the board under this Act, and

(b) when there has been included within the municipality any municipality constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipal Act, 1873, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time the municipal board came into existence.

43. (1) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, the

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter IV.—Powers and Duties of Municipal Boards generally—Sections 44-52.*

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS
GENERALLY.*Municipal Police.*

44. Every municipal board shall maintain a police establishment for watch and ward, for the prevention and suppression of nuisances and for the enforcement of the rules and orders of the board.

45. (1) Subject to the provisions of section nine of the Cantonments Act, 1880, the establishment maintained under section 44 shall, as the board with the approval of the Local Government may determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police force under the Local Government within the meaning of section two of Act V of 1861; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave, allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the board may, from time to time, after consultation with the Magistrate of the District and the Inspector General of Police, determine.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between the board and the Magistrate of the District or the Inspector General of Police under this section it shall be referred to the Local Government and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

46. If the establishment maintained under section 44 is a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall be appointed, and shall be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine under such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf; and shall perform such duties, and be liable to such penalties, as village-policemen appointed under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873, or under the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, as the case may be, perform and are liable to.

47. If the establishment is part of the general police force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define the duties which the officers and men of the establishment may or may not be required to perform.

48. Section thirty-four of Act V of 1861 shall be in force in every municipality, and every watchman under this Act shall have the

Conservancy and General Improvement.

49. Every municipal board, so far as the municipal fund at its disposal will permit, shall, after providing for the maintenance of the police establishment referred to in the foregoing sections,—

(1) keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and watercourses clean and in repair;

(2) cause those streets and roads to be watered and lighted;

(3) provide for the establishment and maintenance of schools and dispensaries and of other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public health, and control and administer all such institutions within the municipality, except where they may by a special order of the Local Government have been excepted from the operation of this section;

(4) construct and provide for the maintenance and management of poor-houses, markets and other works of public utility; and

(5) generally, do all acts and things calculated to promote the health, comfort, convenience or interests of the inhabitants of the municipality.

Prevention of Nuisances.

50. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

(a) declaring that such acts or omissions within the municipality as may in its opinion cause or tend to cause any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public, or to people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or injury, obstruction, danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right, shall be deemed within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and for the purposes of this Act to be public nuisances; and

(b) defining the cases, manner and times in and at which officers of the Board may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of public nuisances.

(2) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

51. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the municipality, anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance.

52. (1) The Local Government may invest, within the limits of the municipality, a municipal board with the powers of a Magistrate of a district as described in section one hundred and thirty-three of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with powers to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any of the acts or omissions which

III of 1880.

XVI of 1873.
XVIII of 1876.

XLV of :

X of 18

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter V.—Control—Sections 53-58.*

(2) Sections one hundred and thirty-three to one hundred and forty-two (both inclusive) of the Code of the Criminal Procedure shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers.

(3) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the powers with which it has invested a board under this section.

53. A municipal board may, at a special meeting, delegate to one or more committees of its members any of the powers vested in the board by section 51, or with which the board may have been invested under section 52.

Additional Power to make Rules.

Additional power to make rules.

54. (1) A local board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules,—

- (a) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads where rose conveyances, animals or persons are hired for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;
- (b) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths; and
- (c) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this section, a municipal board may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing one with a further fine of five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(3) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government, and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing portion of this section the municipal board of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under sub-section (1) in respect to any vehicles to which that Act applies.

CHAPTER V.

CONTROL.

Control by Commissioner and Magistrate.

55. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may—

- (a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property within the limits of the division or district respectively occupied by any municipal board or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of any such board or com-

such board or committee having authority within those limits;

- (c) require any such board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he may think fit to call for; and
- (d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such board or committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee.

(2) When the Magistrate of the district is a member of a board or joint committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that board or committee, the powers conferred upon him by sub-section (1).

56. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district (as the case may be) the execution of any resolution or order of municipal board or joint committee, or prohibit the doing within those limits of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When a Commissioner or Magistrate makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order or direct that it continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as it thinks

57. (1) In cases of emergency, the Magistrate of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a municipal board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate of the district may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense or as much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from that balance in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Magistrate of the district shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers conferred upon him by this section.

58. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that a municipal board has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, the Local Government may,

Powers of Local Government in case of default of board.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter VI.—Miscellaneous—Sections 59-65.*

appoint the Magistrate of the district to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as it may fix, to the Magistrate by the board.

(3) If the expense be not so paid, the Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

59. (1) If a municipal board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declare that board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(a) All members of the board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their office as such members

(b) All powers and duties of the board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in that behalf;

(c) All property vested in the board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Local Government.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the board shall be reconstituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified from being members.

60. The Local Government may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding of a municipal board for which it considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) with respect to the appointment of members of a municipal board under section 6, clause (b);

(b) as to the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Act;

(c) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;

(d) as to the conditions on which property vested in the board may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;

(e) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between boards and the Local Government or officers of that Government shall pass;

(f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates

conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;

(g) as to the accounts to be kept by boards, as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;

(h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of boards, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

(i) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by boards; and,

(j) generally, for the guidance of boards and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

61. If any member, officer or servant of a board is otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the board, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code:

XLV of 1860.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the board.

62. In respect of every suit instituted against a municipal board, or against suits against boards and their officers, any officer or servant of the board in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, the board, officer or servant shall have as nearly as may be all the privileges which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer respectively has under chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

63. Every member of a municipal board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the board, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

64. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immovable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the territories administered by the Local Government, shall vest in any municipal board; and thereupon the property shall vest in that board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, the property.

65. Where any land whether within or without the limits of a municipality is acquired for the purposes

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter VII.—Exceptional Provisions—Sections 66-68.*

7 of 1882. proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the board of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the board.

66. (1) The authority empowered to make rules under section 10, section 50, section 54 or section 60 shall, before making them, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(2) Every rule made under any of those sections shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by this section

case may be, to the excepted municipality until again applied thereto by a like notification of the Local Government. Provided that no notification shall be issued under this section in respect of a municipality for which a municipal board has come into existence unless its issue has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

(2) While the municipality continues to be excepted, wholly or in part, from the operation of the provisions, mentioned in sub-section (1), the Local Government may appoint such of the members of the municipal board as would otherwise have been elected.

68. (1) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local Gazette, withdraw from the operation of this Act or the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, any local area to which that Act may have been applied or extended.

(2) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of the whole area subject to the authority of a municipal board or municipal committee, all property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the board or committee shall vest in the Local Government, and be applied by it, in such manner as it thinks fit, for the promotion of the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants.

(3) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of a part of the area under the authority of a municipal board or municipal committee, such part of the property of the board or committee as the Commissioner may determine shall vest in the Local Government, and be applied as aforesaid.

CHAPTER VII.

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

67. (1) If it appears to the Local Government that the circumstances of any municipality are such that the provisions of this Act requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a municipal board be elected are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, except the municipality, wholly or in part, from the operation of those provisions, and thereupon those provisions shall not apply, or shall only apply in part, as the

Power to except municipalities from operation of provisions of Act regarding election.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

MUNICIPAL Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are at present constituted and guided in the execution of their functions by Act XV, 1873, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act of that year.

That Act gives plenary powers to the Local Government to appoint ordinary and *ex officio* members of municipal committees. It leaves to the Local Government to determine absolutely whether in any municipality of the united provinces members shall be elected or not, and if confers upon it the power of appointing *ex officio* members to the extent of one-third of the total number of the committee, a power very generally acted on.

2. The manner of election, where elections are allowed, is under the Act regulated solely by the Local Government without reference to the parties most concerned, and casual vacancies are filled up by direct appointment by the same authority, or are not filled up at all.

3. The Local Government may also appoint the president and vice-presidents of all committees, and may unconditionally cancel, suspend or limit any of the proceedings, bye-laws or rules of the committees and abolish any tax imposed by them.

4. Section 34 of the Act further imposes on a municipality without any restriction the obligation of providing for the maintenance of a police-establishment, the effect of which has frequently been to throw on municipalities a large portion of the charge for police kept up for the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders against the general law of the land.

5. These provisions are inconsistent with the proposals for the extension of local self-government enunciated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in its resolution dated 5th December, 1882.

6. The present Bill has been drafted to enable the Local Government to carry these proposals into effect put forward after consultation with the most experienced officers of the provinces with the members of existing municipal committees and numerous non-official representatives

8. Chapter I contains the usual preliminary matter, and prescribes the course to be followed when it is intended to introduce the Act into any local area, for the first time, or into existing municipalities.

9. Chapter II deals with the organisation of municipal boards.

These are to consist of members elected in the manner prescribed by the Local Government, and of a certain proportion of nominated members not to exceed one-fourth of the whole.

The principle of nomination has been already accepted in the Central Provinces, and is meant to provide against the danger of classes of the community being overridden by hostile majorities.

10. Before making rules for determining the system of representation and election the Local Government is required by sections 8 and 9 to inform itself of the sense of the community on these subjects.

11. Section 18 leaves the election of their own chairmen to municipal boards, with the exception of such municipalities as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification, exempt from the operation of this section. In these latter the chairman will be appointed by the Local Government.

This exception is meant to meet cases where an officer of Government must remain chairman, at least for a period, either in order that he may have time to transfer functions and accounts often onerous and complicated to a non-official successor, or for lack of a qualified non-official to deal with special circumstances, or by reason of the expressed wish of the municipal Board itself.

12. Section 24 contains a provision, not in the existing Act, enabling municipal boards to appoint joint committees for any purpose in which they may be jointly interested.

13. Power to appoint officers and servants necessary for the performance of its duties is given to the board by sections 33 and 34, and the appointment of an officer of Government or of an outsider as secretary is made subject to the sanction of the Commissioner. It is obviously impossible to allow boards to appoint to such office Government servants against the wish of Government, and it is necessary to take some guarantee against the appointment of an incapable man as paid secretary; especially with a non-official chairman the office of secretary to the municipal board will be one of great importance.

14. Chapter III, on taxation, varies but little from the existing Act.

15. Chapter IV, on the powers and duties of the boards, groups together all the duties of the boards in what is thought to be the order of their obligation, and simplifies the rules of the existing Act as regards nuisances.

16. Chapter V deals with the subject of control. The provisions are similar to those of the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, with the exception that the Commissioner may at once suspend, and the Local Government rescind, any act, order or resolution of the board which is manifestly in excess of its powers.

This authority is given to provide for cases which may not be of a nature grave enough to call for the penalty of supersession.

17. Section 60 empowers the Local Government to frame forms and make rules on certain matters therein specified.

18. Chapter VI contains miscellaneous provisions as regards the conduct of litigation, penalties on, and liabilities of, members, acquisition of land, and the like.

19. Chapter VII enables the Local Government to exempt from the provisions of the Act regarding election municipalities to which it considers such provisions to be unsuited, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to withdraw from the operation of this Act, or of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act of 1873, any local area to which either of those Acts may have been applied.

This latter power is deemed necessary as cases sometimes occur where a municipality has been established in a place which experience proves to be unfit for municipal institutions, or where change of circumstances may have rendered such institutions unsuitable and it would be improper in such cases to insist on the Act remaining in force for ever. At the same time, the power is one which should be exercised with great caution, as it is a more serious matter to withdraw a privilege once conferred than to withhold it in the first instance; and the Local Government has therefore been debarred from acting on the section unless with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

The 10th May, 1883.

J. W. QUINTON.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy showers have again fallen in Assam and good rain is also reported to have occurred throughout Bengal proper. In Madras rain has fallen more or less throughout the Presidency. In the Bombay Presidency heavy rain is reported from parts of Dharwar and slight showers from three other districts. In Mysore and Coorg rain has fallen in all districts. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report for the week under notice. No report has been received from British Burma.

The harvest of certain crops continues in the Madras Presidency, with an outturn either fair or below average; general prospects are good. In the Bombay Presidency preparations for *kharif* are in progress in several districts; cotton picking is nearly completed; sugarcane is doing well. Ploughing and sowing are now in full progress in Bengal; crops on the ground are doing well and the harvesting of *boro* paddy is in progress; prospects are good, but rain is still much wanted in parts of Bhagálpur division and in Cuttaek. The *rabi* harvest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has yielded a good outturn; sugarcane is being planted and indigo sowings have commenced in some districts. In the Punjab, the *rabi* harvest still continues and is yielding a good outturn generally; threshing has commenced in one district. The outturn of the *rabi* harvest in the Central Provinces is reported excellent; threshing and winnowing are still in active progress. In Assam considerable damage has occurred from floods caused by the heavy rain of the past week. In Mysore and Coorg standing crops are in good condition; land is being ploughed for the rice crop in Mercara. In the Nizam's territories preparations are in progress for *kharif* sowings. In the Central India States and Rajputana prospects continue generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 10th)		
Bellary ...	55 (average of six stations).	Standing crops good; harvest sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool ...	7 (average of six stations).	Standing crops good; outturn paddy, yield twelve annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	59 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops cotton and <i>rugi</i> thriving; fever and small-pox continue; cholera in parts; cattle-disease abating.
Kistna ...	4 (average of four stations).	Condition of standing crops not reported; harvest castor, indigo, and <i>rugi</i> ; small-pox general; cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good where water available; harvest paddy, yield half; small-pox continues in parts.
Coimbatore ...	76 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy in parts, yield above average; cholera, fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in parts.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, <i>cholam</i> , and gingelly seed, yield below average; cholera continues.
Madura ...	39 (average of three stations).	Standing crops fading in parts; harvest paddy in parts; fever and cholera continue in parts.
Malabar ...	93 (average of eleven stations).	Sowing first crop commenced in parts, third crop progressing; small-pox in all talukas; fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	.....	Cultivation progressing, yield last crop, Trivandrum division average; fever continues. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain in Chingleput, Tanjore, and Travancore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(May 9th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Small-pox now prevalent only in Bagdadi lines, Karachi, 11 patients remaining on 5th, 3 fresh cases, no deaths since 27th April, total to 5th May—cases 471, deaths 119; disease in twelve villages in districts, 40 fresh cases, 7 deaths, 36 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 7th, 8 feet 4 inches against 7 feet 7 inches on corresponding date last year; <i>rabi</i> harvesting completed; fever in six talukas; cattle-disease and pleuro-pneumonia in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 24, 32 and 36, in Manjhand 28, 32 and 48, in Ghorabari 20, 41 and 44, and in Shahbunder 22, 41 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops nearly completed; <i>kharif</i> operations in progress; small-pox and fever in seven and cattle-disease in six talukas; wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Manuring operations commenced in some talukas; public health good; wheat 27 and <i>bajri</i> 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Sugarcane in good condition; cotton picking and sowing of summer crops in progress in Kari Division; small-pox continues in Baroda city; <i>bajri</i> 28 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> continue; small-pox in Surat abating, average death 1; <i>juari</i> 42 and <i>nagli</i> 49 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	A few drops of rain on the morning of 3rd.	Temperature normal; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal on 2nd and 3rd, afterwards normal; abnormal wind northerly.
Poona ...	.....	Cholera continues in Poona and four other talukas, 127 cases, 35 fatal; <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>juari</i> 51 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 39 and <i>juari</i> 43 lbs.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops completed; cholera in Parner, Kopergaon, Shegaon, and Newasa talukas; preparation of land for the next season in progress; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Akola; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	29 at Sangola	Cholera in a few villages in each taluka of the district, out of 128 cases, 52 fatal; cattle-disease in Malsiras taluka; <i>juari</i> —62 lbs. 6 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 54 lbs. 1 tola per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in all talukas except Navalgund, Bunkapur and Ron—13 in Nargund; heavy in Dharwar, Raibennur, and Karajgi; slight in others.	Harvesting of late crops and cotton picking nearly completed; locusts in Dharwar and Nargund; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of petta Nargund; cholera in a village of Kalghatgi; cattle-disease and small-pox in one and fever in two talukas; rice—minimum 24 and <i>juari</i> 47 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 7; Sirsi, 71; Kumpta, 50; and Hallial, 22.	Second crop harvest completed; preparing ground for monsoon crops; sugarcane plants healthy; 3 deaths from small-pox in Sirsi, it continues at Karwar and Sidapur; fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather cloudy and hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather hot; measles in Rajkot; cholera appeared in Amran, Und, Navanagar, and Morvi, no cases in Kotda Nayoni; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 35 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain in the Southern Mahratta Country, heavy in parts of Dharwar and in parts of the Nargund taluka of this district, however scarcity of drinking-water continues; preparation for <i>khari</i> in progress; locusts in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Satara, Ratnagiri, and Colaba; cholera in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Thana; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(May 9th)		
Chittagong ...	4.93	Weather rainy, with strong south-easterly wind; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cholera still continues; cattle-disease abating.
Dacca ...	3.83	Prospects of standing crops good; harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy and <i>chena</i> going on, of barley nearly completed.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore 74	Low lands being prepared for <i>aman</i> paddy; sowing of early rice and jute commenced; price of common rice stationary; public health on the whole good.
Moorshedabad ...	96	Prospects of <i>boro</i> paddy favourable; fields being still prepared for <i>aus</i> paddy; health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	...	More rain in east than at head-quarters, weather again sultry; preparation for crops going on.
Burdwan ...	3.8	Ploughing going on everywhere; rain still wanted in Raneeungo; cholera cases reported from various parts.
Rungpore ...	3.48	Prospects good; sowing in progress in some places; weeding of early rice going on; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	Nil	Want of rain beginning to be much felt, especially for paddy and indigo; public health good.
Purneah ...	83	Prospects of crops improved by rain; ploughing going on everywhere; health good.
Patna ...	Nil	Collection of cotton and castor going on; sugarcane growing splendidly; 6 cases of cholera reported from Mokameh in Barrh sub-division.
Darbhunga ...	Nil	Mango damaged by storm; crops doing well; ploughing well begun; prices rising a little; cholera reported; health otherwise good.
Hazáribágh ...	Nil	Weather very warm; no crops on the ground; small-pox and cattle-disease still reported; health generally good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Weather very hot, with constant high wind; want of rain much felt; public health generally good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain fell again this week throughout Bengal proper, but elsewhere the fall was slight, and partial rain has improved prospects of standing crops, and has been very beneficial for ploughing and sowing which are now in full progress; want of rain much felt in parts of Bhagálpur division and in Cuttack and Hazáribágh; harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy proceeding; rain has been also good for public health, though reports of sporadic cholera are still received from several places; in Nuddea fever and cholera, and in Bongong Sub-division of Jessore cholera are said to have decreased; scattered cases of small-pox still reported from Patna and Chota Nagpore divisions.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 8th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; health of cattle good; prices steady.
Allahabad (" 9th)	.....	High west winds and great heat; slight small-pox and local cholera as before; <i>mohra</i> crop over average outturn; prices generally steady; rice risen.
Gorakhpur (" 7th)	.....	Weather fine; harvest nearly over, outturn average; mango crop injured by storms of previous week; health fair; some cattle-disease; prices easy.
Jhānsi ( " " )	.....	Strong hot wind; harvesting over, the outturn is estimated at 16 annas in Man, Garotha, and Jhānsi parganas and 14 annas in pargana Moth; prices fluctuating; health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra (" 8th)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting continues; fever in three and small-pox in four parganas; general health good; prices rising slightly.
Bareilly (" ")	No rain	Harvest operations nearly finished; prices generally stationary; health good.
Meerut ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; harvest over; grain coming into market; health good; prices stationary.
Kumaun (" ")	No rain	Weather warm; wheat being cut; wheat poor on elevated places, but better in irrigated and moist lands; prices rising; general health good; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Weather very hot; <i>rabi</i> harvest completed, outturn satisfactory on the whole; sugarcane being planted out; general health good.
Partabgarh ( " " )	.....	Prices stationary; indigo being sown; slight small-pox reported in Kunda tahsil; general health good.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	Supplies plentiful; prices slightly higher; variable winds; small-pox still bad.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Planting of sugarcane nearly completed; small-pox in four tahsils; a few cases of sporadic cholera in the district; condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli (" 7th)	.....	Weather seasonable; harvest over; slight cholera in tahsil Dalman; fever and small-pox abating; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" 8th)	No rain	Small-pox extending from town to district; <i>rabi</i> crops harvested; foot-and-mouth disease in two parganas; markets well supplied with grain; prices stationary.
Farukhabad ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; health of people good, but small-pox still lingers; markets well supplied.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been no rain, and the weather has been warm and seasonable everywhere; slight cholera is reported from Allahabad, Fyzabad, and Rae Bareli, and small-pox and cattle-disease continue in a number of districts; sugarcane is being planted out and indigo sowings have commenced in some districts; prices generally steady have risen in a few districts.		
Punjab (May 8th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Cholera continues; outturn of harvest at the average; slight rise in prices.
Hissar ...	.....	No report received.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress, outturn expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices slightly rising.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good; crops being gathered; slight fall in prices.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; crops being cut; prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health fair; crops being threshed; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; outturn of harvest above the average; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Health good; crops being reaped; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good; prices fluctuating.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Health and harvest prospects generally good.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (May 9th)	.....	Weather hot; <i>rabi</i> harvest good; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (" 8th)	.....	Weather very warm; threshing and winnowing in progress, outturn excellent; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Saugor (" 7th)	.....	Weather warm and cloudy occasionally; winnowing continues; prices steady; health good.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather very hot; winnowing nearly completed; price of wheat slightly fallen, of rice stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; winnowing continues; health good; small-pox—131 cases, 14 deaths; wheat 15 and rice 10½ seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; preparation for <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; small-pox—190 cases, 12 deaths; wheat 16, <i>juari</i> 24, and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur (May 5th)	.....	Weather cloudy and close; small-pox slight; prices steady.
Sambalpur (" 3rd)	.....	Weather hot during the day, cool at nights; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather hot and close, cloudy occasionally; threshing and winnowing in progress; small-pox prevalent in some districts; outturn of <i>rabi</i> harvest excellent, but prices range high, owing to large export.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(May 9th)		
Gauhati ...	4.99	Rain and thunderstorms daily; river rising; cholera at Hajoo and cattle-disease in mouzabs Betwa and Suki; crops coming up well.
Sylhet ...	10.58	Boro paddy harvest going on; cultivation and sowing of <i>aus</i> and <i>aman</i> commencing; cholera increasing; cattle-disease reported; the Loobah river in destructive flood, and the Sarma has risen to its full height in a few days.
Cachar ...	15.50	Weather very wet, incessant rains from Saturday night accompanied with heavy squalls; river full, having risen 33½ feet in four days; Barkhola bazar swept away; floods reported chiefly in the north, where much damage done; great improvement in public health.
Dibrugarh ...	5.25	Weather rainy; prospects of <i>ahu</i> crop good; cholera still reported; cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 9th)		
Bangalore ...	1.19	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	3.11	Prospects good.
Mercara ...	1.48	Thunderstorms unfavourable to coffee blossoms in North Coorg, but it is forming berry in South Coorg; lands being ploughed for rice crops; public health good; prices stationary.
Borar & Hyderabad— (May 9th)		
Amrāoti ...	.....	General Remarks.—Rain in all districts, from 1.30 to 3.44; standing crops in good condition; prospects of season fair; public health generally good; no material change in prices.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operation in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Weather hot; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings.
Central India States— (May 9th)		
Indore ...	.....	No report received.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather hot; public health good.
Satna ...	.....	Weather very warm; health good; wheat 24 seers.
Ratlam ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects and public health good.
Neemuch ...	.....	No report received.
Goonā ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	No report received.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 9th) ...	.....	Weather windy and cool.
Sirohi („ 6th) ...	.....	Fair amount of water in wells; health good; weather hot, but not oppressive.
Marwar („ 4th) ...	.....	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; small-pox and fever still prevail; crops almost cut; hot winds blowing; prices stationary.
Meywar ( „ „ ) ...	.....	Wells and tanks fair.
Sealdah ...	.....	Good crops harvested.
Harotī (May 5th) ...	.....	Nights cool; health good; prices falling.
Jhallawar („ 2nd) ...	.....	Weather hot; small-pox in some districts.
Ajmere („ 8th) ...	.....	High winds, seasonable.
Jaypore ( „ „ ) ...	.....	Average harvest secured; health good; prices stationary.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (May 8th) ...	.....	Health good; cholera continues in one tahsil.
Nepal—(May 3rd)		
Katmandu ...	10	Prospects good; weather cool and cloudy.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 20. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Succession Certificate Bill, 1883.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.

SUPPLEMENT No. 20.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th May, 1883.

No. 14.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr. D. G. Barkley, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

EDUCATION.

The 16th May 1883.

No. 180.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of St. George's College, Mussoorie, to the Calcutta University up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st January 1883.

FORESTS.

The 12th May 1883.

No. 452 F.—Erratum.—In supersession of the Notification of this Department, No. 362 F., dated the 25th ultimo, Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Deputy Superintendent of Forest Surveys, is granted six months' furlough, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st June 1883, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 16th May 1883.

No. 186.—The services of Surgeon T. Mayne, Acting Civil Surgeon of Balaghat, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

POLICE.

The 14th May 1883.

No. 124.—The services of Mr. R. E. Acklom, a District Superintendent of Police in the Central

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 18th May 1883.

No. 376 G.—Mr. E. C. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is placed on special duty, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th instant.

No. 377 G.—Mr. T. W. Holderness, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary during the absence of Mr. Buck.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 12th May, 1883.

No. 947 E.—Whereas His Highness the Khan of Kelat has ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction over those portions of land which have been made over and assigned by him for the purposes of the Kandahar State Railway:

In exercise of the jurisdiction thus obtained, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf,

(a) to direct that, in the administration of civil justice in the aforesaid lands, the Code of Civil Procedure shall be taken as a general guide; and

(b) to make the following arrangements, that is to say:—

(1) The Political Agent for the time being in charge of the Sibi district shall have power to try all original suits within the said lands whatever the amount or value of the subject-matter, and the Court of the said officer shall be deemed to be the District Court or the Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction within the said lands.

(2) Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan, in charge of the Sibi district, shall have power to try all original suits within the said lands, when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

(3) The Munsif for the time being in the Sibi district shall have power to try all original suits within the said lands, when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed three hundred rupees.

(4) For the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court of the Political Agent is authorised to hear appeals from the decisions of the Munsif and of the Native Assistant; and the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General is authorised to hear appeals from the decisions of the said Political Agent.

(5) For all the purposes of the said Code, the Agent to the Governor-General shall exercise the powers of a High Court.

No. 948 E.—Whereas His Highness the Khan of Kelat has ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction over those portions of land which have been made over and assigned by him for the purposes of the Kandahar State Railway:

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:—

(1) The Political Agent for the time being in charge of the district of Sibi shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the powers described in Section 30 of that Code over all persons within the said portions of land. Provided that in any case in which the complainant, if any, and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Political Agent to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred upon him.

(2) Rai Hittu Ram Bahadur, C.I.E., Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in charge of the district of Sibi, shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure over all persons within the said portions of land, subject to the proviso above stated.

(3) The Agent to the Governor-General for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Political Agent or Native Assistant within the aforesaid lands, and may in his discretion try any case without a jury or the aid of assessors.

of Session shall be referred for confirmation to the Governor-General in Council, and an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from all orders passed by the Court of Session, when such orders are appealable under the Code of Criminal

The 11th May, 1883.

No. 966 E.—Captain G. Gaisford, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Levies in Beluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 15th May, 1883.

No. 1413 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 716 G., dated the 16th September, 1882, it is notified that Mr. G. Lemaire, Consul-General for France at Calcutta, returned from leave, and resumed the duties of his office, on the 17th April, 1883.

The 16th May, 1883.

No. 1427 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. Zunini, Honorary Vice-Consul, as Acting Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. J. Gallian.

GENERAL.

The 11th May, 1883.

No. 1403 G.—Lieutenant G. R. C. Westropp, Bombay Staff Corps, Executive Commissariat Officer, Neemuch, is appointed to officiate as

Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuch, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major R. G. E. Dalrymple, proceeding on furlough, and pending the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grant, or until further orders.

No. 1405 G.—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 8th April, 1883, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major K. J. L. Mackenzie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class :—

Major J. FitzGerald, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Colonel H. C. Menzies, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

The 18th May, 1883.

No. 1446 G.—Mr. E. J. Kitts, Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th May 1883.

No. 874.

The following Order, issued by Her Majesty the Queen in Council, is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 14th day of February 1883.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, it is enacted that when the Legislature of any British Possession provides for the survey of and grant of certificates for passenger steamers, and the Board of Trade report to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the certificates are to the like effect, and are granted after a like survey, and in such manner as to be equally efficient with the certificates granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council,—

- (1) to declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts ; and
- (2) to declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates granted for passenger steamers under these Acts shall either without modification, or with such modifications as to Her Majesty may seem necessary, apply to the certificates referred to in the Order ; and
- (3) to impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates, and to the use, delivery, and cancellation thereof, as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties not exceeding forty pounds for the breach of such conditions and regulations.

And whereas the Legislature of the British Possession of South Australia has provided for the survey of and grant of certificates for passenger steamers :

And whereas the Board of Trade have reported to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that such certificates are to the like effect, and are granted after a like survey, and in such manner as to be equally efficient with the certificates granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping :

NOW, THEREFORE, Her Majesty is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council,—

- (1) to declare that the certificates granted under the said provision by the Legislature of the British Possession of South Australia for passenger steamers shall be of the same force as if they had been granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the said Acts relating to Merchant Shipping :
- (2) to declare that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates granted for passenger steamers under those Acts shall without modification, except as hereinafter mentioned, apply to the certificates referred to in this Order :

- (3) to declare that it shall not be lawful for a passenger steamer to which this Order relates to proceed to sea with passengers on board from any port or place in the United Kingdom on any voyage other than one to the said Possession of South Australia, or to any intermediate place or places situate on such voyage :
- (4) to declare that if any passenger steamer goes to sea from any place in the United Kingdom with any passengers on board upon any voyage other than a voyage to the said Possession of South Australia, or any intermediate place or places as aforesaid, the owner thereof shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such penalty is hereby imposed accordingly.

(Sd.) C. L. PEEL.

The 18th May 1883.

No. 927.—Mr. F. R. Hogg, B.C.S., Director General of the Post Office of India, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties after noon on the 11th May 1883.

No. 986.—The designation of the Deputy Comptroller General in charge of the duties connected with the Treasuries under the Government of India is changed to "Comptroller of Indian Treasuries."

No. 993.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April 1883, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,35,97,565	1,10,54,179	12,10,165	1,22,64,344
Allahabad	65,81,515	52,14,935	.....	52,14,935
Lahore	71,26,760	1,08,31,500	.....	1,08,31,500
Bombay	3,61,84,775	2,79,68,500	21,72,856	3,01,41,356
Kurrachee	30,83,115	30,92,395	1,000	30,94,295
Madras	1,54,03,000	1,02,01,540	8,90,000	1,11,81,540
Calicut	12,00,035	7,56,270	.....	7,56,270
Total	13,34,87,385	6,92,12,108	42,74,021	7,34,87,419
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,37,700 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL				13,34,87,346

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th May, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 274.—The services of Lieutenant R. B. Shawe, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 275.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant George Patrick Ranken, Manchester Regiment, Wing Officer, 6th Native Infantry,—2nd January, 1882.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 276.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. C. C. Daunt, v.c., Bengal S. C., District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, Bengal, (m. c.) for one year,—240 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Miller, Bengal S. C., Commandant, Malwa Bheel Corps, (m. c.) for one year,—136 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Major W. H. Meiklejohn, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 20th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 262 days, under rule VIII, clause 2, and rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major P. FitzG. Gallwey, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, (m. c.) for 182 days, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Captain D. A. A. Macpherson, Bengal S. C., Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, (p. a.) for 180 days, under rule VIII, clause 2, and rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. N. Carr, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 277.—Surgeon-Major W. Duncan, M.B., 10th Native Infantry, is granted leave to sea (p. a.) for 91 days, under rule XXVII of the regulations of 1868.

No. 278.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain M. A. Gray, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for six months.

Captain H. Boileau, Bengal S. C., (u. p. a.) without pay for four months.

Brigade Surgeon J. R. Jackson, M.D., (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 279.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 21st November, 1882, pages 5195 and 5196.

"INDIA OFFICE ;
21st November, 1882.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps

and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India.—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hammond. Dated 8th September, 1882.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Stewart. Dated 20th September, 1882.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major George W. Rogers. Dated 1st September, 1882.

Captain Leigh Richmond Battye. Dated 5th September, 1882.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Paterson. Dated 23rd September, 1882.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant George Davidson Campbell Gastrell. Dated 3rd September, 1882.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major James Browne, M.D. Dated 3rd August, 1882.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade Surgeon Lewis Stanhope Bruce. Dated 15th September, 1882.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hanmer Chalmers Grosvenor Warrington, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Coningham, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Joseph Howes, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Dormer Plowden, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hardinge Tyrrell, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Josias Gordon Cloëté, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Beeching, Madras Infantry. Dated 6th July, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 23rd July, 1882.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Arthur William Capel, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major-General E. F. Burton, Madras Cavalry, who has become Supernumerary on the Effective List. Dated 29th June, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Phipson Peacock, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th September, 1882.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 280.—GRATUITY—

The appointment of Controller of Military Accounts is added to the list of officers detailed in G. G. O. No. 133 of 1882.

No. 204 of 1883, entitled to draw gratuity as Colonel on the staff.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 281.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry Bathurst Hanna,—12th May, 1883.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson Muspratt Williams, Madras Infantry. Dated 27th October, 1879 (since retired).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Arthur Robert Kenney-Herbert, General List, Cavalry, Madras, in succession to Lieutenant-General A. C. Silver, Madras Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 19th March, 1883.

No. 282.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name of Colonel H. S. Obbard, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieutenant-General A. C. Silver, Madras Infantry, on the 19th March, 1883.

No. 283.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductors John Meade, Harry W. Warrington, *William Steele*, and William A. Smith, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, from the 16th September, 1882.

Store Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) William Henry Smith to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, *vice* Hadden, deceased,—28th February, 1883.

Sub-Conductor Hugh Corrigan to be Conductor, *vice* James H. Jelly.

Store Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) George Ralpin to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, *vice* Hugh Corrigan.

With effect from 8th March, 1883.

Sub-Conductor Thomas Carr, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, (on furlough), to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor John Bartlett, Millman, Gunpowder Factory, to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor Thomas Wilson, Clerk, Ordnance Office, to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor Thomas Congrave, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor Frederick Waller, Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor Edgar Bredin, Timber Storekeeper, Gun Carriage Factory, to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) Otho D. Heathcote to be Conductor, *vice* William Cottrell.

Sergeant John Serlon, Assistant Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, to be Sub-Conductor, on probation (seconded).

Store Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) Thomas Tooke to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, *vice* Otho D. Heathcote.

With effect from 30th March, 1883.

Sub-Conductor Joseph Harrison, Assistant Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor William Viney, Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) George C. Goff to be Conductor, to complete establishment.

Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) Henry Robinson to be Conductor, to complete establishment.

Store Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) George H. Briggs to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, vice George C. Goff.

Store Sergeant George J. Stokes (Officiating Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory) to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, vice Henry Robinson.

With effect from 1st April, 1883.

Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) Edwin Berry to be Conductor, vice John Enright.

Store Sergeant William Pannell to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, vice Edwin Berry.

With effect from 11th April, 1883.

No. 284.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Assistant Commissary George Mortimer, Supernumerary, to be Assistant Commissary, Supernumerary.

Deputy Assistant Commissary William James to be Assistant Commissary, vice W. Cummings,

Conductor John Henry O'Farrell to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, vice W. James, promote

Sub-Conductor Thomas Tyers to be Conductor, vice J. H. O'Farrell, promoted.

Sergeant John McMinn to be Sub-Conductor, vice T. Tyers, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from 26th January, 1883.

Sergeant Michael Heenan to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 31st March 1883, vice Sub-Conductor James Watson, deceased.

Sub-Conductor John Chapman to be Conductor, with effect from the 27th April, 1883, vice Conductor Geo. Wallace, deceased.

Sergeant John Power to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from 27th April, 1883, vice Sub-Conductor John Chapman, promoted.

REWARDS.

No. 285.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS —

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

From the 2nd September, 1882, in the room of General W. T. Curtis, deceased.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL JOHN LUMSDAINE, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, BOMBAY.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant Surgeon	...	...	10th November, 1852.
Surgeon	...	...	14th December, 1864.
Surgeon-Major	...	...	15th August, 1868.
Deputy Surgeon-General	...	...	30th September, 1876.

Appointments.

Assistant Surgeon, 1st Bombay Fusiliers, from April, 1853, to March, 1854.

Acting Civil Surgeon, Nasiek, from March to April, 1854.

Acting Civil Surgeon Daulia, from April to June, 1854.

Indian Navy, Bombay and Persian Gulf, from June, 1854, to July, 1856.

1st Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery, from February, 1858, to March, 1863.

Civil Surgeon, Khelat, from April, 1863, to March, 1865. Superintendent of Matharan, from March, 1865, to August, 1867.

Sanitary Officer in Abyssinia and Surgeon to the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., from September, 1867, to June, 1868.

Acting Coroner and Acting Health Officer, Bombay, from July, 1868, to December, 1869.

Acting Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, from April, 1870, to February, 1871.

Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, from March, 1871, to date.

War Services.

Served in a boat expedition against El Kaliff in the Persian Gulf, and was present at the capture and burning of a pirate buggalow in November, 1854. Served in the 1st or Eagle Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery, during the campaign in Central India, 1857-58-59 : siege and capture of Ratghur ; action of Barodea ; relief of Saugor ; forcing of the Mudempore pass ; siege, storm, and capture of Jhansi ; battle of the Betwa ; battle of Koonch (wounded) ; actions of Muttra and Deopora ; battle of Galowlee ; capture of Calpee and the pursuit to Sureela ; advance on Gwalior ; battle of Morar and taking of the cantonments (wounded) ; capture of Gwalior, final pursuit of the enemy, and battle of Jowra Alipore (specially mentioned in despatches, medal, and clasp). Abyssinia, 1867-68 : as member of the reconnoitring committee and Sanitary Officer, and afterwards on the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Napier, now Lord Napier of Magdala ; (medal, specially mentioned in despatches, and specially promoted to substantive rank of Surgeon-Major for service in the field).

From the 1st January, 1883, in the room of Colonel (Brigadier-General) J. Blair, v.c., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL (BREVET COLONEL) WILLIAM BANNERMAN, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	...	...	3rd February, 1846.
Lieutenant	...	...	12th March, 1848.
Brevet Captain	...	...	3rd February, 1861.
Captain	...	...	19th August, 1861.
Brevet Major	...	...	3rd February, 1866.
Major	...	...	12th September, 1866.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	3rd February, 1872.
Brevet Colonel	...	...	3rd February, 1877.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 3rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry, from February, 1846, to January, 1857.

Adjutant, Light Battalion, from January to May, 1857.

Regimental duty, 3rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry, from May, 1857, to July, 1858.

Adjutant, 1st Extra Battalion, from July, 1858, to September, 1858.

Attached to detachment, Southern Mahratta Horse, from September to October, 1858.

Officiating 2nd-in-Command, detachment, Southern Mahratta Horse, from October, 1858, to June, 1859.

Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Southern Mahratta Horse, from June, 1859, to January, 1860.

Regimental duty, 3rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry, from January, 1860, to October, 1862.

Commandant, Gazrat Bheel Corps, from October, 1862, to 11th August, 1864.

Cantonment Magistrate, Sholapore, from June to August, 1867.

Divisional Paymaster, Sind, from September, 1867, to October, 1868.

Paymaster of Pensioners, Bombay, from October, 1868, to June, 1869.

Paymaster of Pensioners, Poona, from June, 1869, to January, 1870.

Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 5th Regiment, Native Light Infantry, from January, 1870, to March, 1871.
 Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry, from March, 1871, to October, 1871.
 Wing Officer, 12th Regiment, from October, 1871, to December, 1871.
 Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 12th Regiment, Native Infantry, from December, 1871, to November, 1872.
 Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 4th Rifles, from November, 1872, to October, 1874.
 2nd-in-Command, 13th Regiment, Native Infantry, from October, 1874, to December, 1874.
 2nd-in-Command, 21st Regiment, Native Infantry, from January, 1875, to July, 1877.
 Commandant, 4th Regiment, Native Infantry, from July 1877, to date.

War Services.

Served with the Bombay column army of the Punjab, 1848-49: siege and surrender of Mooltan; battle of Goojerat; pursuit and surrender of the Sikh Army (medal and two clasps). With the Eusufzaie field force in December 1849: capture and destruction of the villages of Sugow, Pulai, Shurkannes, and Tjoomunda in the Bhagdurrah valley. Persia, 1857: bombardment and capture of the forts of Mohumra and pursuit of the Persian Army (medal and two clasps). As 2nd-in-Command of the detachment, Southern Maratha Horse, in the pursuit through Central India, Meywar, Marwar, and Rajpootana of the rebels under Tantea Topee, Rao Sahib, the Nawab of Banda, and Feroze Shah of Delhi; at the action of Chota Odeypoor (despatches as having distinguished himself, horse severely wounded by sabre cuts, medal and clasp). China, 1860: horse transport service at the landing at Per-tang; battle of Sinho; bombardment and capture of the entrenched village of Tangkow; assault and capture of the Taku forts; accompanied the advance of the army on Tien-Tsin and Peking, including the battles of Chang-kio-Wan and Tungchow and occupation of Peking (medal and two clasps). Afghan War, 1879-80: in command of 4th Native Infantry Rifles; defence and battle of Kandahar (despatches, medal with clasp).

From the 1st January, 1883, in the room of Lieutenant-General H. H. Maxwell, c.b., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL ROBERT MURRAY, BENGAL STAFF CORPS,

Dates of Commissions.

2nd-Lieutenant	...	...	14th June, 1845.
Lieutenant	...	...	4th December, 1849.
Captain	...	...	27th August, 1858.
Brevet Major	...	...	14th June, 1865.
Major	...	...	12th September, 1866.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	14th June, 1871.
Brevet Colonel	...	...	14th June, 1876.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, Bengal Artillery, August, 1845, to May, 1855.
 Officiating Commandant, No. 1 Battery, Gwalior Contingent, May, 1855, to January, 1856.
 Commandant, Reserve Company Artillery and Company of Ordnance, Oude Irregular Force, February, 1856, to June, 1857.
 Regimental duty, Bengal Artillery, July to October, 1857.
 Deputy Superintendent, Telegraph Department, October, 1857, to July, 1860.
 Superintendent, Telegraph Department, July, 1860, to January, 1862.
 Director, Telegraph Department, January, 1862, to March, 1866.
 Deputy Director General, Telegraph Department, March, 1866, to February, 1879.
 Officiating Director General, Telegraph Department, August, 1871, to December, 1873.
 Officiating Director General, Telegraph Department, March, 1875, to March, 1876.

Officiating Director General, Telegraph Department, January, 1878, to February, 1879.
 Director General, Telegraph Department, February, 1879, to date.

War Services.

Punjab campaign, 1848-49: action of Sadoolapore; battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat; advance to Peshawar (medal with two clasps).

From the 20th February, 1883, in the room of Colonel W. C. R. Mylne, Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) THOMAS EDWARD GORDON, c.b., c.s.i., BENGAL STAFF CORPS, HONORARY AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE VICEROY.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	...	...	21st August, 1849.
Lieutenant	...	...	2nd December, 1853.
Captain	...	...	13th December, 1859.
Brevet Major	...	...	15th November, 1861.
Major	...	...	21st August, 1869.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	23rd August, 1869.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	21st August, 1875.
Brevet Colonel	...	...	21st January, 1877.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 4th Foot, August to October, 1849.
 Regimental duty, 61st Foot, October, 1849, to February, 1858.
 2nd-in-Command, 7th Punjab Infantry, February, 1858, to July, 1859.
 Regimental duty, 2-25th Foot, December, 1859, to May, 1860.
 Regimental duty, 95th Foot, May, 1860, to October, 1861.
 Station Staff Officer, Sholapore, Bombay, October, 1861, to August, 1862.
 Line Adjutant, Ahmednuggur, August to October, 1862.
 Brigade Major, October, 1862, to May, 1865.
 Persian Interpreter to Commander-in-Chief in India, May, 1865, to December, 1869.
 Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, December, 1869, to October, 1870.
 Extra Aide-de-Camp to Viceroy of India, January to March, 1871.
 Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Malwa Bheel Corps, and Political Assistant, Manipore, Central India, April to July, 1872.
 Officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head-Quarters, July to October, 1872.
 Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head-Quarters, October to November, 1872.
 Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, and 1st Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, November, 1874, to March, 1878.
 Assistant Adjutant General and Officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head-Quarters, March, 1879, to November, 1879.
 Political Officer, Kuram Field Force, April to July, 1879.
 Brigadier-General Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, Kuram Field Force, September to November, 1879.
 Deputy Adjutant General, Army Head-Quarters, November, 1879, to October, 1882.
 Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, June, 1880, to date.
 Commanded Southal Field Force, February to March, 1881.
 Brigadier-General Commanding Rawal Pindi Brigade, October, 1882, to date.

War Services.

North-West Frontier Expedition against the Momunds, 1851. Indian Mutiny, 1857-58: commanded 7th Punjab Infantry in the attack and capture of Oude Forts Dehagu and Turowl on 14th and 17th July, 1858. Operations in the Fatehgarh, Azimgarh, and Gorakhpore districts in 1858 and in the Terai in 1859 despatches; G. G. Os. No. 321 of 1858, Nos. 558, 609 and 869 of 1859; medal and brevet of Major; C.S.I. Afghan War, 1879: attack on post at Ali Khel, 14th October, 1879 despatches, medal, C.B., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to Viceroy of India.

From the 28th February, 1883, in the room of Major-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) JOHN JAMES HOOD GORDON, C.B., BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	...	...	21st August, 1849.
Lieutenant	...	...	9th January, 1854.
Captain	...	...	2nd December, 1859.
Brevet Major	...	...	30th November, 1860.
Major	...	...	21st August, 1869.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	23rd March, 1869.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	21st August, 1875.
Brevet Colonel	...	...	23rd February, 1877.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 7th Foot, August to October, 1849.
Regimental duty, 29th Foot, October, 1849, to October, 1860.
Regimental duty, 46th Foot, October, 1860, to May, 1881.
Commandant, 29th Native Infantry, May, 1861, to November, 1882.
Brigadier Commanding Brigade Kuram Force, March, 1880, to March, 1881.

Brigadier-General Commanding 2nd Column, Mahsud-Waziri Field Force, March to May, 1881.
Brigadier-General Commanding Mooltan Brigade, November, 1882, to date.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58-59: actions of Masrampur, Chanda, Ameerpoore, and Sultanpoore; siege and capture of Lucknow; capture of Jugdespoore; action of Nowadce,—despatches, G. G. O. No. 600 of 1858, brevet of Major, medal with clasp. Jowaki Expedition, 1877-78,—despatches, G. G. O. No. 738 of 1878, medal with clasp. Afghan War, 1878-79: capture of Peiwar Kotal, Zaimukht Expedition, capture of Zawa,—despatches, G. G. O. No. 610 of 1879. Malikshai-Waziri Expedition, 1880,—despatches, medal with clasp, C.B. Mahsud-Waziri Expedition, 1881,—despatches.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th May, 1883.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 1st to the 14th May, 1883:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
West Surrey Regiment	Lieutenant H. N. C. Noble	5th May, 1883	Subathu	...	...
Army Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Surgeon E. W. Goldsmith	9th May, 1883	Sialkot	...	...
Subordinate Medical Department.	Senior Apothecary W. Sinclair	24th April, 1883	Roorkee	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 1st to the 14th May, 1883.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>Indian Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
Cathcart William Monypenny.	Captain	Bengal Staff Corps.	11th July, 1882.	Will left	11,699 11 6	...	...

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Captain,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 12th May 1883.***No. 129.**—The following promotions are made in the Railway Branch:—

Names.	From	To	Date.
Mr. J. C. Ledger	Exc. Engr., 2nd Grade ...	Exc. Engr., 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	10th February 1883.
Mr. H. Groves	" 3rd " ...	" 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	10th " "
Mr. W. C. L. Floyd	" 3rd " ...	" 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st April 1883.
Mr. W. de W. Peel	" 4th " ...	" 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	10th February 1883.
Mr. D. Morris	" 4th " tempy. rank.	" 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	10th " "
Mr. J. M. Salmond	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade ...	" 4th Grade, tempy. rank.	15th March 1883.
Mr. G. Cowper	" 1st " ...	" 4th Grade, tempy. rank.	1st April "

The 14th May 1883.

TELEGRAPH.

No. 130.—From the date of this Notification, the Officer in charge of the Engineering Department of the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railways will be designated "Superintendent of Way and Works" instead of "Engineer-in-Chief" as heretofore.

No. 131.—Major J. A. Little, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley and Kandahar Railways, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Way and Works, Indus Valley State Railway, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, Class III, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. F. Storey, or until further orders.

No. 132.—The charge of the Public Works Accounts, Coorg, is transferred from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Mysore and Coorg, to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

The 16th May 1883.

No. 133.—Mr. H. B. Holmes is appointed to the State Railway Revenue Establishment as a probationer in the Traffic Candidate Class, and is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 134.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 101, dated 24th April 1883, posting passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, for "Mr. H. J. Wadley" read "H. T. Wadley."

The 17th May 1883.

No. 135.—The following revised paragraph 6 of the Rules for Press Messages in India, which were sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, with effect from the 1st January 1882, is published for information, in substitution of the Rule sanctioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 62 of the 6th March 1883:—

"6. The Proprietor, Editor or Manager of a registered newspaper may telegraph, at the usual Press rates, *bonâ fide* urgent instructions to its correspondents or employes on the subject of matter published or to be published in that newspaper. In cases where the privilege may clearly have been abused, the Check Office will call on the sender to make good the difference between press and general rates, and the Director General of Telegraphs is empowered to withdraw this concession in case of the management of a newspaper declining to comply with such requisition from the Check Office, should he, after investigating the case, consider that the demand for additional payment was justified."

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th April, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 3rd May, 1883:—

No. 9 of 1883.

A Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend, in manner hereinafter appearing, Act XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for*

facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons), and certain provisions of the Court-fees Act, 1870, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, relating to certificates granted under the said Act XXVII of 1860; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Succession Certificate Act, 1883;

and it shall come into force on the first day of October, 1883.

But nothing in this Act shall affect any certificate granted under Act XXVII of 1860 before that day.

Saving as to certificates already granted.

2. In section two of Act XXVII of 1860, after the words "hereinafter mentioned" the words "and comprising that debt" shall be inserted.

3. (1) To the second clause of section three of that Act the following shall be added, namely:—"and shall specify in such form

from time to time prescribe, the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate."

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—"specifying therein the debts in respect of which it is granted."

4. To section four of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any debt which is not specified in the certificate."

5. In section twelve of the same Act, after the word "payments," the words "of debts specified in the later certificate" shall be inserted.

6. In section fourteen of the same Act, after the word "payments" the words "of debts specified in the certificate" shall be inserted.

7. (1) In section twenty-one of the same Act, before the words "Government security," in both places in which they occur, the word "debt" shall be inserted.

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, if no court-fee has been paid in respect of the certificate, and a court-fee would, under the law relating to court-fees for the time being in force, be payable in respect of the extended certificate, or if the court-fee already paid in respect of the certificate is less than the court-fee which would under that law be payable in respect of the extended certificate, the certificate shall not be extended until the amount of the court-fee payable in respect of the extended certificate, or (as the case may be) the difference between the court-fee which would be payable in respect of the extended certificate and the court-fee already paid, has been paid into the Court or to the

8. In the note to article 12 of the first schedule annexed to the Court-fees Act, 1870, for the words "such certificate," where they first occur, the words "certificate under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827" shall be substituted.

Amendment of note to article 12, schedule I, Act VII of 1870.

9. In the proviso to section 152 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, after the word "payments" the words "of debts specified in such certificate" shall be inserted.

Amendment of proviso to section 152, Act V of 1881.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

ARTICLE 12, Schedule I, of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, provides, among other matters, for the levy of a fee of two per cent. on the amount or value of the property in respect of which a certificate is granted under Act XXVII of 1860. The following note is appended to the article:—

"The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

"If the monies so recovered or realized exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same, and order such person to take out a fresh certificate, and pay the fee prescribed by this schedule for such excess.

"In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate."

2. In the course of the discussions in the Legislative Council which preceded the passing of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, a proposal was made by Mr. Pitt Kennedy that Act XXVII of 1860 and the Court-fees Act should be amended so as to require, from any one obtaining a certificate under the former Act for the recovery of any portion of the estate of a deceased person, payment of a court-fee at the rate of two per cent. on the entire value of the estate.

3. A circular was thereupon addressed to Local Governments calling for opinions on this proposal.

The replies received show that the weight of authority is altogether against its adoption; but many of them call attention to the fact, already more than once brought to the notice of the Government of India, that the requirements of the note in the Court-fees Act above referred to are as a rule neglected or evaded; that persons taking out certificates do not file the statements required by it, that the Courts have no proper means of compelling them to do so, and that large amounts of debts are thus collected under certificates obtained for trifling sums.

4. Various suggestions have been made for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the note; but it appears to the Government of India that there are objections to any device for securing the fee which involves the imposition on the person obtaining the certificate of a duty to be performed after he has obtained the certificate.

The great mass of the people who take out certificates are so indolent or careless or unintelligent, that there is little hope of getting them to comply with the provisions of such a law; and the consequence is that, if it is not allowed to remain a dead-letter, as the present law has been, public officers will be constantly compelled to inflict penalties on large numbers of persons, many of whom have been guilty of no deliberate wrong.

5. The simple plan, as it seems to the Government of India, is that already adopted without any warrant of law by some of the officers consulted, namely, to require each applicant for a certificate to file with his application a schedule of the debts in respect of which the certificate is required, and to amend Act XXVII of 1860, so as to make the certificate good only for the debts entered in the schedule, at the same time allowing the certificate-holder, if he afterwards finds that he needs a certificate for other debts, to obtain an extension of the certificate on paying the additional duty, and (if the Court requires him to do so) giving additional security.

6. The only objection that has been taken to this arrangement is that taken by the Calcutta High Court in their Registrar's letter No. 54, dated 10th January, 1880, printed in paper No. 20 to the Court-fees Bill. They fear that "improper use" might be made of the schedule "by fraudulent debtors whose debts were not in the knowledge of the applicant at the time [he filed the schedule], or in some way prejudice might arise."

Now, there is little doubt that a fraudulent debtor would take the point referred to, and that he would thereby put the certificate-holder to the trouble of explaining his omission to enter the debt in his original schedule; but there would be no great hardship in this, and there would, on the other hand, be a certain compensating advantage, inasmuch as (as observed in one of the replies to the circular) the fear of this would stimulate applicants for certificates to be careful in compiling their schedules.

7. Assuming that the law is to be amended in the manner proposed, a further question arises as to what debts the applicant for a certificate should be bound to include in his application. Should he be bound to include—

(a) all debts known to him to be outstanding, including those which could be realised equally well without a certificate; or

(b) only those debts which he chooses to include, because he believes he cannot realise them without a certificate? .

The former, it is believed, would be more in accordance with the views of those who framed the existing law; but it appears to the Governor General in Council that it would be sufficient to adopt the second mode of valuation and allow the applicant to take out a certificate in respect of such debts only as he thinks fit. No doubt, a larger revenue might be obtained by insisting on the other mode of valuation; but it is apprehended, having regard to the class of people who take out these certificates, that any system requiring the applicant to give a complete list of debts would, if it was to be thoroughly enforced, necessitate proceedings of an inquisitorial nature for which no sufficient machinery exists and which it would not be worth while to undertake for the sake of the additional revenue to be obtained.

8. The rule which it is now proposed to lay down, while it dispenses with all proceedings of an inquisitorial or penal nature, may reasonably be expected to lead to some increase of the revenue under this head, inasmuch as, the certificate being expressly limited in its operation to the debts specified in it, the necessity of including in it all debts except those due from persons standing in some peculiarly friendly or confidential relation will be brought home to the applicants, and debtors will probably become alive to the risk they run in paying a debt which is omitted from it.

The additional revenue realized will not, as just observed, be as large as if the alternative mode of valuation were adopted, but this is a result which, for the reason already stated, the Government is prepared to accept.

9. The present Bill has been prepared for the purpose of carrying out the above views. The effect of it, if it becomes law, will be that every applicant for a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 will be required to state in his application the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate. It will be in his option to include what debts he pleases. He will pay duty only in respect of the debts which he elects to include, and the operation of the certificate will be limited to those debts. If he subsequently desires to include other debts, he can have the certificate extended to them on paying the additional duty. The note appended to article 12 of the schedule to the Court-fees Act will not apply to him. For the rest, the amendments made by the Bill in Act XXVII of 1860 and in the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, are of an unimportant nature, and merely such as are necessitated by the above alterations in the substance of the law.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th March, 1883. }

E. BARING.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th May, 1883 :—

No. 10 OF 1883.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
AND OUDH LOCAL BOARDS BILL,
1883.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.

Constitution of Local Boards and District Boards.

3. Formation of sub-districts.
4. Establishment of local boards for sub-districts and of district boards for districts.
5. Constitution of local board.
6. Constitution of district boards.
7. Term of office of members of local boards and of certain district boards.
8. Resignation of members of those boards.
9. Removal of members of those boards.
10. Filling of casual vacancies on those boards.
11. Incorporation of district board.
12. Time for boards coming into existence.

Chairmen and Vice-chairmen.

13. Chairman of local board.
14. Chairman of district board.
15. Vice-chairman of district board.
16. Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman of district board.
17. Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice-chairman of district board.
18. Chairman appointed by Local Government to be member of district board.

SECTIONS.

19. Person to preside at meeting of district board.
20. Chairman and vice-chairman of local or district board re-eligible.

Notification of Elections, &c.

21. Notification of elections, &c.

Duties of District Boards.

22. Matters to be administered by district boards.

Duties of Local Boards and their Relations to District Boards

23. Local board to be agent of district board.
24. Control of district board over local boards.

Joint Committees.

25. Joint committee of two or more boards.

Conduct of Business.

26. Ordinary and special meetings.
27. Quorum.
28. Vote of majority decisive.
29. Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.
30. Resolutions to be recorded.
31. Power to make rules as to conduct of business.

Officers and Servants.

32. Appointment of secretary.
33. Employment of other officers and servants.

Vesting of Property by Order of Government.

34. Power to vest property in district board.

District Fund.

35. Constitution of district fund.
36. Vesting and custody of district fund.
37. Application of district fund.

Control.

38. Control of Commissioner and Magistrate over boards and joint committees.
39. Power of Commissioner to suspend action under this Act.
40. Extraordinary powers of Magistrate in case of emergency.
41. Powers of Local Government in cases of default of local board.
42. Power to supersede district board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 1-6.

SECTION.

Suits by and against District Boards.

43. Privileges of district boards and their officers.

Liability of Members of Boards.

44. Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

Forms and Rules.

45. Power of Local Government to frame forms and make rules.

46. Procedure for making rules.

47. Publication of rules.

Miscellaneous.

48. Acquisition of land.

49. Penalty on member, officer or servant being interested in contracts made with board or committee.

Exceptional Provisions.

50. Power of Local Government to except local area from operation of Act.

51. Case of sub-district excepted from provisions regarding election.

52. Administrative committee to be appointed for district wholly excepted from Act.

Amendment of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878.

53. Section 11, clause (c), Act III of 1878, amended.

54. Sections 12, 13 and 15 of same repealed.

55. New section substituted for section 14 of same.

Amendment of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878.

56. Section 11, clause (c), of Act IV of 1878, amended.

57. Sections 12 and 14 of same repealed.

58. New section substituted for section 13 of same.

Contracts made by the Committees under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Rates Acts.

59. Contracts of local rates committees.

Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.

60. New section to follow section 7 of Act XVII of 1878.

61. Amendments of sections 6 and 17 of same Act.

A Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the constitution

Preamble.

of local bodies in each district in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may from time to time be made applicable to the like purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act

Short title.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh; and

Local extent.

(3) it shall come into force on the first day of September, 1883.

Commencement.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause.

“Prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under section 15.

Constitution of Local Boards and District Boards.

3. (1) The Local Government shall, by order in writing, for the purposes of this Act, divide each district into sub-districts.

Formation of sub-districts.

(2) There shall be excluded from the sub-districts formed under this section such portions of the district as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a municipality.

(3) The Local Government may, from time to time, by order in writing, vary any order made under this section.

4. There shall be established for each sub-district a local board having authority over that sub-district, and for each district a district board having authority over the entire district, except such portions thereof as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a municipality.

Establishment of local boards for sub-districts and of district boards for districts.

5. (1) The local board for a sub-district shall consist of—

Constitution of local board.

(a) so many persons residing or owning landed property or carrying on trade or business in the sub-district, and elected as next hereinafter provided, as the Local Government may, from time to time, fix in this behalf; and

(b) such person or persons (if any), not exceeding in number one-fourth of the board, as the Local Government may, subject to the rules made under section 15, from time to time appoint in this behalf.

(2) The elective members of a local board shall be elected in manner prescribed by the rules made under section 15, and the persons entitled to vote at the election shall be nominated by the Local Government or determined in such other manner as may be prescribed by the rules: Provided that the persons entitled to vote at the election of any such member shall not be less than twenty-five in number.

6. The district board for a district shall consist of all persons who for the time being are members of the local boards of the sub-districts comprised in that district:

Constitution of district boards.

Provided that the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by notification in the official Gazette direct that the district board shall consist of so many members of each local board as it thinks fit

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 7-17.

prescribed, and may by a like notification rescind any such direction with effect from the date on which all the persons holding office as members of the district board at the date of the notification shall, under the provisions next hereinafter contained, have vacated their offices as such members.

7. (1) The term of office of a member of a local board and of a member of a district board elected under the proviso to section 6 shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Local Government by rules made under this Act, but shall not exceed three years.

(2) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

8. A member of a local board and a member of a district board elected as aforesaid may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Local Government; and, on the acceptance by the Local Government of such resignation, the member shall be deemed to have vacated his office as such member.

9. The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any member of a local board or of a district board elected as aforesaid who refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any order, implying, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member, or who without sufficient excuse neglects for more than six consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the board.

10. (1) When the place of an elected member of a local board or of a member of a district board elected as aforesaid becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member under section 8 or section 9, or by his death, a new member shall be elected in manner prescribed to fill the place:

Provided that the Local Government may, subject to the limitation of the proportion of appointed members of a local board prescribed by section 5, clause (b), direct in any such case that the vacancy shall be left unfilled.

(2) When the place of an appointed member of a local board becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, but subject to the rules made under section 45, appoint a new member to fill the place.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

11. Every district board shall be a body corporate by the name of the district board of its district, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, to transfer any moveable property, and, with the previous approval in writing of the Commissioner of the Division, any immoveable property held by it, and to contract

purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

12. The several local boards and district boards under this Act shall come into existence at such time as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Chairmen and Vice-chairmen.

13. (1) Every local board shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to be chairman for one year.

(2) If the chairman so elected dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns the office of chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall elect another of its members to be chairman for the period during which the person so dying, ceasing to be a member, resigning or becoming incapable would have been entitled to continue in office, and no longer.

(3) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

14. (1) Every district board shall, on first into existence and thereafter whenever the term of office of its chairman expires under this Act, take into consideration, at a special meeting convened for the purpose within the time prescribed, the appointment of a chairman, and, if the meeting is attended by not less than three-fourths of the members of the board, may, by a majority of the members present,—

(a) determine whether the chairman shall be elected, or his appointment shall be left to be made by the Local Government, and

(b) if it is determined that the chairman shall be elected, elect one of its members to be chairman; and

the Local Government may, if it approves of the person so elected, declare him to be chairman of the board.

(2) If no such meeting is held within the time prescribed, or if three-fourths of the members of the board are not present at the meeting, or where several meetings are convened under this section at any of those meetings, or if no such election takes place, or if the person elected is not approved of by the Local Government, the Local Government shall appoint as chairman such person as it thinks fit.

15. At a special meeting held under section 14, or at another special meeting held for this purpose, the district board shall elect one or two of its members to be its vice-chairman or vice-chairmen.

Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman of district board.

16. The term of office of a chairman or vice-chairman of a district board shall be one year.

17. (1) If a chairman of a district board elected under section 14, sub-section (1), dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office of chairman or be-

Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice-chairman of district board.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 18-25.

board shall be held within the period prescribed, and a new chairman shall be elected or appointed in manner provided by that section.

(2) If a chairman of a district board appointed under section 14, sub-section (2), dies, resigns or becomes incapable of acting, the Local Government shall appoint another chairman.

(3) If a vice-chairman of a district board dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office of vice-chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall, at a special meeting held for this purpose, elect one of its members to be vice-chairman in his place.

(4) A chairman or vice-chairman elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office.

18. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, a chairman appointed by Local Government to be member of district board, sub-section (2), or section 17, sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), shall, if he is not already a member of the district board, become a member thereof by virtue of such appointment, and continue to be a member thereof while he holds the office of chairman.

19. (1) At every meeting of a district board the chairman, if present, shall preside.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting, and a vice-chairman is present, such vice-chairman or, when two vice-chairmen are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

20. A chairman of a local board, and a chairman or vice-chairman of a district board, at again eligible for election or appointment on the expiration of his term of office.

Notification of Elections, &c.

21. All elections, appointments and removals of members of local boards and district boards, and all elections and appointments of chairmen of district boards, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Duties of District Boards.

22. The following matters shall, subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Local Government may, from time to time, make and impose, be under the control and administration of the district board within the area subject to its authority:—

- (a) the construction, repair and maintenance of public roads and other means of communication;
- (b) the management, maintenance and visiting of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, staging-houses, inspection-houses and other public institutions, and the construction

(c) the construction and repair of public wells, tanks and water-works, and the supply of water from them and from other sources;

(d) the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity;

(e) the establishment and management of pounds, including, where the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, is in force, all the functions of the Local Government and the Magistrate of the district under sections four, five, six, seven, twelve, fourteen and seventeen, and clause (a) of section eighteen, of that Act;

(f) the management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to its charge under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act;

(g) the licensing and regulation of stage-carriages under Act No. XVI of 1861 (*an Act for licensing and regulating stage-carriages*), including the functions of a Magistrate under sections two, three and ten of that Act;

(h) the regulation of encamping-grounds and, where the Sarāis Act, 1867, is in force, of sarāis and parāos, including the functions of the Magistrate of the district under sections three, four, six, seven, ten, eleven and twelve of that Act;

(i) the maintenance of any building or other property which is vested under this Act in the district board, or may be placed by the Local Government under the management of that board; and

(j) any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public.

Duties of Local Boards and their Relations to District Boards.

23. Every local board shall, in the sub-district Local board to be agent under its authority, be the agent of the district board, and, as such agent, shall have such authority and discharge such duties in respect of all or any of the matters specified in section 22 as the district board may, by written authority in that behalf, from time to time, confer or impose upon it.

24. The district board may, by a resolution passed by two-thirds of the members present at a meeting, either on complaint made to it or of its own motion, reverse or vary any order or other proceeding of any local board within the district:

Provided that, except for reasons recorded in writing, no such resolution shall be passed until the local board has been allowed an opportunity of showing cause against the same.

Joint Committees.

25. (1) A district board may, from time to time, Joint committee of concur with any other district board, or with the board of any municipality, or with more than one such board, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of such committee, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be

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N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 26-35.

ceedings of any such committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the division if the areas under the authority of the boards are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

26. (1) A meeting of a district board or local board shall be either ordinary or special.

Ordinary and special meetings.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

27. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a district board or local board shall, except where otherwise provided by this Act, be one-half of the whole board.

Quorum.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a district board or local board shall be such number or proportion of the members of the board as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under this Act.

28. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, or by any rule made under this Act, all questions coming before a meeting of a district board or local board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

29. The Civil Surgeon of the district, the Executive Engineer of the division, and the Inspector of Schools of the circle, shall be entitled to attend any meeting of a district board or local board, and to address the board on any matter affecting respectively sanitation, public works or public instruction.

30. (1) Every resolution passed by a district board or local board at a meeting shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a local board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the district board.

(3) A copy of every resolution passed by a district board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district.

31. Every district board, and, with the previous sanction of the district board, every local board, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act and with any rules made under this Act by the Local Government as to—

Power to make rules to conduct of business.

(a) the time and place of its meetings ;

(c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings ;

(d) the language of the board ;

(e) the appointment, duties and proceedings of committees of the board ; and

(f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the board for money paid under this Act.

Officers and Servants.

32. (1) Every district board and every local board shall, from time to time, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may remove any person so appointed.

(2) If a secretary appointed under sub-section (1) is a member of the board, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. If he is not a member of the board, the district board may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, assign to him such pay, leave-allowances, gratuity or pension as it thinks fit.

33. Subject to such general or special orders as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf, every district board may employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries, such other officers and servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of its duties and of the duties of the local boards in the district, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities or pensions as it thinks fit, and as may be approved by the Commissioner of the division.

Employment of other officers and servants.

Vesting of Property by Order of Government.

34. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immovable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the territories administered by the Local Government, shall vest in any district board ; and thereupon that property shall vest in that board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property.

Power to vest property in district board.

District Fund.

35. There shall be formed for each district a fund, to be called the district fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) the balance (if any) of the allotments made for the district under section 11 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, which may be available for expenditure in the district on the day on which the district board comes into existence ;

(b) all sums which may, from time to time, be allotted by the Local Government to the district fund under section 11 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878.

III of 1878.
IV of 1878.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 36-40.

and, subject to such conditions as the Local Government may from time to time impose, the following, namely:—

I of 1871.

(c) the surplus accruing in the district under section eighteen of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871;

XVII of 1878.

(d) the proceeds of public ferries payable into the district fund under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act;

XVI of 1861.

all fees for licenses realised in the district under the Stage-carriages Act, 1861;

(f) receipts from parios and encamping-grounds under the regulation of the district board;

(g) the sale-proceeds of grass on the sides of roads, and on other public ground, under the control and administration of the district board, and of timber fallen or felled thereon;

(h) receipts from property vested in the district board

(i) rents and profits accruing from nazul and other property placed by the Local Government under the management of the district board;

(j) other sums assigned to the district fund by the Local Government;

(k) sums contributed to the district fund by local bodies or private persons; and

(l) all other sums received by or on behalf of the district board in the carrying out of this Act.

36. The district fund shall be vested in the district board, and the balance standing at the credit of the fund shall be kept in the Government treasury of the district.

37. The district fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the several matters specified in sections 22, 32 and 33 within the area subject to the authority of the district board, and, with the sanction of the Local Government, outside of that area, and also to the payment of Inspectors of Schools, normal school teachers, officers of the Public Works Department and subordinate medical officers (including vaccinators) appointed by the Government and employed in the district.

Control.

Control of Commissioner and Magistrate over boards and joint committees.

38. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may—

(a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property within the limits of the division or district respectively occupied by any local board, district board or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of any such board or committee;

(b) call for and inspect any document in the possession or under the control of any such

(c) require any such board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents, relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he may think fit to call for; and

(d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such board or committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between officers exercising the powers conferred by subsection (1), it shall be referred—

(a) if it arises between two or more Magistrates in the same division, to the Commissioner; and

(b) if it arises between two or more Magistrates in different divisions or between two or more Commissioners, to the Local Government

and the decision thereon of the Commissioner or of the Local Government, as the case may be, shall be final.

(3) When the Magistrate of the district is a member of a district board or joint committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that board or committee, the powers conferred upon him by this section.

39. (1) A Commissioner may, by order in writing, suspend within his division the execution of any resolution or order of a local board, district board or joint committee, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done within his division in pursuance of, or under cover of, this Act, if, in his opinion, such resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order, or the doing of such act is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When the Commissioner makes any such order, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit.

40. (1) In cases of emergency the Magistrate of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a district board or local board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the district board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate of the district may make an order directing the person in charge of the treasury where the balance of the district fund is kept to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 41-45.

which he uses the powers given to him by this section.

41. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that any district board has made default in performing, or has inefficiently performed, any duty imposed on it by this or any other Act for the time being in force, the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct the district board to perform that duty, or to take such measures as the Local Government may direct for the performance thereof, and may fix a time within which the duty shall be performed or the measures shall be taken.

(2) If the order is not obeyed to the satisfaction of the Local Government within the time fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Magistrate of the district to execute it, and may direct that the expense of executing it shall be paid within such time as it may fix to the Magistrate by the district board.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person in charge of the treasury where the balance of the district fund is kept to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

42. (1) If a district board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this Act or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declared the board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When the district board of a district is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:

- (a) all members of the board and all members of the local boards of the district shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;
- (b) all powers and duties of the district board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government from time to time appoints in that behalf;
- (c) all property vested in the district board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the local board and district board shall be re-established, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment or election.

Suits by and against District Boards.

43. In respect of every suit instituted against the district board, or against any boards and their officers, officer or servant of the board

shall have, as nearly as may be, all the privileges which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer, respectively, has under Chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

Liability of Members of Boards.

44. Every member of a local board or district board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the district board if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct; and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him in any Court of competent jurisdiction by the district board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Forms and Rules.

45. The Local Government may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding for which it considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Act—

- (a) as to the method and time of election of elective members of local boards, and of members of such boards to be members of district boards
- (b) as to the appointment of members of local boards under section 5, clause (b);
- (c) as to the notice to be given of meetings, the business that may be transacted at general and special meetings respectively, and the majority by which any question which may come before a board at a meeting shall be decided
- (d) as to the formation of committees and the delegation of powers to such committees;
- (e) as to the mode of entering into and executing contracts and transfers of property on behalf of district boards, and the authority on which money may be paid from the district fund
- (f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of district boards, and as to the authority by which, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;
- (g) for the guidance of district boards when suits or other proceedings are intended to be, or have been, instituted by or against them in Civil Courts;
- (h) as to the office or offices through which correspondence of, and with, local boards and district boards shall pass
- (i) as to the accounts to be kept, and as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;
- (j) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure, and the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;
- (k) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by local boards and district boards respectively; and,

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 46-56.

ment in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act and for settling their relations to one another.

46. The Local Government shall, before making any rules under section 45, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person concerned with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

47. Every rule made under section 45 shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by section 46.

Miscellaneous.

48. Where any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the district board, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the district board of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the district board.

49. If any member, officer or servant of a local board, district board or joint committee appointed under this Act is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with such board or committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code:

Provided that no person shall by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and a board or committee.

Exceptional Provisions.

50. If the circumstances of any district or part of a district are, in the opinion of the Local Government, such that all or any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, except the district or part from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the excepted district or part until again applied thereto by a like notification.

51. When a sub-district is excepted, under section 50, from the provisions of this Act requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a local board shall be elected, the

52. When a district is excepted, under section 50, from all the provisions of this Act, a committee shall be appointed for the control and administration in that district of the matters mentioned in section 22, or of such of them as the Local Government may, from time to time, specify; and the Local Government shall, from time to time, prescribe the manner in which the members of the committee be appointed and removed, define the functions and authority of the committee, and place at its disposal, subject to such control as the Local Government thinks fit, the amounts mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of section 35, and such of the sources of income mentioned in the other clauses of that section as the Local Government thinks fit:

• Provided that not less than one-half of the members of the committee shall be persons who own or occupy land, or reside, in the district, and are not in the service of Government.

Amendment of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878.

53. For section 11, clause (c), of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) Subject to the appropriation directed by clause (a), the Lieutenant-Governor shall, from time to time, allot from such fund to the district fund constituted for each district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883, such amounts as he thinks fit:

“Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year to the district fund of any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the proceeds of the rates assessed under the first clause of section five in such district in such year.”

54. Sections 12, 13 and 15 of the said North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, are repealed.

55. For section 14 of the said North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“14. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act shall be kept in each district, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the district board constituted for the district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883.

“An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette.”

Amendment of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878.

56. For section 11, clause (c), of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) Subject to such appropriation, the Chief Commissioner shall, from time to time, allot from the said fund to the district fund constituted for each district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 60-61.

"Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year shall not be less than one-half of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year."

57. Sections 12 and 14 of the said Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, are repealed.

58. For section 13 of the said Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"13. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act shall be kept in each district, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the district board constituted for the district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883.

"An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette."

Contracts made by Committees under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Rates Acts.

59. Every contract entered into, whether in its own name or in the name of the Government, by the committee appointed in a district under section 15 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or section 11 of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, may be enforced by and against the local board constituted for that district under this Act, in like manner as it might have been by and

against the committee if this Act had not been passed.

Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.

60. After section seven of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"7A. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh may direct that any public ferry wholly or partly within the area subject to the authority of a district board in any district in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, as the case may be, be managed by that board, and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the district fund of that district;

"and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly."

61. In section six of the same Act, after the words "section seven," and in section seventeen of the same Act, after the words "section seven" when they first occur, the following shall be inserted, namely:—"and section 7A."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE existing law respecting the constitution and functions of district committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is contained in Acts III and IV of 1878. Those Acts, while directing the Local Government to make allotments for local purposes to each district from the rates levied under them, yet enable the Government to appropriate for the benefit generally of the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, as the case may be, the balances of such allotments remaining unexpended in each district at the close of the year, and thus prevent all continuity in local financial administration.

2. They also, while establishing committees for the purpose of determining how allotments shall be applied, and of supervising and controlling such allotments, leave the appointment of these committees and the definition of their functions and authority altogether in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner.

3. In accordance with the proposals for the extension of local self-government enunciated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in its resolution of 5th December, 1882, fresh legislation is now necessary in order to constitute local bodies for smaller areas, and to impose upon district boards more extensive duties and confer upon them greater financial and administrative independence.

4. With this object the Bill has been drawn up. It has been drafted on lines laid down by the Local Government after consultation with its most experienced officers and with non-official gentlemen throughout the provinces most competent to give advice on the subject. Its principal provisions are as follows.

5. Sections 3 to 12 provide for the constitution of local bodies in each district.

6. The Local Government is empowered by section 3 to divide every district into sub-districts, excluding military cantonments and municipalities.

7. For each sub-district there will be established a local board, and for each district a district board.

8. The district board will ordinarily consist of the aggregate members of the local boards, but power is reserved to Government to direct that it shall consist only of delegates chosen from the local boards to meet cases where the total number of members of local boards would constitute too large a body for the efficient transaction of business.

9. The qualifications for members of the local boards are contained in section 5, and such members must be elected, except in case of one-fourth of the board, who may be nominated by the Government. This principle of nomination has been already accepted by the Council in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act. The electoral body may be constituted either by nomination of the electors by the Local Government or according to rules which

10. Provisions are next made for the term of office of members of the board, for their resignation, removal, for filling up casual vacancies among them, for the incorporation of the district boards, and for fixing a time for their coming into existence.

11. Sections 13 to 20 deal with the appointment of chairmen and vice-chairmen of district and local boards. Both may elect vice-chairmen. Local boards may elect their own chairman, and district boards must, within a certain time after coming into existence, decide at a special meeting whether they will elect their chairman or leave the appointment to be made by the Local Government.

12. These provisions are mainly in accordance with the views elicited at public meetings held throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the recommendations of the provincial committee, and the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that for a time at least, unless there be a strong expression of popular feeling to the contrary, it is expedient that the district officer should be chairman of the district board.

13. The duties of district boards are enumerated in section 22. Among these is the management of ferries made over to them by Government. The Northern India Ferries Act vests the immediate superintendence of every public ferry in the Magistrate or some other officer duly appointed, except where the Local Government makes over the superintendence of a ferry situated within municipal limits to a municipality. Section 60 of the Bill adds a section to the Northern India Ferries Act, giving corresponding powers to make over the management of ferries and their proceeds to district boards.

14. Sections 23 and 24 define the relations between district and local boards, and the control to be exercised by the former. The smaller is to be the agent of the larger body, which may reverse or vary any orders of a local board within the district under certain conditions laid down.

15. Section 25 gives power to district boards to appoint joint committees for any purpose, such as a long line of communication, in which they may be jointly interested.

16. Sections 26 to 30 lay down general rules for the conduct of business, and provide for the views of departmental officers on subjects connected with their departments being brought before the district board by those officers in person, as well as for the record of the resolutions of the board and the communication of them to the Magistrate of the district within 10 days.

17. Sections 32 and 33 enable the district board, subject to general or special orders of the Local Government, to appoint such officers and servants as are necessary for the proper discharge of its duties, and to appoint as secretary one of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner, an outsider.

The limitations on the power of appointment are made, as it is necessary that certain officers of the provincial establishments employed in the departments made over to the board should be taken over; and as much of the routine work will be in the hands of the secretary, it is desirable that, when a salary is attached to that office, there should be some guarantee that an incapable man is not appointed.

18. Section 35 establishes a district fund, which shall be at the disposal of the district board for the discharge of its duties under the Bill.

The principal items will consist of the allotments from local rates prescribed by Acts III and IV of 1878, and of assignments from provincial revenues; but various petty sources of income are also made over, and it is expected that the closer supervision to be hoped for from the local boards will develop them to a considerable extent.

19. The subject of control by the Executive is dealt with in sections 38-42. The powers conferred are almost identical with those in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, with the addition that authority has been given to the Commissioner to suspend, and to the Local Government to rescind, any single act, order or resolution of the board that is in excess of its powers.

It is considered advisable that Government should have this power, to be exercised in cases where it might think it undesirable to resort to the heroic remedy of supersession.

20. Section 45 gives power to the Local Government to make forms and rules consistent with the Act. These are much the same as the corresponding powers in the Central Provinces Act.

21. Sections 50, 51 and 52 deal with those exceptional localities to which the whole or some of the provisions of this Act may be deemed unsuitable. In territories so vast, and among a population characterized by such differences in knowledge, habits and modes of thought, as those of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, such tracts must be met with; and it is not desirable to insist on the residents of them being forced to accept an Act which would prove inoperative if not mischievous.

22. When the provisions as to election only are deemed unsuitable, the Local Government will appoint the members of the local boards; but when the whole Act is unsuited to the district, a district committee shall be appointed in such manner, shall perform such duties, and shall be placed in possession of such funds from the local rates allotments as the Local Government shall prescribe.

The 10th May, 1883.

J. W. QUINTON.

D. FITZPATRICK,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th May, 1883:—

No. 11 of 1883.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES
BILL, 1883.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Notification of intention to apply Act.
4. Application of Act.
5. Special rule as to application of Act to towns to which Act XV of 1873 applies.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Constitution of Boards.

6. Board to consist of elected and appointed members.
7. Magistrate to convene meeting to determine system of election.
8. Persons to be invited to meeting.
9. Matters to be considered at the meeting.
10. Power to Local Government to make rules regarding election.
11. Term of office of member of board.
12. Resignation of member of board.
13. Removal of members.
14. Filling of casual vacancies.
15. Incorporation of municipal board.
16. Time for boards coming into existence.
17. Consequences of establishment of municipal board where municipal committee exists.

SECTIONS.

Chairman and Vice-chairman.

18. Election or appointment of chairman.
19. Chairman to become member if not already member.
20. Appointment of vice-chairman.
21. Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman.
22. Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice-chairman.

Notification of Elections, Appointments, &c.

23. Notification of appointments, &c.

Joint Committees.

24. Joint committee of two or more boards.

Conduct of Business.

25. Time for holding meetings.
26. Ordinary and special meetings.
27. Quorum.
28. Chairman of meeting.
29. Vote of majority decisive.
30. Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.
31. Resolutions to be recorded and published.
32. Power to make rules as to meetings and proceedings.

Officers and Servants.

33. Appointment of secretary.
34. Employment of other officers and servants.

Contracts.

35. Authority to contract.
36. Mode of executing contracts.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

37. Taxes which may be imposed.
38. Procedure in imposing taxes.
39. Power to abolish tax.
40. Taxes leviable under Act XV of 1873 to be deemed to be taxes under this Act.
41. Recovery of taxes.

Municipal Fund.

42. Municipal fund constituted.
43. Custody of municipal fund.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS

GENERALLY.

Municipal Police.

44. Police-establishment.
45. Constitution of establishment.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 1-5.

SECTIONS.

46. Appointment, punishment, and duties of municipal watchmen.
 47. Duties of municipal police enrolled under Act V of 1861.
 48. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to be in force in every municipality.
Conservancy and General Improvement.
 49. Duties of municipal board generally.
Prevention of Nuisances.
 50. Power of board to make rules regarding nuisances.
 51. Power to prohibit commission of public nuisances.
 52. Power as to conditional orders in respect of nuisances.
 53. Delegation of powers as to nuisances.
Additional Power to make Rules.
 54. Additional power to make rules.

CHAPTER V.

CONTROL.

55. Control by Commissioner and Magistrate.
 56. Power to suspend action under Act.
 57. Extraordinary powers of Magistrate in case of emergency.
 58. Powers of Local Government in case of default of board.
 59. Power of Local Government to supersede board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.
 60. Power of Local Government to frame forms and make rules.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

61. Penalty on member, officer or servant of board being interested in contract made with board.
 62. Suits against boards and their officers.
 63. Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.
 64. Power to vest property in board.
 65. Acquisition of land under Act X of 1870.
 66. Procedure for making rules.

CHAPTER VII.

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

67. Power to except municipalities from operation of provisions of Act regarding election.
 68. Power to withdraw local area altogether from the operation of this Act or Act XV of 1873.

A Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh;
 Preamble
 It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883.
 Short title.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh; and

Commencement. (3) it shall come into force on the 1st day of September, 1883.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Municipality" means a local area to which this Act has been applied under section 4 or section 5.

(b) "Honorary Magistrate" means a Magistrate who holds no salaried office in any department of the Government service.

(c) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Local Government under this Act.

3. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare its intention to apply this Act to any town or to any group of towns in the immediate neighbourhood of one another.

(2) Every notification under sub-section (1) shall define the limits of the town or group of towns to which it refers, and may include within those limits any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity of any such town:

Provided that it shall not, without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, so include any military cantonment.

4. (1) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 3 may, if he objects to the application of the Act, submit his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by like notification, apply this Act to the local area.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any local area comprised in a municipality established under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, and shall, within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force, so apply it to every such local area unless before the expiration of that period—

(a) the Act has been applied under section 4 to some local area in which that local area is comprised; or

(b) the Local Government has declared, by a notification in the local Gazette, that the provisions of this Act are unsuited to that local

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 6-14.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Constitution of Boards.

6. There shall be established for each municipality a municipal board having authority over that municipality, and consisting of—

Board to consist of elected and appointed members.

(a) so many elected members as may be determined in manner prescribed, representing wards of the municipality or particular classes of the inhabitants; and

(b) such person or persons (if any), not exceeding in number one-fourth of the the Local Government may, subject to the rules made under this Act, from time to time appoint in this behalf.

7. (1) The Magistrate of the district within which any municipality is situate shall, within one month from the date on which this Act has been applied to the municipality under section 4 or section 5, issue notices in writing to the persons mentioned in section 8, inviting them to assemble at a time and place specified in the notices, for the purpose of preparing and submitting, within such time as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality.

(2) The Local Government may, from time to time, extend the time fixed under this section to any period not exceeding three months from the issue of the notices.

8. Notices under section 7 shall be issued to the following persons, namely:—

Persons to be invited to meeting.

(a) all Honorary Magistrates having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality;

(b) when the municipality comprises any local area for which a municipal committee has been appointed under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the members of that committee;

(c) when the municipality comprises any local area for which a panchayat has been appointed under Act XX of 1856, the members of that panchayat; and

(d) any leading residents of the municipality not included under the foregoing clauses, but who in the opinion of the Magistrate of the district should be allowed to take part in the discussion.

9. The persons who assemble in compliance with the notices issued under section 7 shall consider the following matters, and shall, within the time limited under section 7, submit proposals regarding the same to the Magistrate of the district for transmission to the Local Government, namely:—

Matters to be considered at the meeting.

(a) the division of the municipality into wards;

(b) the number of representatives proper for each ward;

(c) the provision (if any) to be made for the special representation of any classes of the

(d) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;

(e) the registration of electors;

(f) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and

(g) any other matters regarding the system of representation and of election which it may seem to the meeting expedient to consider.

10. (1) The Local Government shall, after taking into consideration the proposals (if any) submitted to the Magistrate of the district under section 9, make rules regulating the matters referred to in that section.

(2) The Local Government may, after the municipal board has come into existence as herein-after provided, from time to time amend, after consulting the board, the rules made under this section, but no amendment made under this sub-section shall take effect until six months after it has been published in the official Gazette.

(3) Elective members of the board shall be elected in accordance with the rules made under this section and for the time being in force.

11. (1) The term of office of a member of a municipal board shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Local Government by rules made under this Act, but shall not exceed two years.

(2) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

12. A member of a municipal board may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Local Government, and, on such resignation being accepted by the Local Government, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

13. The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any member of a municipal board who refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared an insolvent, or is convicted of any offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any order, implying, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member, or who without sufficient excuse neglects for more than six consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the board.

14. (1) When the place of an elected member of a municipal board becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member under section 12 or section 13, or by his death, a new member shall be elected in manner prescribed to fill the place.

Filling of casual vacancies.

(2) When the place of an appointed member of a municipal board becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, but subject to the rules made under section 60, appoint

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 15-25.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

15. Every municipal board shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal board of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the rules made under section 60, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

16. A municipal board shall come into existence at such time as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

17. When a municipal board comes into existence under section 16 for a municipality constituted under this Act, and that municipality comprises within its limits a local area which is a municipality under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

- (a) the said North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act shall cease to apply to the local area;
- (b) the municipal committee (if any) constituted under that Act for the local area shall cease to exist;
- (c) all property vested in that committee shall vest in the municipal board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property;
- (d) every contract entered into by the committee may be enforced by and against the board in like manner as it might have been enforced by and against the committee if this Act had not been passed.

Chairman and Vice-chairman.

18. A municipal board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect as its chairman one of its own members or some other person, and the member or other person so elected shall, if the election is approved by the Local Government, but not otherwise, become chairman of the board:

Provided that in such municipalities as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of this section, the chairman shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

19. When a person not already a member of the board is elected or appointed chairman, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the

board by virtue of such election or appointment, and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as chairman.

20. In every municipality the board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect one or two of its members to be its vice-chairman or vice-chairmen.

21. (1) A chairman or vice-chairman elected by the board shall hold office for one year, and on the expiration of that period may be re-elected.

(2) A chairman appointed by the Local Government shall continue in office for such term as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, prescribe, and on the expiration of that term may be re-appointed.

22. (1) If an elected chairman or vice-chairman dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office of chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall, at a special meeting, elect another of its members to be chairman or vice-chairman.

(2) If a chairman appointed by the Local Government dies, resigns his office of chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the Local Government shall appoint another chairman.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

Notification of Elections, Appointments, &c.

23. All elections and appointments of chairmen, and all elections, appointments and removals of members of municipal boards, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Joint Committees.

24. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, concur with any other municipal board, or with a district board, or with more than one such board, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of such committee, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the boards, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which such committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the division, if the areas under the authority of the boards are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

25. (1) A municipal board shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month on such day as may, from time to time, be fixed

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 26-35.*

(2) The chairman, or, in his absence, a vice-chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the board, convene a meeting at any other time.

26. (1) A meeting of a municipal board shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

27. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a municipal board shall be one-half of the whole board.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a municipal board shall be such number or proportion of the members of the board as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under this Act:

Provided that, if at any meeting of the board a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

28. (1) At every meeting of a municipal board the chairman, if present, shall preside.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting and a vice-chairman is present, such vice-chairman, or, when two vice-chairmen are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

29. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, or by any rule made under this Act, all questions which may come before any meeting of a municipal board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

30. The Civil Surgeon of the district, the Executive Engineer of the division, and the Inspector of Schools of the circle, shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the board, and to address the board on any matter affecting respectively sanitation, public works and public instruction.

31. (1) Every resolution passed by a municipal board at a meeting shall be recorded and published.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a municipal board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district.

32. (1) Every municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Act and any rules made under this Act by the Local Government as to—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- (b) the manner in which notice thereof shall be given;
- (c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;
- (d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the adjournment of meetings;
- (e) the language of the board;
- (f) the division of duties among the members of the board;
- (g) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the board for money paid under this Act; and
- (h) all other similar matters.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Officers and Servants.

33. (1) Every municipal board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner the division, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may at a like meeting remove any person so appointed.

(2) If an officer in the service of the Government, and who is not a member of the board, is appointed secretary, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the board by virtue of such appointment, and shall continue to be a member of the board as long as he holds the office of secretary.

(3) If a secretary is a member of the board, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. If he is not a member of the board, the board may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, assign to him any such pay, leave-allowance, gratuity or pension as it thinks fit.

34. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, every municipal board may employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities or pensions as it thinks fit.

Contracts.

35. (1) A municipal board may delegate to one or more of its members the power of entering into, on its behalf, any contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees.

(2) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees shall not be executed until it has been sanctioned by the board at a meeting.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter III.—Taxation and Municipal Fund—Sections 36-43.*

36. (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a municipal board whereof the value or amount exceeds twenty rupees shall be in writing.

(2) Every such contract shall be signed by the chairman, or a vice-chairman, and a secretary :

Provided that the board may delegate to one or more of its members the power of executing any contracts which he or they are empowered to enter into under section 35, sub-section (1).

(3) A contract executed otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section shall not be binding on the board.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

37. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may, for the purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case, and in manner prescribed by section 38, any of the following taxes, namely :—

(1) with the previous sanction of the Local Government—

- (a) a tax on houses, buildings and lands situate within the municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per cent. value of the houses, buildings and
- (b) a tax on persons exercising professions or carrying on trades or dealings in the municipality;
- (c) a tax on carriages, horses, mules, elephants, camels, bullocks and asses kept within the municipality;
- (d) a tax on carriages, carts and animals entering the municipality, and on boats moored therein;
- (e) an octroi on articles brought within the municipality for consumption or use therein : and,

(2) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

38. (1) A municipal board may resolve at a special meeting to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) When a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1), the board shall publish a notice defining the persons or property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant of the municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within a fortnight from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the board, and the board shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no objection is submitted within the said period of a fortnight under sub-section (3), or if the objections so submitted, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the board may forward its proposals to the Local Government, together with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid.

(5) A Local Government receiving proposals under sub-section (4) may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the board for further consideration.

(6) When a Local Government sanctions under sub-section (5) any proposals which, under section 37, sub-section (2), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit those proposals to the Governor General in Council, together with the objections (if any) received through the board ; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction the same, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a municipal board have been sanctioned by the Local Government, or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the board may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with those proposals.

39. A municipal board, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, or the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may abolish any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

40. All taxes leviable in any local area under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, at the time a municipal board having authority over that local area comes into existence under this Act, shall be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Act.

41. Arrears of any tax imposed under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within those limits.

Municipal Fund.

42. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the board under this Act; and,

(b) when there has been included within the municipality any municipality constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time the municipal board came into existence.

43. (1) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury or sub-treasury.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chap. IV.—Powers and Duties of Municipal Boards generally—Secs. 41-52.*

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS
GENERALLY.*Municipal Police.*

44. Every municipal board shall maintain a police-establishment for watch and ward, for the prevention and suppression of nuisances and for the enforcement of the rules and orders of the board.

45. (1) Subject to the provisions of section nine of the Cantonments Act, 1880, the establishment maintained under section 41 shall, as the board with the approval of the Local Government may determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police force under the Local Government within the meaning of section two of Act V of 1861; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the board may, from time to time, after consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector General of Police, determine.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between the board and the Magistrate of the district or the Inspector General of Police under this section, it shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

46. If the establishment maintained under section 41 is a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall be appointed, and shall be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction of fine, under such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf; and shall perform such duties, and be liable to such penalties, as village-policemen appointed under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873, or under the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, as the case may be, perform and are liable to.

47. If the establishment is part of the general police force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define the duties which the officers and men of the establishment may or may not be required to perform.

48. Section thirty-four of Act V of 1861 shall be in force in every municipality, and every watchman under this Act shall have the powers of a Police-officer.

Conservancy and General Improvement.

49. Every municipal board, so far as the municipal fund at its disposal will permit, shall, after providing for the maintenance of the police-establishment referred to in the foregoing sections,—

- (1) keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and watercourses clean and in repair;
- (2) cause those streets and roads to be watered and lighted;
- (3) provide for the establishment and maintenance of schools and dispensaries and of other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public health, and control and administer all such institutions within the municipality, except where they may, by a special order of the Local Government, have been excepted from the operation of this section;
- (4) construct and provide for the maintenance and management of poor-houses, markets and other works of public utility;
- (5) generally, do all acts and things calculated to promote the health, comfort, convenience or interests of the inhabitants of the municipality.

Prevention of Nuisances.

50. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

- (a) declaring that such acts or omissions within the municipality as may in its opinion cause or tend to cause any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public, or to people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or injury, obstruction danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right, shall be deemed, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and for the purposes of XLV of 1861, to be public nuisances; and
- (b) defining the cases, manner and times in and at which officers of the board may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of public nuisances.

(2) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

51. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the municipality, anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance.

52. (1) The Local Government may invest, within the limits of the municipality, a municipal board with the powers of a Magistrate of a district as described in section one hundred and thirty-three of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with powers to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any of the acts or omissions which may have been declared to be public nuisances.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter V.—Control—Sections 53-58.

32. (2) Sections one hundred and thirty-three to one hundred and forty-two (both inclusive) of the Code of the Criminal Procedure shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers.

(3) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the powers with which it has invested a board under this section.

53. A municipal board may, at a special meeting, delegate of powers delegate to one or more committees of its members any of the powers vested in the board by section 51, or with which the board may have been invested under section 52.

Additional Power to make Rules.

54. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules,—

- (a) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads where those conveyances, animals or persons are hired for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;
- (b) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths; and
- (c) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this section, a municipal board may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing one with a further fine of five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(3) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing portion of this section, the municipal board of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under sub-section (1) in respect to any vehicles to which that Act applies.

CHAPTER V.

CONTROL.

55. (1) The Commissioner and Magistrate of the division or the Magistrate of the district may—

- (a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property within the limits of the division or district respectively occupied by any municipal board or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of any such board or committee;

- (b) call for and inspect any book or document in

such board or committee having authority within those limits;

- (c) require any such board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he may think fit to call for; and
- (d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such board or committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee.

(2) When the Magistrate of the district is a member of a board or joint committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that board or committee, the powers conferred upon him by sub-section (1).

56. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district (as the case may be) the execution of any resolution or order of the municipal board or joint committee, or prohibit the doing with in those limits of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When a Commissioner or Magistrate makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit.

57. (1) In cases of emergency, the Magistrate of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a municipal board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate of the district may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is from time to time possible, from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Magistrate of the district shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers conferred upon him by this section.

58. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that a municipal board has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter VI.—Miscellaneous—Sections 59-65.

appoint the Magistrate of the district to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as it may fix, to the Magistrate by the board.

(3) If the expense be not so paid, the Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

59. (1) If a municipal board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declare that board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

- (a) All members of the board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members.
- (b) All powers and duties of the board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in that behalf.
- (c) All property vested in the board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Local Government.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the board shall be re-constituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified from being members.

60. The Local Government may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding of a municipal board for which it considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Act—

- (a) with respect to the appointment of members of a municipal board under section 6, clause (b);
- (b) as to the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Act;
- (c) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;
- (d) as to the conditions on which property vested in the board may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;
- (e) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between boards and the Local Government or officers of that Government shall pass;
- (f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of boards, and as to the authority by whom, and the

(g) as to the accounts to be kept by boards, as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge

(h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of boards, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

(i) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by boards; and,

(j) generally, for the guidance of boards and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

61. If any member, officer or servant of a board is otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the board, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code:

XLV of 1860.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the board.

62. In respect of every suit instituted against a municipal board, or against any officer or servant of the board in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, the board, officer or servant shall have as nearly as may be all the privileges which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer respectively has under chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

63. Every member of a municipal board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the board, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

64. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the territories administered by the Local Government, shall vest in any municipal board; and thereupon the property shall vest in that board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, the property.

65. Where any land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes

Acquisition of land under Act No. 1 of 1880.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter III.—Taxation and Municipal Fund—Sections 36-43.*

36. (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a municipal board whereof the value or amount exceeds twenty rupees shall be in writing.

(2) Every such contract shall be signed by the chairman, or a vice-chairman, and a secretary :

Provided that the board may delegate to one or more of its members the power of executing any contracts which he or they are empowered to enter into under section 35, sub-section (1).

(3) A contract executed otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section shall not be binding on the board.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

37. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may, for the purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case, and in manner prescribed by section 35, any of the following taxes, namely :—

(1) with the previous sanction of the Local Government—

(a) a tax on houses, buildings and lands situate within the municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per cent. of the annual value of the houses, buildings and land ;

(b) a tax on persons exercising professions or carrying on trades or dealings in the municipality ;

carriages, horses, mules, elephants, camels, bullocks and asses kept within the municipality ;

(d) a tax on carriages, carts and animals entering the municipality, and on boats moored therein ;

(e) an octroi on articles brought within the municipality for consumption or use therein : and

(2) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

38. (1) A municipal board may resolve at a special meeting to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) When a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1), the board shall publish a notice defining the persons or property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant of the municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within a fortnight from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the board, and the board shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no objection is submitted within the said period of a fortnight under sub-section (3), or if the objections so submitted, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the board may forward its proposals to the Local Government, together with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid.

(5) A Local Government receiving proposals under sub-section (1) may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the board for further consideration.

(6) When a Local Government sanctions under sub-section (5) any proposals which, under section 37, sub-section (2), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit those proposals to the Governor General in Council, together with the objections (if any) received through the board ; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction the same, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a municipal board have been sanctioned by the Local Government, or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the board may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with those proposals.

39. A municipal board, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, or the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may abolish any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

40. All taxes leviable in any local area under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, at the time a municipal authority over that local area comes into existence under this Act, shall be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Act.

41. Arrears of any tax imposed under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within those limits.

Municipal Fund.

42. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the board under this Act ; and,

(b) when there has been included within the municipality any municipality constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time the municipal board came into existence.

43. (1) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund shall be kept

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chap. IV.—Powers and Duties of Municipal Boards generally—Secs. 41-52.*

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS
GENERALLY.*Municipal Police.*

44. Every municipal board shall maintain a police-establishment for watch and ward, for the prevention and suppression of nuisances and for the enforcement of the rules and orders of the board.

45. (1) Subject to the provisions of section nine of the Cantonments Act, 1880, the establishment maintained under section 44 shall, as the board with the approval of the Local Government may determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police force under the Local Government within the meaning of section two of Act V of 1861; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the board may, from time to time, after consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector General of Police, determine.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between the board and the Magistrate of the district or the Inspector General of Police under this section, it shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

46. If the establishment maintained under section 44 is a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall be appointed, and shall be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction of fine, under such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf; and shall perform such duties, and be liable to such penalties, as village-policemen appointed under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873, or under the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, as the case may be, perform and are liable to.

47. If the establishment is part of the general police force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define the duties which the officers and men of the establishment may or may not be required to perform.

48. Section thirty-four of Act V of 1861 shall be in force in every municipality, and every watchman under this Act shall have the powers of a Police officer in every municipality.

Conservancy and General Improvement.

49. Every municipal board, so far as the municipal fund at its disposal will permit, shall, after providing for the maintenance of the police-establishment referred to in the foregoing sections,—

- (1) keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and watercourses clean and in repair;
- (2) cause those streets and roads to be watered and lighted;
- (3) provide for the establishment and maintenance of schools and dispensaries and of other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public health, and control and administer all such institutions within the municipality, except where they may, by a special order of the Local Government, have been excepted from the operation of this section;
- (4) construct and provide for the maintenance and management of poor-houses, markets and other works of public utility; and,
- (5) generally, do all acts and things calculated to promote the health, comfort, convenience or interests of the inhabitants of the municipality.

Prevention of Nuisances.

50. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

- (a) declaring that such acts or omissions within the municipality as may in its opinion cause or tend to cause any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public, or to people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or injury, obstruction danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right, shall be deemed, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and for the purposes of XLV of 1861, to be public nuisances; and
- (b) defining the cases, manner and times in and at which officers of the board may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of public nuisances.

(2) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

51. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the municipality, anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance.

52. (1) The Local Government may invest, within the limits of the municipality, a municipal board with the powers of a Magistrate of a district as described in section one hundred and thirty-three of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with powers to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any of the acts or omissions which may have been declared to be public nuisances.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter V.—Control—Sections 53-58.*

(2) Sections one hundred and thirty-three to one hundred and forty-two (both inclusive) of the Code of the Criminal Procedure shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers.

(3) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the powers with which it has invested a board under this section.

53. A municipal board may, at a special meeting, delegate to one or more committees of its members any of the powers vested in the board by section 51, or with which the board may have been invested under section 52.

Additional Power to make Rules.

54. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules,—

- (a) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads where those conveyances, animals or persons are hired for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;
- (b) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths; and
- (c) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this section, a municipal board may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing one with a further fine of five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(3) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing portion of this section, the municipal board of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under sub-section (1) in respect to any vehicles to which that Act applies.

CHAPTER V.

CONTROL.

55. (1) The Commissioner and Magistrate of the division or the Magistrate of the district may—

- (a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property within the limits of the division or district respectively occupied by any municipal board or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of any such board or committee;
- (b) call for and inspect any book or document in

such board or committee having authority within those limits;

- (c) require any such board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he may think fit to call for; and
- (d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such board or committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee.

(2) When the Magistrate of the district is a member of a board or joint committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that board or committee, the powers conferred upon him by sub-section (1).

56. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district (as the case may be) the execution of any resolution or order of the municipal board or joint committee, or prohibit the doing with in those limits of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When a Commissioner or Magistrate makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit.

57. (1) In cases of emergency, the Magistrate of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a municipal board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate of the district may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is from time to time possible, from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Magistrate of the district shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers conferred upon him by this section.

58. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that a municipal board has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter VI.—Miscellaneous—Sections 59-65.

appoint the Magistrate of the district to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as it may fix, to the Magistrate by the board.

(3) If the expense be not so paid, the Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

59. (1) If a municipal board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declare that board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(a) All members of the board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members.

(b) All powers and duties of the board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in that behalf.

(c) All property vested in the board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Local Government.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the board shall be re-constituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified from being members.

60. The Local Government may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding of a municipal board for which it considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) with respect to the appointment of members of a municipal board under section 6, clause (b);

(b) as to the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Act;

(c) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;

(d) as to the conditions on which property vested in the board may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;

(e) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between boards and the Local Government or officers of that Government shall pass;

(f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of boards, and as to the authority by whom, and the

(g) as to the accounts to be kept by boards, as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge

(h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of boards, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

(i) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by boards; and,

(j) generally, for the guidance of boards and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

61. If any member, officer or servant of a board is otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the board, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code:

XLV of 1860.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the board.

62. In respect of every suit instituted against a municipal board, or against any officer or servant of the board in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, the board, officer or servant shall have as nearly as may be all the privileges which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer respectively has under chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1883.

63. Every member of a municipal board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the board, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

64. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the territories administered by the Local Government, shall vest in any municipal board; and thereupon the property shall vest in that board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, the property.

65. Where any land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes

Acquisition of land

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter VII.—Exceptional Provisions—Sections 66-68.

proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the board of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the board.

66. (1) The authority empowered to make rules under section 10, section 5C, section 54 or section 60 shall, before making them, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(2) Every rule made under any of those sections shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by this section.

case may be, to the excepted municipality until again applied thereto by a like notification of the Local Government.

Provided that no notification shall be issued under this section in respect of a municipality for which a municipal board has come into existence unless its issue has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

(2) While the municipality continues to be excepted, wholly or in part, from the operation of the provisions mentioned in sub-section (1), the Local Government may appoint such of the members of the municipal board as would otherwise have been elected.

68. (1) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local Gazette, withdraw from the operation of this Act or the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, any local area to which that Act may have been applied or extended.

(2) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of the whole area subject to the authority of a municipal board or municipal committee, all property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the board or committee shall vest in the Local Government, and be applied by it, in such manner as it thinks fit, for the promotion of the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants.

(3) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of a part of the area under the authority of a municipal board or municipal committee, such part of the property of the board or committee as the Commissioner may determine shall vest in the Local Government, and be applied as aforesaid.

CHAPTER VII.

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

67. (1) If it appears to the Local Government that the circumstances of any municipality are such that the provisions of this Act requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a municipal board be elected are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, except the municipality, wholly or in part, from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply, or shall only apply in part, as the

Power to except municipalities from operation of provisions of Act regarding election.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are at present constituted and guided in the execution of their functions by Act XV, 1873, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act of that year.

That Act gives plenary powers to the Local Government to appoint ordinary and *ex officio* members of municipal committees. It leaves to the Local Government to determine absolutely whether in any municipality of the united provinces members shall be elected or not, and if confers upon it the power of appointing *ex officio* members to the extent of one-third of the total number of the committee, a power very generally acted on.

2. The manner of election, where elections are allowed, is under the Act regulated solely by the Local Government without reference to the parties most concerned, and casual vacancies are filled up by direct appointment by the same authority, or are not filled up at all.

3. The Local Government may also appoint the president and vice-presidents of all committees, and may unconditionally cancel, suspend or limit any of the proceedings, bye-laws or rules of the committees and abolish any tax imposed by them.

4. Section 34 of the Act further imposes on a municipality without any restriction the obligation of providing for the maintenance of a police-establishment, the effect of which has frequently been to throw on municipalities a large portion of the charge for police kept up for the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders against the general law of the land.

5. These provisions are inconsistent with the proposals for the extension of local self-government enunciated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in its resolution dated 5th December, 1882.

6. The present Bill has been drafted to enable the Local Government to carry these proposals into effect, put forward after consultation with the most experienced officers of the provinces, with the members of existing municipal committees and numerous non-official gentlemen.

7. Except in the provisions necessary to carry out the object above specified and in the arrangement of chapters and sections, the Bill follows closely the present Act.

8. Chapter I contains the usual preliminary matter, and prescribes the course to be followed when it is intended to introduce the Act into any local area for the first time, or into existing municipalities.

9. Chapter II deals with the organisation of municipal boards.

These are to consist of members elected in the manner prescribed by the Local Government, and of a certain proportion of nominated members, not to exceed one-fourth of the whole.

The principle of nomination has been already accepted in the Central Provinces, and is meant to provide against the danger of classes of the community being overridden by hostile majorities.

10. Before making rules for determining the system of representation and election, the Local Government is required by sections 8 and 9 to inform itself of the sense of the community on these subjects.

11. Section 18 leaves the election of their own chairmen to municipal boards, with the exception of such municipalities as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification, exempt from the operation of this section. In these latter the chairman will be appointed by the Local Government.

This exception is meant to meet cases where an officer of Government must remain chairman, at least for a period, either in order that he may have time to transfer functions and accounts often onerous and complicated to a non-official successor, or for lack of a qualified non-official to deal with special circumstances, or by reason of the expressed wish of the municipal board itself.

12. Section 24 contains a provision, not in the existing Act, enabling municipal boards to appoint joint committees for any purpose in which they may be jointly interested.

13. Power to appoint officers and servants necessary for the performance of its duties is given to the board by sections 33 and 34, and the appointment of an officer of Government or of an outsider as secretary is made subject to the sanction of the Commissioner. It is obviously impossible to allow boards to appoint to such office Government servants against the wish of Government, and it is necessary to take some guarantee against the appointment of an incapable man as paid secretary; especially with a non-official chairman the office of secretary to the municipal board will be one of great importance.

14. Chapter III, on taxation, varies but little from the existing Act.

15. Chapter IV, on the powers and duties of the boards, groups together all the duties of the boards in what is thought to be the order of their obligation, and simplifies the rules of the existing Act as regards nuisances.

16. Chapter V deals with the subject of control. The provisions are similar to those of the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, with the exception that the Commissioner may at once suspend, and the Local Government rescind, any act, order or resolution of the board which is manifestly in excess of its powers.

This authority is given to provide for cases which may not be of a nature grave enough to call for the penalty of supersession.

17. Section 60 empowers the Local Government to frame forms and make rules on certain matters therein specified.

18. Chapter VI contains miscellaneous provisions as regards the conduct of litigation, penalties on, and liabilities of, members, acquisition of land, and the like.

19. Chapter VII enables the Local Government to exempt from the provisions of the Act regarding election municipalities to which it considers such provisions to be unsuited, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to withdraw from the operation of this Act, or of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act of 1873, any local area to which either of those Acts may have been applied.

This latter power is deemed necessary, as cases sometimes occur where a municipality has been established in a place which experience proves to be unfit for municipal institutions, or where change of circumstances may have rendered such institutions unsuitable, and it would be improper in such cases to insist on the Act remaining in force for ever. At the same time, the power is one which should be exercised with great caution, as it is a more serious matter to withdraw a privilege once conferred than to withhold it in the first instance; and the Local Government has therefore been debarred from acting on the section unless with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

The 10th May, 1883.

J. W. QUINTON.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 10th
May, 1883.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH LOCAL BOARDS
BILL.**

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said:—

“My Lord,—I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of local bodies in each district of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may from time to time be made applicable to like purposes.

“The object of the Bill is to give effect to the views of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the subject of local self-government as enunciated in the Resolution of that Government, dated Lucknow, 5th December, 1882, and published, together with the letter of the Home Department conveying the general approval of the Government of India of Sir Alfred Lyall's proposals, in the Local and Imperial Gazettes during the same month.

“The law at present in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh does not admit of these proposals being fully carried out. The levy of rates in the united Provinces is authorised by Acts III and IV of 1878. Those Acts prescribe rigidly the proportions in which the rates levied under them are to be allotted by the Local Government to each district, and direct the appointment of district committees for the purpose of assisting in determining how the allotments shall be applied, and in the supervision and control of the expenditure of such allotments; but they leave the appointment of the district committees and the definition of their functions and authority altogether in the hands of the Local Government; they allow of the number of members of each committee being so small as six, and of half even of this small number being Government officers; and they enable the Local Government to divert to general provincial objects all balances of the annual allotments remaining unexpended at the close of each year.

"The duty, therefore, devolves on me of asking from the Council leave to introduce Bills which will remove these obstacles to giving effect to the Resolution interposed by the existing law, and substitute for it enactments under which the proposals of the Local Government can be brought into operation.

"With a few exceptions, on which I need not dwell, as there will be ample opportunity for discussing them in Committee, the Bill embodies and throws into legislative form the recommendations of the Resolution.

"Those proposals have been the subject of long and careful deliberation with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. During the rainy season of last year, under instructions from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, District and Divisional Officers put themselves in communication with the leading non-official gentlemen of their respective charges, including the members of municipal and district committees. Meetings were held at tahsils by Collectors or their Assistants, and at head-quarter stations by Commissioners. The points on which the Government wished for information were fully discussed at these meetings and elsewhere, and the outcome of the meetings and discussions was a mass of reports filling more than 300 closely printed pages. In August, the Lieutenant-Governor convened a large committee at Naini Tal, presided over by the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, and having on it as members three Commissioners of Divisions, four District Officers, the heads of the Police and Educational Departments, two officers of the Secretariat, one of whom—Mr. Woodburn—had been a Deputy Commissioner of long experience and great efficiency in Oudh, and four distinguished Native gentlemen, one of them—the Hon'ble Rájá Sivá Prasád, a Member of this Council.

"To this Committee were referred for consideration and report the Resolutions of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government and the orders of the Local Government on the subject of those Resolutions, the reports of Divisional and District Officers to which I have above alluded, and a draft Bill embodying such provisions of Acts III and IV of 1878, and Act XV of 1873, as seemed *prima facie* applicable to the new arrangements.

"The report of this Committee is dated the 30th September, and its labours are thus characterised by the Local Government :—

'To this Committee Sir Alfred Lyall is much indebted for clear and well-reasoned conclusions upon all the principal matters referred for deliberation, especially upon the methods adopted in the present circumstances of the country for carrying out the policy of local self-government as detailed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.'

"Then followed the Resolution of the 5th December recorded by the Local Government, accepting, with certain modifications, most of the recommendations of the Committee. Bills were drafted to effect the necessary legislative changes, which, when finally approved of, were forwarded to the Government of India; but the Council towards the close of the Calcutta session was so much occupied with more pressing business, that there was no time available for the consideration of those measures; and I am only now in a position to introduce the Bills as revised by the Legislative Department.

"The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill, as its preamble already quoted sets forth, provides for the constitution of local bodies, in supersession of the existing district committees, to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may, from time to time, be made applicable to the purposes.

"The first, and perhaps most important, point dealt with is the constitution of these boards.

"Power is given by section 3 to the Local Government to divide, for the purposes of the Act, each district into sub-districts, which will generally correspond with tahsils; and section 4 establishes for each sub-district a local board having authority over that sub-district, and for each district a district board having authority over the entire district (cantonnments and municipalities excepted); while sections 23 and 24 define the relations of local boards to district boards, and the mode in which control by the former is to be exercised

by the latter. The arguments in favour of this are stated by the Local Government in the following passage which I extract from the Resolution of December, 1882 :—

“ ‘ But for the Provinces generally, the Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees with the arguments in favour of making the area of each subordinate board’s jurisdiction coterminous with a taluk; and this plan has accordingly been adopted. On the one hand, the formation of representative boards for the chief subordinate divisions of each district will ensure better knowledge of, and attention to, local wants, more regular attendance at board meetings, closer supervision over the departments under local management, and prompter and more effective execution of local works, than is possible with a single district board meeting only at headquarters. On the other hand, to make separate and independent units of local administration within each district would tend to break up piecemeal the organisation of the district; and while increasing the necessity for, would throw serious difficulty in the way of, the constant exercise of central direction and control. For it must be admitted that there is little or no prospect of obtaining for sub-divisional boards throughout the Provinces, or even in different parts of many districts, an equal standard, or anything like a level, of general intelligence and working capacity. To set up all these boards as separate administrative bodies would be to accept the risk of great and confusing variety in the results of their administration—a risk that would be greatest in the remote and backward tracts, where intelligence and energy are often most required, and where these qualities are of course likely to be available on the spot. The business of settling matters of finance and adjusting public interests between the several sub-divisional boards concerned in them would cause much correspondence, and would lead to the multiplication of petty offices, with the probable consequence of wasting much money and time on establishments, and in the preparation, submission and scrutiny of returns and reports. The plan of making a central district board an aggregate of the sub-divisional boards is, on the contrary, in many ways favourable to the adjustment of the mutual relations between the various subordinate boards and between them and the central board; while it appears to be the best arrangement for maintaining a consistent and systematic administration of local affairs throughout the district. Moreover, upon no other system could the minor bodies generally rely upon securing the membership of the leading men within their jurisdiction; while lastly, the plan has the great advantage of reducing to a minimum the necessity for official superintendence and interference. If the sub-divisional boards were independent, the expedient of placing them in different classes for the purpose of graduating their powers according to the circumstances and conditions of different parts of the Provinces and of districts would in the beginning probably be unavoidable. But all such intermediate classifications are apt to affect the simplicity of the broad groundwork and fundamental principle of self-government; and the Lieutenant-Governor infinitely prefers that the district board, which will be by far the best judge of the claims and capabilities of each section of its own body, should delegate the proper degree of power and allot the requisite amount of funds to each interior circle. It will be for the district board, as composed of members representing all parts of the district, to act, after full consultation, upon the system thus sketched out, and to draw up a scheme explaining the arrangements made for distributing the work of local administration to its various subordinate boards, and adjusting their mutual relations.’ ”

“ I may add that the taluk is in the North-Western Provinces the smallest unit of revenue-administration; that its area is rarely altered; that it is well known to all residents within it; and that it corresponds generally with the boundaries of the topographical division of the country known as parganas.

“ The constitution of local bodies being thus provided for, the next step was to determine the method of appointing the members of these boards. Sections 5 and 6 lay down the following broad rules :—At least three-fourths of the members of each local board must be persons residing or owning landed property, or carrying on trade or business, in the sub-district, and must be *chosen by election*. The remaining fourth may be appointed directly by the Local Government.

“ As to the mode of election, Sir Alfred Lyall writes in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Resolution :—

‘ Whether, and to what extent or proportion, the membership of the boards should be determined by election was specially referred for inquiry and opinion to all the districts of the Provinces; the point was discussed in every district with the result described in the district and divisional reports; and, as is shown in the Committee’s report, it was closely debated by the Provincial Committee. The large towns are much alike everywhere; they are always centres of comparative wealth and intelligence; they form constituencies easily represented, and their administration is always open to public observation and criticism. But the ordinary Indian districts possess none of these characteristics, and, as far as can be judged from these papers, the balance of Native opinion preponderates decidedly against the unrestricted introduction into them of the elective system. Such a step certainly appears inadvisable at the present time, when the state of society varies so widely in different parts of the country, when the

whole principle of self-government is novel and imperfectly understood, and when the practice of general election is not only unknown outside the towns, but is apparently not in accord with the feelings and ideas of those classes of the community that have the largest interest in local self-government, and to whom we must look for its success. It is manifest that local self-government—meaning a system of administration by the gratuitous exertions of persons best acquainted with the characteristics of the neighbourhoods in which they are interested, and possessed of means, leisure and public spirit enabling and impelling them to devote themselves to that administration—cannot be initiated and developed into real independence except by the co-operation of these classes, represented by men who can lead and will be trusted by the community at large. This is how all systems of local representation have begun in all times and countries; so that it would be remarkable if in such a country as India the best way of beginning were found to be by popular suffrage. That the services of such men could be secured by open election, that they themselves would seek election or would generally allow their names to be submitted for the purpose, seems from all the information hitherto collected to be questionable. If, therefore, we find that the views and prepossessions, as far as they have been elicited, of persons qualified to form a judgment on the best mode of initiating local self-government in the extensive districts of these Provinces are largely in favour of leaving at the outset the constitution of the local boards more or less in the hands of the Government, there seems to be no sufficient reason for endeavouring, almost on the spur of the moment, to invent any such elective machinery as would necessarily raise numerous and various questions of franchise and voting rights, and all the practical difficulties inseparable from the attempt to adjust an arbitrary system to the diverse circumstances of the country. In short, the solid and universally recognised fact that local self-government depends absolutely for its success upon the character and ability of those to whom it is entrusted has led the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to the conviction that, in inaugurating the policy in the districts, a system of careful and consultative nomination by Government of the electoral body is preferable to election by untried and unfamiliar methods. Sir Alfred Lyall believes that this conclusion is supported by the judgment, and conforms to the present wishes of a large majority of the people.

‘ Having regard, then, to the extreme importance of placing in competent hands the duties and responsibilities of district administration in the beginning of what is avowedly an experiment, and to maintain the continuity of existing arrangements which imply (in such matters as, for example, education and sanitation) a standard of civilisation in advance of the average intelligence and culture of Native society, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided to adopt in principle the recommendation formulated in the 9th paragraph of the Provincial Committee’s report. The Committee proposed that the Government should nominate for each tahsil an electoral body which should elect a certain number of its members to form the tahsil or sub-divisional board. They advised also that a minimum qualification (on the basis of land-revenue or license-tax assessment) should be fixed, and that details might be left to be settled by local officers. But the differences in the distribution of the population, of wealth and of property in land between and within different districts are so large and manifold, that, after much examination of the question, it has been found impracticable to fix any comprehensive qualification for election purposes, much less to devise methods of canvassing and election that would be everywhere applicable or universally acceptable. The only comprehensive plan that can be laid down at the first introduction of the system is to determine, with reference to the area, revenue and tenures, population, wealth, and to other conditions and special features of each sub-division, how many persons, not being salaried officers of the Government, would fairly represent its inhabitants and interests. The District Officer must then be empowered to prepare in each district the measures that may be most convenient and appropriate to its circumstances and peculiarities for ascertaining how many suitable persons are available in its sub-divisions and how they can best be chosen. The proceedings taken will be reported to the Government, and the lists of electors that are drawn up will be duly placed on record. As soon as the lists are complete, the electors will be asked to return from among their own body, by such method as may seem appropriate or necessary, the members of the sub-divisional board, who will hold office for a term of three years.’

“ A section will be found in the Bill enabling the Local Government to introduce this system; and any abuse of the power conferred in the direction of limiting the number of electors is guarded against by the proviso that the persons entitled to vote at the election of a member of a local board shall not be less than twenty-five. In addition to the elected members, at least one-fourth may be directly appointed by Government. This principle, my Lord, has been already accepted by the Council in the case of the Central Provinces, and the reasons for it were put forth with great eloquence and force in the debate on the Local Self-Government Bill for those Provinces on the 12th of January last, by the Hon’ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, a Native gentleman whose ripe experience, broad views, sympathy with his countrymen and disinterested and successful efforts for their enlightenment must always attach the highest weight to his

opinions. I shall read to the Council merely the concluding words of the hon'ble member's speech on the subject :—

'In a country like India, where caste-distinctions still flourish, where there is no fusion of the various races, where religious distinctions are still violent, where education in its modern sense has not made an equal or proportional progress among all sections of the population, I am convinced that the introduction of the principle of election, pure and simple, for representation of various interests on the local boards and the district councils, would be attended with evils of greater significance than purely economic considerations. So long as differences of race and creed and the distinctions of caste form an important element in the socio-political life of India, and influence her inhabitants in matters connected with the administration and welfare of the country at large, the system of election, pure and simple, cannot be adopted. The larger community would totally override the interests of the smaller community, and the ignorant public would hold Government responsible for introducing measures which might make the differences of race and creed more violent than ever.'

"Section 6 of the Bill provides that ordinarily the district board shall consist of *all* persons who for the time being are members of the local boards of the sub-districts comprised in that district. This provision is in accordance with the views of the Local Government and of the Provincial Committee, who consider that under any other system leading Native gentlemen would not consent to take office, and that any distinction drawn, or supposed to be drawn, in point of position and dignity between membership of the local board, on the one hand, and the district board on the other, would certainly occasion much unpleasantness, besides inducing an element of friction which is manifestly undesirable in the public interests. Power has, however, been reserved to the Local Government to direct that local boards shall elect delegates to represent them on the district board—a power to be exercised in cases when the district board constituted in the ordinary way would be too numerous a body for the efficient transaction of business.

"I need not detain the Council with the details of the arrangement made in sections 7 to 12 respecting the term of office, the resignation and removal of members of the boards, the filling of casual vacancies and such matters, which will doubtless be fully discussed in Committee, but pass on at once to the provisions for the appointment of chairmen of the local and district boards.

"It is quite clear that, in a board composed mainly of non-official members new to the work, much of its efficiency will depend on the choice of a chairman, whose functions will be to hold the balance among parties and to guide discussions, and with whom will practically rest the initiation and control of ordinary business. As regards local boards, the Bill is in accordance with the views of the Local Government, which allows them to elect one of their members to be chairman for one year. A majority of the Provincial Committee considered that it would be sufficient for boards to elect a chairman at each meeting, but His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that some element of permanency in the office of president of the local boards would be necessary at first for the proper transaction of business, and in order to preserve continuity of administration and uniformity of procedure. Fresh elections of chairmen at each meeting of the board would open a door to much change and contention, since any decided difference of opinion on matters before the board might lead to a contest at each meeting over the election of a chairman.

"The appointment of a chairman to a *district* board is, however, a matter of much greater importance, and has everywhere been warmly debated. The views of Sir Alfred Lyall have been expressed on it at some length, and I give them in his own words. They have been substantially thrown into legal form in the 14th section of the Bill :—

'Upon the third point of importance in the constitution of the district and sub-divisional boards, namely, the appointment of their chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner observes that the question of the chairmanship of the district board was the subject of prolonged discussion by the Provincial Committee. Their finding coincides in principle with the opinions and proposals generally elicited by the district inquiries, and recorded in the district and divisional reports. Of the four Native members of the Provincial Committee, three strenuously insisted upon the necessity for maintaining by law the chief District Officer as chairman of the district board. The fourth—a gentleman of large property and influence in his own district—held a different opinion; though it may be added that, while he is said to be exceedingly well fitted for the chairmanship, he had nevertheless declined the office in his

own district on the grounds of indifferent health, want of leisure and residence at a distance from head-quarters; and the district and divisional reports, which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, evince on the part of the writers a most satisfactory disposition to interpret the genuine feeling and wishes of the people, indicate clearly that the main current of Native opinion runs decidedly toward maintaining the position of the chief District Officer at the head of local affairs, until some experience in the transaction of public business and the management of committees has been gained by leading members of the Native community. It is, beyond doubt, expedient that the district board should be exempt from official pressure and unnecessary interference; but the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that in these Provinces all District Officers are thoroughly prepared to give every facility and aid to the policy of the Supreme Government, and to promote whatever measures may be adopted for its introduction. There is accordingly, in Sir Alfred Lyall's opinion, no reason why due weight should not attach to the able and impartial reports of the officers best qualified to inform and advise their Government when they declare that the Native community, so far as it has been consulted, has expressed itself very widely in favour of retaining for the present the District Officer as chairman of the district board. It seems that the District Officer is preferred and trusted in the existing complexion of local affairs and feelings for sound and practical reasons. There can be no question that the experience and business habits of an official chairman will at first be of great assistance to the district boards; and there must also be borne in mind the strong probability that the boards will for a time need much direction and advice, possibly even admonition and control; especially where distinctions of creed or caste, or other differences, still keep alive the germs of antagonism among sections of the Native community.

* * * * *

‘But * * * the middle course recommended by the Committee in the 12th paragraph of their report, which course the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided, with a slight amendment, to adopt, will further test the wishes of the country, and will allow time for opinion to form and show itself among the district boards themselves. The Committee recommend that the District Officer shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the district board, except when the board, on application made to the Government by a majority of the members, receives permission to elect a non-official chairman from their own body. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner agrees to the principle, with this modification, that, as soon as all the members of the district Boards shall have been chosen, or at some time before the end of the present official year, they shall be invited to assemble for the purpose of deciding whether they wish to proceed to the election of a non-official chairman, or whether they will leave their chairman's appointment in the hands of the Local Government.

* * * * *

“This concludes all the remarks which it seems to me necessary at present to offer on the constitution of the district and local boards. Section 25 of the Bill provides for the appointment of joint committees of two or more district boards for any purposes in which they may be jointly interested—a provision necessary to secure the due consideration of projects which affect large tracts of country.

“The duties to be performed by district boards will be found enumerated in section 22 of the Bill. These principally consist of the management, construction, repair and maintenance of public roads, wells, tanks, ferries, cattle-pounds, schools, hospitals, dispensaries and other public institutions of a like nature. The district boards will delegate to the local boards authority to deal with all or any of these matters within their respective jurisdictions, and thereby, it is hoped, secure the application to such duties of that local knowledge and local interest which should prove the best guarantee for their efficient fulfilment, controlled by the wider experience of the larger body. I may mention here that section 60 of the Bill amends the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878 by inserting a new section enabling the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to direct that any ferry shall be managed by the district board, and that its proceeds, in whole or in part, shall be paid into the district fund.

“For the performance of these duties, boards are authorised to appoint their own servants, under certain restrictions deemed necessary to guard against extravagance and inefficiency; and by section 35 of the Act they are placed in possession of funds to meet the charges which such duties involve.

“Immediately on their constitution they will receive the balances of all allotments made to the district which remain unexpended on that date; and in future such allotments, the amounts of which I would remind the Council

are prescribed by law, will be made over to them, and with the proceeds of the other sources of revenue enumerated in section 35 will constitute a district fund at the disposal of the district committee. Under the present system, there is practically no district fund, for all balances unexpended at the close of the year are swept into the general Provincial Exchequer, and the districts are left with empty treasuries until they receive fresh allotments. This will be no longer possible, and the district committees will be able to carry on their administration from year to year with an accurate knowledge of their financial condition. Their revenues will not at first be large, and an important part of them will consist of assignments made from the general provincial funds; but it will doubtless be in the power of the boards to augment them to some extent by closer supervision of the management of the other sources of income enumerated; and, as they prove their fitness to administer the funds at their disposal, the Local Government will not be backward in increasing its assignments.

“The next point of importance in the Bill is that of control, and on this, I am happy to say, there is no necessity for me to dwell. The principle has been adopted by the Council in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Bill, and the reasons for insisting on it were urged by my hon’ble friends Messrs. Ilbert and Crosthwaite with unanswerable force in the debate on that measure. Their speeches are fresh in the ears of the Council.

“In this Bill the powers of control reserved to the Local Government are almost identical with those conferred upon the Chief Commissioner by the Central Provinces Act, with the exception that, in case of any single resolution, order or act of the committee being in excess of the powers conferred upon it by law, we enable the Commissioner of the Division and the Local Government to deal with such in the same manner as with proceedings likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons; *i.e.*, the Commissioner may in such a case suspend action, and, if he does so, must forward the order, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit. I am aware that, under the general law of the land, an injunction might be obtained by any person interested to restrain such an excess of powers; and it is no doubt, true that section 42 of the Bill enables the Local Government, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, to supersede a board if it exceed its powers; but recourse to a Court of law is not a remedy likely to command itself to an ignorant and apathetic population, and supersession is a penalty to which the Local Government would naturally wish to resort only as an extreme measure, and one the frequent application of which it would be reluctant to put in force.

“The last point with which I need trouble the Council refers to the provisions of section 50, which enable the Local Government to except a district or any part thereof from all or any of the provisions of this Bill to which it considers that they are unsuited. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh extend over an area of 100,111 square miles, nearly equal to, and contain a population of 4,400,000, far in excess of, that of the United Kingdom. They comprise 49 districts, with a mean density of population per square mile, varying from 894 in Banáras to 62 in Garhwal, inhabited by heterogeneous races characterised by differences of customs and religions and habits of thought, and stages of civilization ranging from the learned and accomplished Pandits of Banáras and Maulvis of Lucknow to the boors of Bundelkhand, the wild tribes of the Khadir and the barbarous Tharus of the Taráí.

“It is impossible to assume that for such various races any one form of self-government will be equally suited or that intelligent non-official agency can be found in every district of these broad Provinces; and for exceptional cases of this nature sections 50, 51 and 52 are meant to provide. They do not even in such cases deprive the residents of all voice in the management of their local affairs, and they require that even here district committees must be appointed; but, following the present law, they leave the nomination of members of such

committees altogether in the hands of Government, subject to the restriction that one-half shall be owners or occupiers of land or residents in the district; and they do not require, as elsewhere, the establishment of local boards. A similar power unaccompanied by the restriction I have pointed out is given to the Chief Commissioner by the Central Provinces Act."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said:—

"My Lord, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the Organisation and Administration of Municipalities in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

"Municipalities in these Provinces are at present constituted, and guided in the performance of their duties, by the provisions of Act XV of 1873. That enactment confers upon the Local Government very full powers as to the appointment of ordinary and *ex officio* members. It leaves to the Government to determine absolutely in the case of every municipality in the united Provinces whether the members shall be chosen by election or nominated by Government; and it further enables the Government to appoint as *ex officio* members one-third of the whole committee. The manner of election, where elections are allowed, is under the Act regulated solely by the Local Government, without any obligation of consulting the persons most concerned, and casual vacancies among the members are filled up by the same authority, or are not filled up at all, at its pleasure.

"Further, the Local Government may appoint the president or vice-president of every committee (section 10), and may unconditionally cancel, suspend or limit any of the proceedings, bye-laws or rules of the committees, and abolish (section 29) any tax imposed by them. Section 34 of Act XV of 1873 imposes on the municipality the duty of providing for the maintenance of a police-establishment *without any limitation*, the effect of which has been to throw on municipalities a larger portion of the cost of police maintained within municipal boundaries for the preservation of the peace and the prevention and detection of crime.

"The Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to which I have referred in my remarks on the Local Boards Bill, proposes an extension of local self-government in municipalities incompatible with these provisions of the present law, and this Bill has been drawn up to give effect to those proposals by substituting for Act XV of 1873 an enactment which will bestow upon the residents of areas in which it is in force a much larger measure of control over municipal administration than they now possess.

"The provisions of the Bill are the result of the same consultative and deliberative measures on the part of the Local Government as those which I have already described in my remarks on the Local Boards Bill. They are based on the inquiries of District and Divisional Officers, considered and weighed by the Provincial Committee, whose conclusions have been accepted with certain modifications by the Local Government.

"I proceed to notice some of the more important points of the Bill, premising that the substantive provisions of Act XV of 1873 have been rarely

departed from unless when it was necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the proposals of the Resolution of the 5th December, 1882, though opportunity has been taken to make the arrangement of the sections clearer, and to remedy what appeared to be defects in their wording.

"The first chapter, which is of a preliminary character and deals with the application of the Act to fresh places and to those in which Act XV of 1873 is already in force, need not detain us; but Chapter II, on the organisation of municipal boards, is of more importance. Municipal and local boards are to consist of members partly elected and partly nominated; and I need not repeat what I have already said when asking leave to introduce the Local Boards Bill as to the reasons for preferring this system to the more logically symmetrical one of election, pure and simple.

"The principal residents of the areas into which the Act is to be introduced are to be convened in public meeting by the Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner, for the purpose of preparing and submitting within a definite time proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality. The points for their consideration are enumerated in section 9; and it is only after it has weighed the proposals of the residents on those points that the Local Government can exercise the power conferred upon it of making rules to regulate elections.

"The provisions for the term of office of members of the board, for their resignation and removal, for filling casual vacancies among them, for the incorporation of the boards and such matters are analogous to those of the Local Boards Bill, and call for no remarks from me on this occasion.

"The appointment of chairman is a subject which here also has given rise to considerable discussion. It must be borne in mind that, under the system of appointment of members introduced by this Act, the boards will no longer contain the strong *ex officio* element which has hitherto formed part of municipal committees, and that in the absence of this the appointment of an efficient chairman becomes a matter of the first importance. The Provincial Committee considered that it would be a mistake to insist on the universal chairmanship of the district officer, who has, they state, hitherto been always chairman of the board; but they went on to say "there is a strong feeling among those interested that in municipalities of the more important kind, where large funds are raised and spent, where the responsibilities are therefore onerous, and where there are considerable cantonment settlements, such as is the case in most of the larger municipalities in these Provinces, it is very necessary to have a thoroughly reliable president, vigilant, capable and unwearied in watching the great interests at stake, and that, so far as present experience goes, such a president can only be found in the person of the district officer. It was in this view that the Native members proposed that the district officer should be *ex officio* chairman of all municipal boards at the head-quarters of districts, leaving it to outlying municipalities to elect their own official or non-official chairmen as they pleased." The majority of the Committee, which included all the Native members, finally recommended that, except in certain cases to be specified by Government, in which the district officer should be *ex officio* chairman, every municipality should be permitted to elect its own chairman, who might be official or non-official, as the electors choose. This recommendation was accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and has been embodied in section 18 of the Bill, which allows of the election of any person as chairman, subject to the approval of the Local Government, except in municipalities exempted from the operation of this section by notification in the official Gazette.

"The rules for the appointment of vice-chairmen and for filling up casual vacancies in the offices of chairman and vice-chairman, for the appointment of joint committees, for the conduct of business, for the record of the board's proceedings, and the communication of those proceedings to the Magistrate of the district, are similar to those of the Local Boards Bill or to the present Municipal Act.

"Sections 33 and 34 give to municipal boards full powers as to the appointment of officers and servants, except the secretary, whose appointment, if an

outsider, is subject to the sanction of the Commissioner, and, if a Government servant, to that of Government. With boards consisting mainly of non-official members and presided over by a non-official chairman, the efficiency of their administration will depend very much on their possessing a capable secretary, and it is to provide an additional guarantee for this that the sanction of the Commissioner is required to the appointment. If the board wish for the services of a Government officer, they must, of course, obtain the sanction of Government to his being so employed.

“Chapter III—Taxation and municipal fund—is substantially the same as the corresponding sections of Act XV of 1873. The only addition made to the taxes leviable with the sanction of the local boards is a tax on boats moored within municipal limits, which seems to have been omitted by an oversight. The sections prescribing the procedure to be adopted in imposing taxes have been re-drafted and made, it is hoped, clearer.

“Chapter IV enumerates the powers and duties of municipal boards, and the opportunity has been taken of re-casting the provisions of Act XV on the subject, so as to exhibit the duties of the boards in their order of obligation.

“The primary charge on the municipal fund is a police-establishment. The law on this subject is very vague. Section 34 of Act XV of 1873 runs as follows:—

‘Every committee shall provide in the first place from its funds, for the maintenance of the police-establishment in the municipality.

‘The municipal police shall be appointed under such Act of the Governor General in Council as may be applicable to the town, and their number shall be fixed by the committee, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, subject to the final decision of the Local Government.’

“The effect of this section has been to throw upon municipalities the charges for police used not only for municipal purposes, but for the prevention and detection of crime. The conclusions of the Local Government on the subject are given in the 17th paragraph of the Resolution of the 5th of December, which runs as follows:—

‘17. The first of the questions to be considered is the extent to which municipal funds may fairly be relieved of police-charges, and the method of adjusting the charges for which they are fairly liable. The question was discussed by the Provincial Committee, and the unanimous conclusion of the Committee is stated in the 27th paragraph of their report:—

“The preservation of peace and the prosecution and detection of crime are duties for which municipal revenues can hardly be said to be fairly liable, as these duties seem to devolve more equitably on the central Government of the country than on the scattered municipal towns. But the cost of watch and ward, including under this term such additional duties of a miscellaneous kind (*e. g.*, the enforcement of sanitary rules and the regulation of intra-municipal traffic) as clearly appertain to municipal police, appears to be the one of all others that can with most fairness and propriety be debited to municipal funds, and paid for by the people whose interests and property are the immediate objects of the guardianship of the *chunkidari* force.”

“The conclusion is supported by the analogy of small towns under Act XX of 1856 and of rural villages, where the watchmen are paid, not from the general revenues of the country, but from funds raised locally,—in the former by a house-tax levied for the purpose under the Act, in the latter by the local cess levied from landholders along with the land-revenue under Act III of 1878. The principle stated by the Committee appears incontrovertible. For since the inhabitants of small towns and landholders in villages, in accordance with the long-established custom and law of the country, are required to pay for the services of the watchmen who remain on watch at night, who report crime, and who are empowered to challenge and arrest thieves and persons carrying suspicious property within their beats, there is no reason why the inhabitants of the larger towns (in many of which Act XX of 1856 was formerly in force) should, merely through the transformation of the town into a municipality, be altogether exempted from the charge. It is true that many municipalities have, in addition to the legitimate cost for watch and ward, been required to share the cost of the Provincial police employed within their limits; but this arrangement, which is manifestly unfair, will be cancelled; and it now remains only to determine how the legitimate charge for watch and ward is to be computed and adjusted. In a few municipalities, the town watchmen as a distinct body have been abolished, their places being taken by regular police, who form one force, and are paid on the same scale, with the district police stationed within the municipality; while in the majority of the municipalities the town watchmen form a separate body, wear a distinctive uniform, and, not being liable for service outside their own town, are paid, like the watchmen, in small

towns and villages, at lower rates than the regular police. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner prefers the latter system, because it marks off a separate body of men for municipal service; but he directs that the question be considered by municipal boards in consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector General of Police, and that each board be left to decide which system it will adopt.

"These conclusions have been embodied in sections 44-48 of the Bill.

"The sections of Act XV of 1873 on nuisances have been re-cast so as to throw together all the provisions respecting the jurisdiction of the board, and to bring them into harmony with the Penal Code and the new Code of Criminal Procedure.

"The control sections in Chapter V are similar to those in the Local Boards Bill, and I need not weary the Council by repeating the reasons for their adoption. They fall short in some respects of the powers given by Act XV of 1873 to the Local Government to cancel, suspend or limit any of the acts, proceedings, bye-laws or rules of any committee, but provide otherwise for the occurrence of default, excess or abuse of powers, as, *e.g.*, by the supersession of the board in certain extreme cases—a penalty to which existing municipalities are not legally liable.

"Ample powers are given to the Local Government under section 60 to frame forms and to make rules on matters connected with their business, to which the boards will be bound to adhere.

"Chapter VI contains provisions on miscellaneous matters taken generally from the existing Act.

"Chapter VII empowers the Local Government to exempt municipalities from the operation of the provisions of the Act respecting election. The reasons for this latter provision will be found in those diversities of race, habits, modes of thought and civilization which are to be found in the wide territories and vast populations under the sway of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner on which I have touched in my observations on the Local Boards Bill.

"Section 68 finally enables the Local Government to withdraw any local area, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from the operation of this Act or of Act XV of 1873. Experience has shown that the present Municipal Act has sometimes been put in force in small towns where there were no materials for local self-government, no intelligent non-official agency, and where municipal administration, with the taxation that necessarily follows in its train, was unpopular and uncalled for. It is not to be expected that such cases will not occasionally occur again, and changes of circumstances in the progress of years may, in respect of certain towns, bring about the same result. It is expedient to provide at once a remedy which may be legally applied when such conditions manifest themselves. The section has been framed with this object; but, as the withdrawal of a privilege once conferred is open to a more invidious construction than the withholding of that privilege in the first instance, the exercise of the power by the Local Government is made subject to the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. By this limitation it is intended to secure for the proposal full consideration from more than one point of view."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 17th May, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA;
The 14th May. 1883 }

Secretary to the Government of India,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC. CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 17th
May, 1883.

P R E S E N T ;

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, M.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH LOCAL BOARDS
BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. QUINTON moved that the Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES
BILL.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. QUINTON also moved that the Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 24th May, 1883.

SIMLA ;
The 17th May, 1883. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has fallen in some districts of the Madras Presidency, and in Travancore it has been excessive. There has been rain also in nearly all districts of the Mysore State and Coorg and British Burma. In the Bombay Presidency rain is reported from the Southern Mahratta country, and in the Bengal Presidency from several districts. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report. No report has been received from Assam for the week under notice.

Harvest operations are still in progress in some provinces, as for instance in parts of Bengal, where the reaping of the spring rice and millet is in hand; in the Punjab, where the *rabi* harvest is yielding a good outturn; in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; in the Madras Presidency, where the reaping of certain crops is giving an average yield; and in the Mysore State, where the harvest of paddy is still in progress. Standing crops are said to be good or fair in the Madras Presidency; good in the Mysore State; and improved in parts of Bengal by the recent rainfall. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces sugarcane is coming up well; and in Coorg the prospects of the coffee and cardamom crops have been improved by the late rain.

Ploughing and sowing are progressing in parts of the Bombay Presidency, in Bengal, and in the Vizam's territories. In the Bombay Presidency, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Central Provinces, and in Berar preparation of land for the *kharij* crops is in hand.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 16th)		
Bellary ...	18 (average of four stations).	Standing crops good; harvest sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, yield twelve annas; small-pox and cattle-disease continue in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	14	Standing crops cotton and <i>ragi</i> thriving; fever, small-pox, and cholera continue, the last in parts; cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest later maize, onions, and castor; small-pox throughout district; guinea-worm and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good where water available; harvest paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	19 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy one taluk, outturn above average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in parts, but all subsiding.
Tanjore ...	16 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good; harvest <i>cholam</i> and gingelly seeds, outturn below average; cholera continues in parts.
Madura ...	3.35 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest paddy in parts; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	2.22 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop continues in several taluks, third crop progressing in parts; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks.
Travancore ...	19.03	Agricultural operations impeded by excessive rain; fever and small-pox prevail to some extent.
Bombay—(May 16th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	General Remarks.—No rain in Kurnool, Kistna, and Chingleput; general prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Small-pox prevalent only in Bagdadi lines. Kurrachee, 11 patients remaining sick on 12th, 1 fresh case, no deaths since 6th to 12th May, total to latter date 178 cases, 119 deaths; disease also in seven villages in districts, 15 fresh cases, 1 death, 21 remaining sick; fever in five talukas; cattle-disease in two; river at Kotri on 11th 8½ feet, against 7½ feet on same date last year; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36, in Kotri 32, 30 and 40, in Tatta 21, 32 and 40, and in Sujawal 16, 31 and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops still continues; <i>kharij</i> operations in progress; small-pox in six, fever in three, and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 21, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Manuring operations continue; public health good; wheat 27 and <i>bajri</i> 37 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Sugarcane in good condition; small-pox abated in Baroda; <i>bajri</i> 29 and common rice 21½ lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharij</i> continue; small-pox in Surat abating, average death 1; <i>juari</i> 42 and <i>nagli</i> 49 lbs. per rupee.
		Cholera in all talukas except Nan'gaon, bid in Nasik and Dindori, few cases in other talukas, total deaths 230; wheat 24½, <i>bajri</i> 33½, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay - <i>contd.</i>		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Average abnormal temperature <i>nil</i> from 9th to 12th, afterwards 1° warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind northerly on 9th and 10th, afterwards southerly.
Poona ...	.....	Cholera throughout district, 256 cases, 136 fatal; <i>bajri</i> 30 and <i>juari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 43 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops completed; preparation of land for the next season in progress; cattle-disease in Parner taluka; 79 deaths from cholera in Parner, 7 in Shrigonda, 21 in Sheegaon, 4 in Newasa, 7 in Kopergaon, and 1 in Sangamner; <i>juari</i> - maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jankhed, minimum 18 lbs. in Kopergaon; <i>bajri</i> - maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jankhed, minimum 39 lbs. in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	.....	Cholera in 32 villages in the district, out of 211 cases 68 fatal, none in Sholapur city; <i>juari</i> 60 and <i>bajri</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in all talukas except Bankapur and Kalghatgi; above 1° in Mugad and Kod; slight in others.	Late crops harvest completed; ground being prepared for early crops; scarcity of drinking-water in petta Nargund; locusts in Dharwar taluka; rice minimum 24 and <i>juari</i> 47 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Rain at Kumbhta, 1°34; Sirsi, 1°33; Hallial, 1°27.	Preparing ground and sowing seed for monsoon crops; small-pox in three and fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 14 seers; weather hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather hot; cholera continues in Ambaran, Und, and Navanagar; measles in Rajkot; small-pox in Junagad State and in some of the Sangad thana villages; <i>bajri</i> 31 and <i>juari</i> 35 lbs. per rupee.
Bengal - (May 16th)		
Chittagong ...	9°53	Weather stormy; rainfall unusual for the season; lands being prepared in some places for <i>aus</i> crop; mango and other spring crops much injured; prices somewhat risen; cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	54	Harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy and <i>cheena</i> going on; sowing of rice continues; sudden rise of water has injured prospects of future crops in low lands of two stations.
24 Pergunnahs (Calcutta) ...	...	Lands being prepared for <i>aman</i> paddy; early rice and jute being sown and sugarcane being planted; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	68	More rain wanted for ploughing and sowing of <i>bhadai</i> crop in some places; sowings have commenced; health generally good, except cholera in thanas Bhugwangola and Manulla bazar.
Rajshahy ...	.....	Weather at Rampore sultry; more rain wanted in parts; preparation for crops going on.
Burdwan ...	701; elsewhere <i>nil</i>	Rain much wanted; general health fair.
Rungpore ...	68	Prospects of crops good; cases of cholera reported from here and there.
Bhagalpur ...	...	Prospects good, more rain wanted for young paddy; public health improving.
Purneah ...	54	Late sown paddy doing very well, sunshine required for weeding; a little cholera and small-pox reported; public health fair; river Kosi rising.
Patna ...	...	Strong east wind prevailing, <i>cheena</i> and sugarcane growing well; collection of cotton and castor in progress; a few cases of cholera reported from Barh sub-division.
Durbhanga ...	28	Weather cool and cloudy, with steady east wind; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; small-pox and cholera reported.
Haziribagh ...	.....	Weather too hot and sultry for the season; no crops on the ground; cholera and small-pox cases still reported, but general health good.
Cuttack ...	...	Weather very hot, atmosphere cloudy in morning; want of rain much felt; public health generally good.
General Remarks. —The late rain has been generally very beneficial in Chittagong and parts of Mymensingh; it was excessive and caused much injury to spring crops; cultivation of autumn crops is going on apace throughout Bengal proper, but elsewhere it is for the most part retarded for want of adequate rain; harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy still proceeding, and that of <i>cheena</i> (millet) has commenced; prospects of indigo crop in Behar have improved; cholera continues to be reported from several districts; small-pox still lingers in parts of Chota Nagpore and Patna divisions; there is fever in Nuddea and in two or three other districts.		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 15th) ...	No rain	Weather very warm; no sickness among men or cattle; prices steady; bazars well supplied.
Allahabad („ 16th) ...	...	Weather very hot and sultry; slight small-pox and local cholera; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—<i>contd.</i>		
Gorakhpur (May 14th)	.....	Weather fine; harvest nearly completed, outturn average; health fair; some cattle-disease; prices steady.
Jhānsi ( " " )	.....	Weather very hot; harvesting over; prices fluctuating; health of people good, but small-pox still lingers; cattle-disease continues.
Agra (" 15th)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting continues; fever in four and small pox in five parganas; sporadic cholera in three parganas; prices stationary.
Barilly (" ")	No rain	Harvest operations finished; prices almost stationary; general health good, with occasional exceptions.
Meerut ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; health good; prices steady.
Kumaun (" ")	No rain	Weather warm; wheat almost cut; <i>kharif</i> operations require rain; general health good; prices same as last week; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Intense heat, east winds; <i>rabi</i> harvesting completed; general health good on the whole; occasional reports of cholera.
Partabgarh ( " " )	.....	Prices steady; sugarcane coming on fairly; weather hot and steaming; general health good.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	Grain nearly all stored; small pox abating; a few cases of cholera in Bissar.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> all harvested; some small-pox still prevalent; cholera decreasing.
Rae Bareilly (" 14th)	.....	Weather seasonable; cholera in a few villages and small-pox in two tahsils; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" 15th)	No rain	Small-pox diminished in town but extending to district; <i>rabi</i> crops harvested; cattle-disease reported in four parganas; prices stationary.
Farukhabad ( " " )	.....	Hot winds on most days; health of people good, but small-pox is still reported; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Punjab (May 15th)		
Delhi	.....	Health fair; a few cases of cholera; harvesting completed; prices steady.
Hissar	.....	Weather seasonable; health good; harvesting continues; prices stationary.
Umballa	.....	Health fair; harvesting nearly finished, yield reported to be below the average; prices stationary.
Julianpur	.....	Health good; wheat being winnowed; prices slightly falling.
Amritsar	.....	Health good; wheat being winnowed; prices slightly rising.
Lahore	.....	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore	.....	Health good; crops being cut; prices steady.
Sialkot	.....	Health fair; crops being thrashed; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	.....	Slight fever in Kahuta tahsil; crops above the average; prices falling.
Mooltan	.....	Health good; harvesting continues; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices stationary.
Peshawar	.....	Strong winds have caused great damage to fruit trees and standing crops; health good; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (May 16th)	.....	Cloudy and sultry; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; small-pox continues; prices slightly risen.
Jubbulpore (" 15th)	.....	Weather very warm; threshing and winnowing continue, outturn very good; small-pox continues; 6 deaths from cholera; wheat 22 and rice 16 seers per rupee.
Saugor (" 14th)	.....	Weather very warm and occasionally cloudy; winnowing continues; prices easy.
Seoni	.....	Weather very hot; 1 death from cholera in town; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	.....	Weather seasonable; winnowing continues; ploughing for <i>kharif</i> sowing in progress; 3 deaths from small pox; wheat 15 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	.....	Weather hot; preparation for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; 16 deaths from small-pox; wheat 16, <i>jaun</i> 23, and rice 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur	.....	No report received.
Sambalpur (May 10th)	.....	Weather intensely hot; sugarcane thriving; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
British Burma—		
(May 5th)		
Akyab	2.26	Rainfall to date 6.14; 4 deaths in town and 32 in district from cholera; public health good; cattle-disease in two townships.
Rangoon	1.2	Rainfall to date 4.65; 3 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 109 per 100 baskets, with a downward tendency.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Bassein ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rainfall to date 15.0; 1 death from small-pox in Bassein town, otherwise public health good.
Rome ...	64	Rainfall to date 1.16; public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ..	3.52	Rainfall to date 6.21; public health in Moulmein and district good; severe cattle disease in Yaglamang, and 214 deaths of cattle in Wagawo township.
Toungoo ..	61	Rainfall to date 5.17; 1 death from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera still prevailing in Akyab, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in Amherst district; price of paddy continues very high compared with last year; supplies of paddy at Rangoon from interior not so large as expected; weather very hot.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 16th)		
Bangalore ...		Standing crops in good condition; <i>rysakh</i> paddy being harvested; prospects good.
Mysore ...	44	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	69	<i>Vysakh</i> rice crop ready for sickle in Surlabimut-nad; sowing of paddy commenced in Zalsavashime and <i>ragi</i> in Nanjarajapatna taluk; weather favourable to coffee and cardamom crops; small-pox prevalent in Gadinal and fever in Mercara taluk; prices of food-grains rising slightly.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain more or less in all districts except Kolar; standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable; public health generally good; no material change in prices.
Borar & Hyderabad— (May 16th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; weather hot.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; ground being prepared for next season's crops; cholera and small-pox still prevail; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 28, and <i>tur</i> 25 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (May 16th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; there are signs of an early monsoon; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good; heat intense; small-pox still in Gwalior.
Sutna ...	.....	Health good; weather seasonable.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	No rain	Weather very hot; high winds; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Weather very warm; health good.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather hot and seasonable; crops good; public health good.
Agar ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; high winds; public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather excessively hot and sultry; public health good.
Munpur ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 16th) ...	.....	Weather windy, but hotter.
Sirohi („ 13th) ...	.....	Wells fairly full; health good; small-pox in some villages; weather hot; 1 of winds beginning to blow.
Marwar („ 11th) ...	.....	Tanks all empty; water obtained from wells with difficulty; health good, but fever and small-pox still prevail; heat very intense and almost unbearable; hot winds blowing; prices stationary; crops almost harvested.
Meywar ( „ „ ) ...	.....	Wells and tanks fair; health good; crops harvested; barometer going down; strong winds.
Harowti („ 12th) ...	.....	High westerly winds; health good.
Jhallawar („ 9th) ...	.....	Westerly winds; nights cool; health good.
Ajmere („ 15th) ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health good.
Jeypore ( „ „ ) ...	.....	Weather seasonable; prices steady; health good.
Udwur ( „ „ ) ...	.....	Wells low; health good; cholera decreasing.
Nepal—(May 10th)		
Katmandu ...	2.28	Prospects good; weather seasonable.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN IN INDIA.

No. $\frac{5}{182 \text{ } 191}$

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—
under date Simla, the 18th May 1883.*

Read again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 2—56-66, dated the 8th February 1883, on the subject of European and Eurasian education in the Bengal Presidency.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 77, dated the 17th April 1883, and enclosure, on the subject of the exclusion of the University Entrance Examination from the schedule of standards for European and Eurasian high schools.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 13 of the Resolution read in the preamble, the Government of India approved the proposals of the Committee appointed to draft a Code of regulations for the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency, regarding the standards of examination for European and Eurasian schools, except in the case of the final standard for high schools. It was observed:—

The University Entrance Examination is admittedly not a proper standard for schools of this class, and the Government of India direct that it be excluded from the schedule of standards of examination and from Article 27 of the Rules. The final standard for high schools will be that shown as Standard B in the Code submitted by the Committee.

2. Two of the members of the Committee have now represented through the Government of Bengal the practical inconvenience which in their opinion must result from the total exclusion, under the orders quoted in the University Matriculation Examination from the schedule of standards for high schools. After a careful reconsideration of the subject, the Governor General in Council, while holding to the opinion that the University standard examination is ill-adapted to regulate or to test the kind of education which the Government of India wish to see imparted to the class of lads on whose behalf the Government is contemplating additional expenditure of public funds, thinks that considerable weight attaches to the arguments now adduced. His Excellency in Council has accordingly determined to include in the schedule of standards for high schools, as an alternative final Standard A, the University Matriculation Examination supplemented so as to qualify it with the standard prescribed in the former Resolution, which will now become Standard B. The subjects which it has been decided to prescribe, under the alternative Standard A, in supplement of those required by the University Matriculation Examination, are shown in the amended schedule attached to this Resolution.

3. His Excellency in Council has been further pleased to make certain modifications in Article 27 of the Code regarding the payment of instruction grants to managers of schools for pupils passing the final examination by either standard as now prescribed. Articles 26 and 61 of the Code have also been amended so as to conform with the orders contained in this Resolution.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

**REPORTS ON THE RECONNAISSANCE FOR A RAILWAY BETWEEN BILASPORE
AND SAUGOR, WITH EXTENSION TO JUNCTION ON THE PROPOSED
FUTURE BHOPAL-JHANSI RAILWAY.**

No. 445 R.C., dated 18th May 1883.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read the following papers :—

- (I) Report by Mr. W. G. Newton, Assistant Engineer, on reconnaissance from Bilaspore to Sohagpore.
- (II) Report by Mr. A. Penny, Engineer-in-Chief, Saugor-Katni-Bilaspore Railway Survey, on projected line between Kutnee, Umaria and Sohagpore.
- (III) Report by Mr. H. Groves, Executive Engineer, on a reconnaissance from Katni *via* Damoh to Saugor.
- (IV) Report by Mr. H. C. D. La Touche, Engineer-in-Chief, Bundelkhand Railway Survey, on projected line from Saugor to junction with Bhopal-Jhansi Railway.
- (V) Abstract of the above Reports, briefly supplemented from other sources.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Abstract be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for information.

Proposed Railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Belaspore (in the Central Provinces) to Etawah or a junction point with the future line from Bhopal to Jhansi crossing the East Indian Railway at Katni and running through the Umaria coal-fields and Damoh and Saugor.

The whole length of 352½ miles is for convenience divided into four sections :—

1. Belaspore to Sohagpore, 120 miles.
2. Sohagpore to Katni, 76½ miles.
3. Katni to Saugor, 113 miles.
4. Saugor to junction with Bhopal-Jhansi line, 43 miles.

Starting from Belaspore the line, as at present selected, runs north-north-west up the west bank of the Arpa river. Section I. Belaspore to Sohagpore. Length 120 miles. For the first 17 miles the country is well cultivated, the ground rises slightly, and the work of construction will be very light. On the 15th mile a stream called the Samber is crossed, involving a bridge of one 60-feet span. From the 17th to the 22nd mile the line runs through flat rice land, the work being still very light.

From the 23rd to the 30th mile the country is rough and uncultivated, and a good many nullahs have to be crossed.

From the 31st to the 40th mile the line again runs through flat rice land, and the work will be light.

On the 41st mile the Saugor nullah will have to be crossed by a bridge of three 60-feet spans. The approximate height of the line on this mile is about 1,200 feet above sea level, and the country thence rises abruptly to an elevation of about 2,000 feet at mile 55. The Mykal range which borders the Rewah plateau must be crossed at Kusumkhera, which is 300 feet lower than the adjacent hills. Kusumkhera is, however, but 7½ miles distant in a straight line

from the foot of the ascent on the 41st mile, thus necessitating a rise of 66 feet per mile.

If the contour of the hills be followed, the grade might be kept down to 1 in 100 or lighter, but this of course could be done only at the expense of extra mileage.

On this ghât ascent the work will be heavy. Some 6 spans of 60 feet are required to cross the numerous nullahs, besides smaller bridges. From the 53rd mile the work will be much lighter, rise averaging 1 in 132 for the next 8 miles till the line reaches the watershed ridge at the 61st mile.

The country now falls steadily towards Sohagpore, the descent being 425 feet in about 30 miles; the grade in the first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles is 1 in 150, and of the remaining portions the grades are 1 in 400 and 1 in 550.

From the 63rd to the 76th mile the line will run along the watershed between the Tipan and Alan rivers, and the work will be very light.

In the 77th mile the line crosses the Tipan just above its junction with the Alan. It continues on the north-east bank of the Tipan to the 92nd mile, where it re-crosses that river by a bridge of 6 spans of 60 feet on good rock foundation. This line involves less bridging than one keeping on the south-west bank of the Tipan crossing the Alan on the 76th mile, as there are many nullahs running down from the hills on the west. From the 93rd mile on to near Sohagpore (120 miles) the country is slightly undulating and rather less cultivated. On the 110th mile the Serpa river requires a bridge of four 60 feet spans on excellent foundations.

The stations proposed for this length are—

					At mile
	Bilaspore ...	...	...	...	0
*	Ghutka ...	...	...	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	Ruttumpore Road	...	...	...	$15\frac{1}{2}$
*	Salka ...	...	...	...	$22\frac{1}{2}$
	Atarda ...	...	...	...	$31\frac{1}{2}$
	Khongsara	...	...	...	$39\frac{1}{2}$
	Anjwai nullah	...	...	...	$46\frac{1}{2}$
	Kusumkhera	...	...	...	53
	Pendra ...	...	...	...	62
*	Harri ...	...	...	...	$68\frac{1}{2}$
	Khairi ...	...	...	...	75
*	Jaithari ...	...	...	...	$83\frac{1}{2}$
	Anukpore	...	...	...	$92\frac{1}{2}$
*	Deohara ...	...	...	...	$98\frac{1}{2}$
	Burhar ...	...	...	...	105
*	Udhia ...	...	...	...	$112\frac{1}{2}$
	Sohagpore	...	...	...	120

The major bridging for this 120 miles of line is expected to consist of—

25	spans	60	feet.
14	"	40	"
4	"	30	"
3	"	20	"

The minor bridging has not been estimated in detail, but it will probably be heavy compared with other items of construction.

Almost directly after leaving Sohagpore the line will cross the Moorna nullah by 4 spans of 40 feet, and three miles further on the Basar nullah with 4 spans of 20 feet. At $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sohagpore the crest of the Moorecha Pass is reached. The descent for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles will not exceed 1 in 123, and in no part does it appear probable that it need be greater than 1 in 100. Fairly easy curves are obtainable, and the average bank and cutting through the Pass may be taken at 6 feet.

* These stations would not at first be used, but would be opened by degrees as the traffic increased.

From the 16th to the 20th mile at Pali there is swampy ground. The average height of bank over this may be taken at 4 feet. And the major bridging will include 2 spans of 40 and 3 of 20 feet.

From the 20th to the 32nd mile (Karheli) not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet of bank is needed, except at the approaches to culverts. For the next 6 miles the line passes over practically level plain to Kalesar ($38\frac{1}{2}$), the first half being covered with jungle, and the second being rich black cotton soil. The bank will average some 2 feet only. The first stream met with is the Johilla river, requiring at least 5 spans of 60 feet each; its bed is stony and firm.

A coal-field prospected by Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey Department in 1882, lies near this river, and to work it, it would seem desirable to construct a branch line 3 miles long leaving the main line on the west bank of the Johilla. A short distance beyond the Johilla the line has also to cross the Goorehatt nullah (three 60-foot spans) and further on the Dongahar nullah by one 40 feet span.

Around the villages Umaria and Kalesar lies another valuable coal-field, which might readily be opened out as soon as this Railway is constructed.

From the 40th to the 43rd mile the country is very rough, and an average of 8 feet of bank or cutting is provided for, and two nullahs have to be crossed probably by bridges of 3 spans 40 and 1 span 60 feet.

From 43rd to 53rd mile there is a tolerably even plain, with a falling grade of 1 in 211, requiring no major bridges and but two feet of bank on the average.

At the 53rd mile the Mahanuddi is reached, and a very good crossing for this large river has been found.

Beyond the Mahanuddi the line passes out of the Rewah State, and continues descending with a low bank and only three or four small bridges (40 feet span) to Rupondh, where there is good ground for a crossing station on the 61th mile.

Another 13 miles and Katni on the East Indian Railway is reached, the last length entailing only light bank, from 1 to 3 feet high, and 5 bridges varying from 30 to 120 feet of waterway apiece in small spans.

The junction with the East Indian Railway is at the south-east end of the present station, and will be by a curve of 1,850 feet radius.

It is proposed to place stations at the following sites on this section—

	At mile			
Ghoongootee	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pali	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
* Barhi	30
Kalesar	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
* Lora	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chandia	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barwara	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Katni	76 $\frac{1}{2}$

The total major bridging on the length from Sohagpore to Katni is taken at—

3 spans of 95 feet.
9 " 60 "
16 " 40 "
25 " 20 "

Section III.

Katni to Saugor. Length, 113 miles.

Height above mean sea level, 1,200 feet.

Katni is left with a curve of 1 mile radius on a falling gradient of 1 in 350; on the second mile the Katni river must be crossed by a bridge of 5 spans of 40 feet. Running on north-west the

These stations will not at first be required.

Height, 1,280 feet. watershed between the confluent of the Son and the Ken rivers is reached in the 5th mile. The line then descends past Choonchta through a gap in the Amecrpas ridge, and turns due west to the crossing of the Aloonee river, north of Koondoo at $7\frac{2}{3}$ miles. This bridge will be 4 spans of 40 feet. At $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles the line passes closely to the north of the village of Hardua.

From $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles spurs of the Bharair range are crossed, involving light rock cuttings, the material of which will serve admirably for bridging.

At the 19th mile the summit level between the Aloonee and Patna rivers is reached. The line then passes on between Umeria and Mohas south of Bharatolla. At $27\frac{1}{4}$ miles the Bhooraina nullah requires 1 span of 60 feet. At 28 miles the line reaches the Patna river, which will be crossed by three spans of 60 feet.

The line now enters the Native State of Pannah at $29\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and rises easily at 31 miles to the summit level between the Patna and Padri rivers, descending to cross the Basata branch of the former at $32\frac{1}{4}$ miles (1 span 60 feet). At $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles the crest of the Bharair range is reached, 1,410 feet above mean sea level. Changing its direction from almost due west to almost due south, the line must here ghaut sharply down the west slope of the range into the valley of the Padri. A drop of 360 feet in $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (average 1 in 110). The Pannah State is left and the Damoh district of the Central Provinces is entered at Jamoon Chowk at 38 miles.

The $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from $34\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 are the critical parts of the whole section, and it is possible that an alternative alignment may be hereafter adopted. The work on the line as now proposed will be very heavy, involving 10 feet average cutting, mostly in sandstone boulders and rock, crossing six ravines, of which two have beds 70 and 140 feet respectively below formation level.

From Jamoon Chowk the line will continue falling with a gradient of 1 in 100, but with easy curves along the spur, to a low gap or saddle therein near $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where a short embankment of 57 feet maximum at 30 feet average depth will be required.

The ghaut incline ceases north of Mopans at 41 miles. At $41\frac{7}{8}$ miles the line arrives at the Padri river (3 spans 40 feet). The line passes on north of Patna, Koomharee and Padri to an obvious tie point at 45 miles, at a saddle in ridge between the Padri river and Chapoor Branch.

At $46\frac{7}{8}$ miles the head of a short ghaut is turned, the line continuing at the ruling gradient and curve down a ravine to Deoree Choti at 48 miles, in order to overcome an abrupt and unavoidable drop of 120 feet in the country in immediate descent to the east bank of the Bearmi river. This ghaut will involve about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of rock cutting and ravine work, about 10 feet on an average. From Deoree Choti the line runs south-westerly, and arrives at $49\frac{3}{4}$ at the Sej nullah, requiring two spans of 40 feet. It then passes south of Guriya and along a narrow gorge of the Bearmi river, crossing the Raxa nullah at $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles (north of Ghutera), whence it curves westerly and crosses, at $52\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the Bearmi river, the lowest point in the whole line, (1,040) at a capital bridge site requiring 15 spans of 60 feet.

It now runs up easily through a low saddle at $55\frac{1}{2}$ miles near Bandedee, then on south of Bilthura to north of Bamhor-Goonjee at 58th mile, where the Saugor black soil plains commence. At 66 miles Damoh is reached, and the line runs on over easy but monotonously undulating fertile black soil plains north of Hirdapur and Koorassa, and south of Puduria, and at $72\frac{3}{4}$ miles a bridge of 7 spans 40 feet is needed.

At 74 miles the line crosses the Dansob-Gurhahatta-Saugor Provincial road, just north of Bansa Tarkhera, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile farther on it crosses the Koopra river by 6 spans of 60 feet on hard shale and sandstone. At $80\frac{2}{3}$ miles the summit level between Damoh and the Sunar river is reached. At $6\frac{1}{3}$ it crosses the Sunar river

just south of the town of Belyce, where 9 spans of 60 feet are wanted.

At $88\frac{1}{2}$ and $89\frac{1}{4}$ nullahs are crossed, 50 feet of waterway each.

From the latter there is a long steady rise in the country, the line working up north of Chunnowa, and south of Burpani, with easy curves and by no means heavy work, along a long spur north of the Gudhari to 95 miles, where there is a saddle in the range running from the south-east of Abchand to Shahpur.

The line continues on to another saddle at $100\frac{2}{3}$ miles in the ridge between the Sunar and its tributary the Beas. The latter river is crossed at $102\frac{1}{2}$ miles

by 6 spans of 60 feet.

Another saddle is run through at 108 miles north of Gumbheeria in a trap ridge, the watershed between the Beas and Dussan river. The line arrives at the Saugor Cantonment "Mall" ridge at mile $111\frac{1}{4}$, the height of which is 1,780 feet. The Mall ridge must be cut through to facilitate grade and obtain headway for two cantonment roads over bridges. The line will pass south of the Saugor Church and Race Course, the Jhansi road being crossed at mile $112\frac{1}{2}$, the line terminating at mile 113.

The total major bridging on this Section will probably be—

4	spans of 150 feet.
2	" 100 "
42	" 60 "
18	" 40 "

The proposed stations on this Section are—

Miles.	Names.	Remarks.
	Katni ...	It being compulsory to join the East Indian Railway by a shunt and not directly off the main line, accommodation due to an intermediate station is required, as well as one mile of permanent-way for sidings.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hurdwa ...	Not urgently required at the outset.
17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Richteo ...	Considered necessary at the outset, the more so as the Jokhye-Saugor road here falls in with line of proposed Railway.
27 $\frac{1}{4}$	Heerapore ...	Midway between the important towns of Burgaon and Raipura, which are 4 miles apart.
41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mohans ...	One mile south of Koomharce, the principal town of the Padri valley.
52	Ghutera ...	Not considered urgent at the outset, though it must be eventually useful as tapping the Bearmi valley.
58	Bumpor Goonjee ...	Favorably situated in a fertile and populous valley.
66	Damoh ...	Head-quarters of a Civil District and a large native town.
74	Bansa ...	Crossing of a new provincial road, and situated in a fertile and populous valley.
86	Gurha Kotah ...	A large and important town in the valley of the Sunar.
95 $\frac{1}{2}$	Abchand ...	On the verge of a fertile plain.
104	Loodhora ...	In the centre of another.
113	Saugor ...	Head-quarters of Civil Station, a Military Cantonment and large native town.

On leaving Saugor the line runs nearly due west for the first 8 miles rising to the crest of a spur of the Sutghur hills. It then descends into the Dussan valley, and has to cross the Dussan river at 12 miles by 3 spans of 100 feet each. It would then take a more northerly direction to reach a good crossing at the 22nd and 23rd mile in the ridge of hills forming the watershed between the Dussan and the Narain river, a tributary of the Betwa.

About the 30th mile the Narain has to be crossed, and continuing on over a fairly easy country, a junction would be made with the projected Railway from Bhopal to Jhansi at or near Etawah on the 43rd mile. As yet no levels have been taken along this last Section of the proposed line.

TRAFFIC.

One of the several important objects attained by constructing the proposed Railway will be the opening up of the Rewah coal-fields.

Coal and Iron.

The most important of these, as far as is at present known, lie around Umaria-Kalesar, some 40 miles distant from Katni, at Johilla about 15 miles beyond, and in the Sohagpore basin.

When this line has been constructed, Umaria coal will probably be delivered at Katni at a cost of about Rs. 6-6-8 per ton or less. The coal is said to be nearly equal to the best Bengal coal (Kurharbali).

Rs. 5-0-0 for cutting and raising. This is the present rate at Warora, but the training of local labour may be expected to reduce the cost to that in Bengal, *viz.*, between Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8.
Rs. 1-6-8 freight over 40 miles at $\frac{1}{4}$ pie per maund.

At Jubbulpore its cost will be about Rs. 8-7-0 per ton, and at the junction with the Bhopal-Jhansi Railway it can be delivered at Rs. 12 per ton.

The sinking of a shaft at Umaria, and borings in other places, are in progress.

The line may in fact be regarded as essentially a "mineral" one, in addition to any other advantages it may possess. It will supply coal to the whole of any system of railways in Central India and Bundelkhand, to a portion of the future Nagpur-Bengal line, and of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and probably to the greater portion of the Rajputana State Railway, and other lines to the north-west of Agra. In fact, if judiciously worked, these collieries will ensure a very heavy traffic over this Railway.

The prospects of general traffic on this line are still under careful investigation, but the following information may be accepted provisionally. In addition to coal for the north and north-west, this Railway will carry in ordinary times much grain from the Central Provinces to Upper India, and its value in time of scarcity in any portion of the North-West Provinces, west of the Punjab, will be very great.

General traffic.

On the Bilaspore-Sohagpore Section the total amount of goods carried along the route at present in both directions is said to be 30 tons daily for six months in the year only, but the pilgrims passing through towards Pooree are about 200,000 per annum.

On the second Section, it is stated, that the total traffic from the Sohagpore-Umaria district to Katni does not at present average more than 300 tons per month.

Rice is the bulkiest of the exports from Sohagpore and South Rewah generally; then oil-seeds, millets, ghee and forest produce.

The local traffic prospects on the Section from Katni to Saugor are much more cheering, a large quantity of produce that now comes to Katni direct from Pannah will doubtless take rail at Damoh, or near that place. The actual weight of goods, however, has not been estimated.

From Damoh to Saugor the country is particularly open and fertile, grain cultivation being unbroken from Damoh to the Sunar river, and from the Barapani hills to Saugor.

From the attached abstracts of estimates it will be seen that the cost of construction of the proposed broad guage line is moderate throughout the whole length, averaging Rs. 59,588 per mile, exclusive of rolling stock, for which item it is usual to add Rs. 10,000 per mile. The total estimate is 245½ lakhs.

The heaviest works are in crossing the several ranges of hills, notably the Mykal range from Belaspore into the Rewah plateau; the Moorcha Pass in the ridge between the districts of Sohagpore and Singwara; and the Bharair range on the boundary of the Pannah State.

The large rivers that have to be crossed are but few in number, *viz.*, the Tipan (6 of 60 feet), the Johilla (5 of 60), the Mahanuddi (3 of 95), the Patna (5 of 40 feet), the Bearmi (15 spans of 60 feet), the Koopra (6 of 60 feet), the Sunar (9 of 60), and the Dussan (3 of 100), at all of which first class foundations are met with.

Good building stone can be found within easy distance along the whole line. Kunker nodules of a variety which gives a moderately hydraulic lime are found in abundance near most of the large rivers.

The stone lime of Katni is renowned and is largely exported for use even as far off as Calcutta, and it is also procurable in several other localities, but kunker lime will be mainly used for the construction of the line.

Fuel is plentiful, but it is not expected that much timber fit for conversion into sleepers will be procured locally, except in the jungles of the Bhairar range, where saj and teak is plentiful.

Ballast materials of first class quality can be found near the line from one end to the other.

Brick earth for tiles or soorkee is also abundant.

Excellent iron ore and stone lime are to be found in the neighbourhood of Katni, and in the Jubbulpore District generally.

Mr. Molesworth, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, thus writes on the subject :—

“The Jubbulpore District yields an inexhaustible supply of very rich hematite, containing about 68 per cent. of iron suitable for the manufacture of charcoal iron. The ore is on the surface, and may be obtained cheaply without the cost of expensive mining. It seems probable that the Rewah coal-fields, which have lately been discovered, may have an important influence on the development of an iron industry in this district. There is, moreover, in the neighbourhood, to the north-west of Jubbulpore, manganese ore containing 51 per cent. of manganese; and this would be most valuable in the event of manufactures of steel being undertaken.”

Head of Estimate.	BELASPORE TO SOHAGPORE, 120 Miles.		SOHAGPORE TO KATNI, 70 1/2 Miles.		KATNI TO SAUGOR, 113 Miles.		SAUGOR TO ETAWAH, 43 Miles.		Average rate per mile.	Total for 352 1/2 miles.
	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Rate per mile.	Amount.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary Expenses
Land
Earthwork
Minor Bridges
Major Bridges
Level crossings
Fencing at stations
Ballast
Permanent way, including 10 per cent. for sidings
Stations and Buildings
Plant
Establishment at 9 per cent. on above
Total
Rolling stock

Total 245 lakhs
for 352 1/2 miles.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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IV.

Saugor to Etawah, 43 miles.

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E. J. DEAN,

SURVEY OF INDIA.

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G. C. DEPRÉE, Colonel,
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SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

**REPORTS ON THE RECONNAISSANCE FOR A RAILWAY BETWEEN BILASPORE
AND SAUGOR, WITH EXTENSION TO JUNCTION ON THE PROPOSED
FUTURE BHOPAL-JHANSI RAILWAY.**

No. 445 R.C., dated 18th May 1883.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read the following papers :—

- (I) Report by Mr. W. G. Newton, Assistant Engineer, on reconnaissance from Bilaspore to Sohagpore.
- (II) Report by Mr. A. Penny, Engineer-in-Chief, Saugor-Katni-Bilaspore Railway Survey, on projected line between Kutnee, Umaria and Sohagpore.
- (III) Report by Mr. H. Groves, Executive Engineer, on a reconnaissance from Katni *via* Damoh to Saugor.
- (IV) Report by Mr. H. C. D. La Touche, Engineer-in-Chief, Bundelkhand Railway Survey, on projected line from Saugor to junction with Bhopal-Jhansi Railway.
- (V) Abstract of the above Reports, briefly supplemented from other sources.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Abstract be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for information.

Proposed Railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Belaspore (in the Central Provinces) to Etawah or a junction point with the future line from Bhopal to Jhansi crossing the East Indian Railway at Katni and running through the Umaria coal-fields and Damoh and Saugor.

The whole length of 352½ miles is for convenience divided into four sections :—

1. Belaspore to Sohagpore, 120 miles.
2. Sohagpore to Katni, 76½ miles.
3. Katni to Saugor, 113 miles.
4. Saugor to junction with Bhopal-Jhansi line, 43 miles.

Starting from Belaspore the line, as at present selected, runs north-north-west up the west bank of the Arpa river. Section I. Belaspore to Sohagpore. Length 120 miles. For the first 17 miles the country is well cultivated, the ground rises slightly, and the work of construction will be very light. On the 15th mile a stream called the Samber is crossed, involving a bridge of one 60-feet span. From the 17th to the 22nd mile the line runs through flat rice land, the work being still very light.

From the 23rd to the 30th mile the country is rough and uncultivated, and a good many nullahs have to be crossed.

From the 31st to the 40th mile the line again runs through flat rice land, and the work will be light.

On the 41st mile the Saugor nullah will have to be crossed by a bridge of three 60-feet spans. The approximate height of the line on this mile is about 1,200 feet above sea level, and the country thence rises abruptly to an elevation of about 2,000 feet at mile 55. The Mykal range which borders the Rewah plateau must be crossed at Kusumkhera, which is 300 feet lower than the adjacent hills. Kusumkhera is, however, but 7½ miles distant in a straight line

from the foot of the ascent on the 41st mile, thus necessitating a rise of 66 feet per mile.

If the contour of the hills be followed, the grade might be kept down to 1 in 100 or lighter, but this of course could be done only at the expense of extra mileage.

On this ghât ascent the work will be heavy. Some 6 spans of 60 feet are required to cross the numerous nullahs, besides smaller bridges. From the 53rd mile the work will be much lighter, rise averaging 1 in 132 for the next 8 miles till the line reaches the watershed ridge at the 61st mile.

The country now falls steadily towards Sohagpore, the descent being 425 feet in about 30 miles; the grade in the first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles is 1 in 150, and of the remaining portions the grades are 1 in 400 and 1 in 550.

From the 63rd to the 76th mile the line will run along the watershed between the Tipan and Alan rivers, and the work will be very light.

In the 77th mile the line crosses the Tipan just above its junction with the Alan. It continues on the north-east bank of the Tipan to the 92nd mile, where it re-crosses that river by a bridge of 6 spans of 60 feet on good rock foundation. This line involves less bridging than one keeping on the south-west bank of the Tipan crossing the Alan on the 76th mile, as there are many nullahs running down from the hills on the west. From the 93rd mile on to near Sohagpore (120 miles) the country is slightly undulating and rather less cultivated. On the 110th mile the Serpa river requires a bridge of four 60 feet spans on excellent foundations.

The stations proposed for this length are—

	At mile
Bilaspore ...	0
* Ghutka ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Ruttumpore Road ...	$15\frac{1}{2}$
* Salka ...	$22\frac{1}{2}$
Atarda ...	$31\frac{1}{2}$
Khongsara ...	$39\frac{1}{2}$
Ajunai nullah ...	$46\frac{1}{2}$
Kusumkhera ...	53
Pendra ...	62
* Harri ...	$68\frac{1}{2}$
Khairi ...	75
* Jaithari ...	$83\frac{1}{2}$
Anukpore ...	$92\frac{1}{2}$
* Deohara ...	$98\frac{1}{2}$
Burhar ...	105
* Udhia ...	$112\frac{1}{2}$
Sohagpore ...	120

The major bridging for this 120 miles of line is expected to consist of—

25 spans 60 feet.
14 „ 40 „
4 „ 30 „
3 „ 20 „

The minor bridging has not been estimated in detail, but it will probably be heavy compared with other items of construction.

Almost directly after leaving Sohagpore the line will cross the Moorna nullah by 1 spans of 40 feet, and three miles further on the Basar nullah with 4 spans of 20 feet. At $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sohagpore the crest of the Moorcha Pass is reached. The descent for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles will not exceed 1 in 123, and in no part does it appear probable that it need be greater than 1 in 100. Fairly easy curves are obtainable, and the average bank and cutting through the Pass may be taken at 6 feet,

* These stations would not at first be used, but would be opened by degrees as the traffic increased.

From the 16th to the 20th mile at Pali there is swampy ground. The average height of bank over this may be taken at 4 feet. And the major bridging will include 2 spans of 40 and 3 of 20 feet.

From the 20th to the 32nd mile (Karheli) not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet of bank is needed, except at the approaches to culverts. For the next 6 miles the line passes over practically level plain to Kalesar ($38\frac{1}{2}$), the first half being covered with jungle, and the second being rich black cotton soil. The bank will average some 2 feet only. The first stream met with is the Johilla river, requiring at least 5 spans of 60 feet each; its bed is stony and firm.

A coal-field prospected by Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey Department in 1882, lies near this river, and to work it, it would seem desirable to construct a branch line 3 miles long leaving the main line on the west bank of the Johilla. A short distance beyond the Johilla the line has also to cross the Goorchatt nullah (three 60-foot spans) and further on the Dongahar nullah by one 40 feet span.

Around the villages Umaria and Kalesar lies another valuable coal-field, which might readily be opened out as soon as this Railway is constructed.

From the 40th to the 43rd mile the country is very rough, and an average of 8 feet of bank or cutting is provided for, and two nullahs have to be crossed probably by bridges of 3 spans 40 and 1 span 60 feet.

From 43rd to 53rd mile there is a tolerably even plain, with a falling grade of 1 in 211, requiring no major bridges and but two feet of bank on the average.

At the 53rd mile the Mahanuddi is reached, and a very good crossing for this large river has been found.

Beyond the Mahanuddi the line passes out of the Rewah State, and continues descending with a low bank and only three or four small bridges (40 feet span) to Rupondh, where there is good ground for a crossing station on the 61th mile.

Another 13 miles and Katni on the East Indian Railway is reached, the last length entailing only light bank, from 1 to 3 feet high, and 5 bridges varying from 30 to 120 feet of waterway apiece in small spans.

The junction with the East Indian Railway is at the south-east end of the present station, and will be by a curve of 1,850 feet radius.

It is proposed to place stations at the following sites on this section—

	At mile
Ghoongotee	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pali	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
* Barhi	30
Kalesar	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
* Lora	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chandia	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barwara	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Katni	76 $\frac{1}{2}$

The total major bridging on the length from Sohagpore to Katni is taken at—

3 spans of 95 feet.
9 " 60 "
16 " 40 "
25 " 20 "

Section III.

Katni to Saugor. Length, 113 miles.

Height above mean sea level, 1,200 feet.

Katni is left with a curve of 1 mile radius on a falling gradient of 1 in 350; on the second mile the Katni river must be crossed by a bridge of 5 spans of 40 feet. Running on north-west the

These stations will not at first be required.

Height, 1,280 feet. watershed between the confluent of the Son and the Ken rivers is reached in the 5th mile. The line then descends past Choonchta through a gap in the Amcerpat ridge, and turns due west to the crossing of the Aloonce river, north of Koondoo at $7\frac{2}{3}$ miles. This bridge will be 4 spans of 40 feet. At $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles the line passes closely to the north of the village of Hardua.

From $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles spurs of the Bharair range are crossed, involving light rock cuttings, the material of which will serve admirably for bridging.

At the 19th mile the summit level between the Aloonce and Patna rivers is reached. The line then passes on between Umeria and Mohas south of Bhar-tolla. At $27\frac{1}{4}$ miles the Bhooraina nullah requires 1 span of 60 feet. At 28 miles the line reaches the Patna river, which will be crossed by three spans of 60 feet.

The line now enters the Native State of Pannah at $29\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and rises easily at 31 miles to the summit level between the Patna and Padri rivers, descending to cross the Basata branch of the former at $32\frac{1}{4}$ miles (1 span 60 feet). At $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles the crest of the Bharair range is reached, 1,410 feet above mean sea level. Changing its direction from almost due west to almost due south, the line must here ghaut sharply down the west slope of the range into the valley of the Padri. A drop of 360 feet in $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (average 1 in 110). The Pannah State is left and the Damoh district of the Central Provinces is entered at Jamoon Chowk at 38 miles.

The $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from $34\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 are the critical parts of the whole section, and it is possible that an alternative alignment may be hereafter adopted. The work on the line as now proposed will be very heavy, involving 10 feet average cutting, mostly in sandstone boulders and rock, crossing six ravines, of which two have beds 70 and 140 feet respectively below formation level.

From Jamoon Chowk the line will continue falling with a gradient of 1 in 100, but with easy curves along the spur, to a low gap or saddle therein near $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where a short embankment of 57 feet maximum at 30 feet average depth will be required.

The ghaut incline ceases north of Mopans at 41 miles. At $41\frac{7}{8}$ miles the line arrives at the Padri river (3 spans 40 feet). The line passes on north of Patna, Koomharee and Padri to an obvious tie point at 45 miles, at a saddle in ridge between the Padri river and Chapoor Branch.

At $46\frac{7}{8}$ miles the head of a short ghaut is turned, the line continuing at the ruling gradient and curve down a ravine to Deoree Choti at 48 miles, in order to overcome an abrupt and unavoidable drop of 120 feet in the country in immediate descent to the east bank of the Bearmi river. This ghaut will involve about $\frac{1}{3}$ a mile of rock cutting and ravine work, about 10 feet on an average. From Deoree Choti the line runs south-westerly, and arrives at $49\frac{3}{4}$ at the Sej nullah, requiring two spans of 40 feet. It then passes south of Guriya and along a narrow gorge of the Bearmi river, crossing the Raxa nullah at $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles (north of Ghutera), whence it curves westerly and crosses, at $52\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the Bearmi river, the lowest point in the whole line (1,010) at a capital bridge site requiring 15 spans of 60 feet.

It now runs up easily through a low saddle at $55\frac{1}{2}$ miles near Bandee, then on south of Bilthura to north of Bamhor-Goonjee at 58th mile, where the Saugor black soil plains commence. At 66 miles Damoh is reached, and the line runs on over easy but monotonously undulating fertile black soil plains north of Hirdapur and Koorassa, and south of Puduria, and at $72\frac{3}{4}$ miles a bridge of 1 span 40 feet is needed.

At 74 miles the line crosses the Dansob-Gurhahatta-Saugor Provincial road, just north of Bansa Tarkhera, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile farther on it crosses the Koopra river by 6 spans of 60 feet on hard shale and sandstone. At $80\frac{2}{3}$ miles the summit level between Damoh and the Sunar river is reached. At $6\frac{1}{3}$ it crosses the Sunar river

just south of the town of Belyce, where 9 spans of 60 feet are wanted.

At $88\frac{1}{3}$ and $89\frac{1}{4}$ nullahs are crossed, 50 feet of waterway each.

From the latter there is a long steady rise in the country, the line working up north of Chunnowa, and south of Burpani, with easy curves and by no means heavy work, along a long spur north of the Gudhari to 95 miles, where there is a saddle in the range running from the south-east of Abchand to Shahpur.

The line continues on to another saddle at $100\frac{2}{3}$ miles in the ridge between the Sunar and its tributary the Beas. The latter river is crossed at $102\frac{1}{2}$ miles

by 6 spans of 60 feet.

Another saddle is run through at 108 miles north of Gumbheeria in a trap ridge, the watershed between the Beas and Dussan river. The line arrives at the Saugor Cantonment "Mall" ridge at mile $111\frac{1}{4}$, the height of which is 1,780 feet. The Mall ridge must be cut through to facilitate grade and obtain headway for two cantonment roads over bridges. The line will pass south of the Saugor Church and Race Course, the Jhansi road being crossed at mile $112\frac{1}{2}$, the line terminating at mile 113.

The total major bridging on this Section will probably be—

4	spans of 150 feet.
2	" 100 "
42	" 60 "
18	" 40 "

The proposed stations on this Section are—

Miles.	Names.	Remarks.
	Katni	It being compulsory to join the East Indian Railway by a shunt and not directly off the main line, accommodation due to an intermediate station is required, as well as one mile of permanent-way for sidings.
$8\frac{1}{4}$	Hurdia	Not urgently required at the outset.
$17\frac{1}{2}$	Richies	Considered necessary at the outset, the more so as the Jokhye-Saugor road here falls in with line of proposed Railway.
$27\frac{1}{4}$	Heerapore	Midway between the important towns of Burgaon and Raipura, which are 4 miles apart.
$41\frac{1}{2}$	Mohans	One mile south of Koomharee, the principal town of the Padri valley.
52	Ghutra	Not considered urgent at the outset, though it must be eventually useful as tapping the Bearmi valley.
58	Bumpor Goonjee	Favorably situated in a fertile and populous valley.
66	Damoh	Head-quarters of a Civil District and a large native town.
74	Bansa	Crossing of a new provincial road, and situated in a fertile and populous valley.
80	Gurha Kotahr	A large and important town in the valley of the Sunar.
$95\frac{1}{2}$	Abchand	On the verge of a fertile plain.
104	Loodhora	In the centre of another.
113	Saugor	Head-quarters of Civil Station, a Military Cantonment and large native town.

On leaving Saugor the line runs nearly due west for the first 8 miles rising to the crest of a spur of the Sutghur hills. It then descends into the Dussan valley, and has to cross the Dussan river at 12 miles by 3 spans of 100 feet each. It would then take a more northerly direction to reach a good crossing at the 22nd and 23rd mile in the ridge of hills forming the watershed between the Dussan and the Narain river, a tributary of the Betwa.

IV.

Saugor to Etawah, 43 miles.

About the 30th mile the Narain has to be crossed, and continuing on over a fairly easy country, a junction would be made with the projected Railway from Bhopal to Jhansi at or near Etawah on the 43rd mile. As yet no levels have been taken along this last Section of the proposed line.

TRAFFIC.

One of the several important objects attained by constructing the proposed Railway will be the opening up of the Rewah coal-fields.

Coal and Iron.

The most important of these, as far as is at present known, lie around Umaria-Kalesar, some 40 miles distant from Katni, at Johilla about 15 miles beyond, and in the Sohagpore basin.

When this line has been constructed, Umaria coal will probably be delivered at Katni at a cost of about Rs. 6-6-8 per ton or less. The coal is said to be nearly equal to the best Bengal coal (Kurharbali).

Rs. 5-0-0 for cutting and raising. This is the present rate at Warora, but the training of local labour may be expected to reduce the cost to that in Bengal, *viz.*, between Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8.

Rs. 1-6-8 freight over 10 miles at 4 pie per maund.

At Jubbulpore its cost will be about Rs. 8-7-0 per ton, and at the junction with the Bhopal-Jhansi Railway it can be delivered at Rs. 12 per ton.

The sinking of a shaft at Umaria, and borings in other places, are in progress.

The line may in fact be regarded as essentially a "mineral" one, in addition to any other advantages it may possess. It will supply coal to the whole of any system of railways in Central India and Bundelkhund, to a portion of the future Nagpur-Bengal line, and of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and probably to the greater portion of the Rajputana State Railway, and other lines to the north-west of Agra. In fact, if judiciously worked, these collieries will ensure a very heavy traffic over this Railway.

The prospects of general traffic on this line are still under careful investigation, but the following information may be accepted provisionally. In addition

General traffic.

to coal for the north and north-west, this Railway will carry in ordinary times much grain from the Central Provinces to Upper India, and its value in time of scarcity in any portion of the North-West Provinces, west of the Punjab, will be very great.

On the Bilaspore-Sohagpore Section the total amount of goods carried along the route at present in both directions is said to be 30 tons daily for six months in the year only, but the pilgrims passing through towards Pooree are about 200,000 per annum.

On the second Section, it is stated, that the total traffic from the Sohagpore-Umaria district to Katni does not at present average more than 300 tons per month.

Rice is the bulkiest of the exports from Sohagpore and South Rewah generally; then oil-seeds, millets, ghee and forest produce.

The local traffic prospects on the Section from Katni to Saugor are much more cheering, a large quantity of produce that now comes to Katni direct from Pannah will doubtless take rail at Damoh, or near that place. The actual weight of goods, however, has not been estimated.

From Damoh to Saugor the country is particularly open and fertile, grain cultivation being unbroken from Damoh to the Sunar river, and from the Barapani hills to Saugor.

From the attached abstracts of estimates it will be seen that the cost of construction of the proposed broad guage line is moderate throughout the whole length, averaging Rs. 59,588 per mile, exclusive of rolling stock, for which item it is usual to add Rs. 10,000 per mile. The total estimate is 245½ lakhs.

The heaviest works are in crossing the several ranges of hills, notably the Mykal range from Belaspore into the Rewah plateau; the Moorcha Pass in the ridge between the districts of Sohagpore and Singwara; and the Bharair range on the boundary of the Pannah State.

The large rivers that have to be crossed are but few in number, *viz.*, the Tipan (6 of 60 feet), the Johilla (5 of 60), the Mahanuddi (3 of 95), the Patna (5 of 40 feet), the Bearmi (15 spans of 60 feet), the Koopra (6 of 60 feet), the Sunar (9 of 60), and the Dussan (3 of 100), at all of which first class foundations are met with.

Good building stone can be found within easy distance along the whole line. Kunker nodules of a variety which gives a moderately hydraulic lime are found in abundance near most of the large rivers.

The stone lime of Katni is renowned and is largely exported for use even as far off as Calcutta, and it is also procurable in several other localities, but kunker lime will be mainly used for the construction of the line.

Fuel is plentiful, but it is not expected that much timber fit for conversion into sleepers will be procured locally, except in the jungles of the Bhairar range, where saj and teak is plentiful.

Ballast materials of first class quality can be found near the line from one end to the other.

Brick earth for tiles or soorkee is also abundant.

Excellent iron ore and stone lime are to be found in the neighbourhood of Katni, and in the Jubbulpore District generally.

Mr. Molesworth, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, thus writes on the subject :—

“ The Jubbulpore District yields an inexhaustible supply of very rich hematite, containing about 68 per cent. of iron suitable for the manufacture of charcoal iron. The ore is on the surface, and may be obtained cheaply without the cost of expensive mining. It seems probable that the Rewah coal-fields, which have lately been discovered, may have an important influence on the development of an iron industry in this district. There is, moreover, in the neighbourhood, to the north-west of Jubbulpore, manganese ore containing 51 per cent. of manganese; and this would be most valuable in the event of manufactures of steel being undertaken.”

Estimated cost of construction of the proposed Belaspore-Katni-Saugor Railway with extension to junction with the proposed line from Bilaspur to ...

Head of Estimate.	BELASPORE TO SOHAGPORE, 120 MILES.		SOHAGPORE TO KATNI, 70½ MILES.		KATNI TO SAUGOR, 113 MILES.		SAUGOR TO ETAWAR, 43 MILES.		Average rate per mile.	Total for 352½ miles.
	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Rate per mile.	Amount.		
Preliminary Expenses	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land	500	1,76,250
Earthwork	278	98,008
Minor Bridges	7,249	23,98,423
Major Bridges	3,043	10,72,620
Level crossings	6,804	25,65,211
Fencing at stations	500	1,76,250
Ballast	123	43,450
Permanent-way, including 10 per cent. for sidings	4,647	16,38,138
Stations and Buildings	24,000	93,00,000
Plant	5,000	17,62,545
Establishment at 9 per cent. on above	112	39,594
	4,918	17,33,843
Total	59,588	21,004,327
Rolling stock	10,000	35,25,000
	69,588	2,45,29,327

Total 245 lakhs
for 352½ miles.W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	R	a	p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

TO THE TRAN.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th May 1883.

No. 355.—Captain J. R. Hobday, Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for sixty-seven days, under Sections 70 to 73, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 15th May 1883.

No. 356.—Mr. P. C. H. Smart, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, under Section 127, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th April 1883.

G. C. DEPRÉE, Colonel,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th April 1883.

No. 13.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary L. J. Reilly are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 27th April 1883.

No. 14.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Guru Gobinda Sen, of the supernumerary list, is permitted to resign the service.

The 3rd May 1883.

No. 15.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary C. J. Maher are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 5th May 1883.

No. 16.—The services of 1st Class Apothecary J. Fitzpatrick are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

A. J. PAYNE, M.D.,

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.
Establishment.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore, the 11th May 1883.

No. 2.—C. E. Gael, Esq., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over, and T. Knight, Esq., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the Neemuch Division, on the forenoon of 18th April 1883.

No. 3.—Mr. H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, made over, and H. F. White, Esq., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, received, charge of the Gwalior Division, on the forenoon of 25th April 1883.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, Col., R.E.,
*Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.*

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 11th May 1883.

No. 1421 G.—Colonel C. H. Clay, Commandant, Deolee Irregular Force, availed himself, on the 4th May 1883, of the ninety days' privilege leave granted him by this Office Notification No. 1040 G., dated 12th April 1883.

The 12th May 1883.

No. 1462 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1269 G., dated 1st May 1883, Captain A. C. Talbot and Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Bhurtpore and Kerowlee Agency, on the afternoon of the 9th May 1883.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 12th May 1883.

No. 2.—Under the provisions of Section 73, Civil Leave Code, Surgeon P. H. Benson, M.B., Residency Surgeon in Mysore, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days from the 15th instant, or such other subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3.—Under the provisions of Section 73, Civil Leave Code, Colonel H. G. Thomson, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 23rd instant, or such other subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, Major,

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 10th May 1883.

No. 10.—Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Darjeeling to Fort William Division, as a temporary arrangement.

H. MoV. CRICHTON, Major, R.E.,
*Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command,
Military Works.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion,
Royal Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at
Colaba, Bombay, this 8th day of May 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—	At what Place Enlisted,—
No. 11Bde.—3389, Private	Liverpool.
Michael Roche.	Parish and County in which
Age,—26 years 5 months.	Born,—Dublin.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.	Marks,—Scar on left fore-
Colour of—	arm; appears not to have
Complexion, sallow; Hair,	served before,
dark brown; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—Stoker.
Date of Desertion,—4th	Coat or Jacket,—
May 1883.	Waistcoat,—
Place of Desertion,—Colaba,	Breeches or } Regl.
Bombay.	Trowsers,— } mental
Date of Enlistment,—1st	REMARKS.—
December 1880.	Under 3 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, Lieut.-Colonel,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Lancaster Regt.

*Report of a Deserter from the 17th Regiment of
Lancers, dated at Mhow this 15th day of May
1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—	Parish and County in which
No. 2442, Private William	Born,—St. Helens, Lancus-
Houghton.	ter.
Age,—25 years.	Marks,—Scar wound right
Size,—5 feet 8½ inches.	forearm, two anchors left
Colour of—	forearm.
Complexion, fresh; Hair,	Trade,—Carter.
brown; Eyes, blue.	Coat or Jacket,—Serge.
Date of Desertion,—13th	Waistcoat,—Nil.
May 1883.	Breeches or Trowsers—
Place of Desertion,—Mhow.	White.
Date of Enlistment,—10th	REMARKS.—Deserted in uni-
July 1878.	form, and it is believed with
At what Place Enlisted,—	a man of the Artillery.
Liverpool.	Under 5 years' service.

G. M. BENSON, Major,
Comdg. 17th Regt. of Lancers.

*Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates
issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.*

SILVER TENDER- ED, ESTI- MATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED OF		BALANCE OF BULLION		
	General Treasury.	Currency Depart- ment.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment.
1883					
May 7			407	28,01,324	3,68,777
" 8			407	28,01,324	3,68,777
" 9			407	27,01,324	3,68,777
" 10			407	28,01,324	3,68,777
" 11			407	28,62,576	3,68,777
" 12	1,463		1,900	26,62,576	3,68,777

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 15th May 1883.

J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GRAPHIC STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND OUTGOINGS FROM TREASURIES DURING APRIL 1883.

Thousands of Rupees.

	Civil Revenue.	Civil Debt and Remittance Heads.	Forest, Telegraph, and Marine.	Post Office.	Guaranteed Railways.	Military Department.	P. W. Department.	Opening Balance.	TOTAL.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General ...	14,35	3,36,14	23	3,71	5,56	56	48,98	3,40,04	7,49,57
Provinces	8,95	8,72	45	2,03	...	11	1,87	64,14	86,27
Burmah ...	31,90	17,61	1,31	2,89	...	31	2,00	1,06,15	1,62,17
...	4,63	15,97	13	1,69	...	2	4	29,52	52,00
...	1,17,64	44,67	1,85	8,36	...	4	5,06	2,18,04	3,95,66
Provinces									
Judh ...	41,22	68,39	3,92	2,63	5,17	54	1,47	2,03,42	3,26,76
...	25,51	78,22	68	3,40	9,22	73	3,69	87,10	2,08,55
...	81,77	1,29,05	1,17	3,61	9,34	58	45	2,21,12	4,47,09
...	1,07,66	2,26,40	2,52	4,12	60,42	1,43	3,04	1,90,74	5,96,33
Balance Adjust-									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,70	21,70
RECEIPTS ...	4,33,63	9,25,17	12,26	32,44	89,71	4,32	66,60	14,81,97	30,46,10

Outgoings.									
General ...	49,07	3,76,92	1,40	34	2,50	17,70	19,98	2,81,66	7,49,57
Provinces	5,06	9,72	43	14	...	2,70	3,27	64,95	86,27
Burmah ...	7,54	43,00	2,16	1	...	2,94	8,86	97,66	1,62,17
...	3,25	15,54	21	19	...	95	94	30,92	52,00
...	55,03	1,42,95	1,18	8,21	...	2,90	21,45	1,63,94	3,95,66
Provinces									
Judh ...	44,48	66,78	1,33	8,14	2,94	16,24	16,67	1,70,18	3,26,76
...	16,44	61,05	73	3,02	3,09	22,22	23,68	78,32	2,08,55
...	24,45	1,98,18	1,62	3,91	4,25	13,61	10,95	1,90,12	4,47,09
...	24,83	2,81,74	2,94	3,16	17,45	18,58	18,16	2,29,47	5,96,33
Balance Adjust-									
...	...	11,48	...	...	...	...	...	10,22	21,70
OUTGOINGS	2,30,15	12,07,36	12,00	27,12	30,23	97,84	1,23,96	13,17,44	30,46,10

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1883.

Lakhs of Rupees

		RECEIPTS.					OUTGOINGS.				
		Accounts till	TELEGRAPHIC.		Total.	Budget Estimate. 1 month.	Accounts till	TELEGRAPHIC.		Total.	Budget Estimate. 1 month.
				April.					April.		
Revenue	4,36*	...	4,09	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure	2,32*	...	2,72
ry Department	4	...	7	...	...	98	...	98
e Works Department	67	...	...	...	...	1,24	...	50
, Telegraph, and Marine Dept. (net)	1
Office Department (net)	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
nteed and Subsidized Railways	59	...	43	...	...	...	...	...
cial Loan	1	...	...	...	...	...
oil Bills, including Exchange	2,70	...	1,70
and Coinage Accounts	—9	...	...
Debt and Remittance (net)	—21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,50	...	4,66	...	...	7,15	...	5,92
Opening Balance	14,82	...	13,84	...	...	...	...	...
Closing Balance	13,17	...	12,58
				20,32	...	18,50	...	...	20,32	...	18,50

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th May 1883.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	79,24,444	12 0
Reserve Fund	85,11,386	4 4	Other authorized Investments	49,81,126	14 0
	R	a. p.	Loans on Government and other		
Public Deposits at			authorized Securities	96,90,890	11 1
Head Office	1,12,29,033	13 8	Accounts of Credit on Government		
Public Deposits at			and other authorized Securities	49,29,077	9 5
Branches	1,40,22,604	2 10	Bills discounted and purchased	2,45,13,391	0 4
Other Deposits at Head Office and			Balances with other Banks	10,78,665	4 6
Branches	2,34,48,765	7 1	Bullion	5,80,997	12 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,67,277	13 9	Dead Stock	12,03,959	0 9
Sundries	12,52,550	10 9	Stamps	8,591	7 0
			Sundries	4,56,006	6 10
				5,53,47,150	14 7
				R	a. p.
			Cash and Cur-		
			rency Notes at		
			Head Office	83,86,816	13 10
			Cash and Cur-		
			rency Notes at		
			Branches	1,00,97,650	8 0
				1,84,84,467	5 10
				RUPES	
				7,38,31,618	4 5

BANK OF BENGALE,
Calcutta, 17th May 1883.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
4	D 20—02048	100	Mohamed Abdoolah, Agra.
	" — 02049	100	
5	D 18—97729	100	Munshi Kalyan Singh, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,
The 16th May 1883.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acctt. General,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
38	P 47—28020	1,000	The District Superintendent of Police, Gya.
	P 11—58905	500	
	P 43—49193	100	
	P 42—65708	100	
	P 43—49242	100	
	" — 49187	100	
	P 9—56205	50	
	" — 55096	50	
	" — 55097	50	
	" — 55098	50	
	O 65—89199	50	
39	P 47—50483	1,000	Messrs. Ralli Brothers.
40	P 42—22454	100	Babu Jadu Nath Paul.
41	P 42—31121	100	Babu Brindaban Chunder Dutt.
	P 43—88601	100	
	" — 85088	100	
	" — 53864	100	
	" — 83013	100	Mohamed Ahbed.
42	P 43—96852	100	

CALCUTTA,
The 18th May 1883.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
183.			Narayan Vishwanath Gokhle, Poona.
W33	M 74—20941	50	
	" — 20942	50	

BOMBAY,
The 15th May 1883.

C. J. RIVETT-CARNAC,

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
8	B 71—99582	100	Mr. B. M. Setna, care of Messrs Cursetjee & Co. Bolarum.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 7th May 1883.

G. W. CLINE, L.L.D.,
Assistant Accountant General,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Tenders will be received not later than the 1st July 1883, by the Director General of the Post Office of India, for the conveyance of mails by sea on the lines noted below:—

Calcutta . Rangoon . (direct).
Calcutta . Rangoon . (via Chittagong and Akyab.)
Madras . Rangoon.
Bombay . Karachi.
Bombay . Busrah (via Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be obtained on application to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

H. E. M. JAMES,

Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Simla, the 12th May 1883.

No. 1947.—Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India:—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BENAR.

Mr. J. R. Coles is appointed to be Post Master, Bankipore.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 17th May 1883.

Buckley, W. R.	Mathewson, F. D.	Showell, G. W.
Collins, T. C.	Mowis, Paul.	Shaw, Dr. G. B.
Gill, J. C.	Robertson, J. J.	Stanley, J.
Martin, Miss May.	Schoulank, Engel & Co.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, Mrs. A.	Francis, G.	Miller, Robert.
Angelo, Harry A.	Frith, Mrs. Edward.	Mincher, Boris.
Ballingall, R. H.	Gardner, Wm.	Moore, William.
Blackman, Russell.	Gertoe, Miss.	Moore, Capt. R. F.
Bradley, P. W.	Greenberg, Rose.	Morris, C. E.
Brener, Mrs.	Greenwood, Mrs. L.	Mowbray, F. W.
Brown, E.	Gregory, H.	Newhouse, H.
Browne, B.	Grove, H. F.	Onesti, Cresio.
Browne, Col. Horace.	Hallowell, J. A.	Pimlott, James Thomas.
Buckle, Henry.	Haly, J. J.	Potts, John Geo.
C. P.	Hawkins, Geo.	Purcell, Miss N.
Caldwell, Ralph.	Hankivetz, Madame.	" Rex."
Cammell, Minard A.	Harris, Lord.	Ross, J.
Carrier, Antony.	Hogg, F. Canace.	Sharp, Miss.
"Chaperone."	Huster, H. C. D.	Shaw, Lt. D. G. L.
Clark, Mrs. M. A.	Hutchinson, Miss Florence.	Smith, Charles.
Cooper, Henry.	Kamar, Madame A.	Stewart, Duncan.
Cummings, Miss Annie.	Kelly, Mrs. K.	Sullivan, Barry.
Davis, Ellen.	Kelly, Mrs. K.	Stovell, Capt. Gerald.
DeLa Corneuve, F. E. W.	Lewis, Mrs. R. B.	Stuart, Wallace.
Dick, Arthur.	Lewis, S.	Watson, T. W.
Elder, T. Jardine.	Lovett, Lt.-Col. Beresford.	Wilson, William.
Ereir, Madame Bella.	Lund, Enoch.	Williams, John.
Felice, Cornelia.	Masur, —.	Williams, William F.
Field, Miss Fanny.	McClure, A.	Windemar, Mrs.
Fere, C. J.		Winloch, Lord.
Fletcher, John.		

Registered Letters.

Clarke, J. H.	Morwanjee, C.	Mislah, F.
Deveria & Co., Powell.		

The 19th May 1883.

Commencing from the 29th May 1883, and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will be despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, the mails closing in Calcutta every Saturday. The last Tuesday Mail will be closed at the General Post Office on the 22nd May current and the first Saturday Mail on the 26th May 1883.

Commencing from the 30th May 1883 and until further notice, the mails for British Burmah and Chittagong and Arakan will be closed at the Calcutta General Post Office every Wednesday instead of on Thursday. The last Thursday Mail will be closed in the General Post Office on the 24th May current, and the first Wednesday Mail on the 30th May 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
	1883.	
Persian Gulf .	25th May	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports .	24th "	Str. <i>Scindia</i> .
Foreign Mails via Bombay .	22nd "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets .	21st "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moumein .	24th "	Str. <i>Paralia</i> .
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo, and Rangoon .	24th "	Str. <i>Calcutta</i> .
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China .	21st "	French Str. <i>Tibre</i> .

* Also mails for South Africa via England, also via Aden for Zanzibar, Mazambique, and Delagoa Bay can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The attention of the public is called to the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, requiring a stamp duty of one anna to be paid on the following instruments mentioned in Schedule I:—

ARTICLE 1.—Acknowledgment of a debt exceeding Rs20.

5.—Agreement or memorandum of an agreement relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a company or association or bill of exchange.

11.—Bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand for amount exceeding Rs20.

17.—Certificate or other document evidencing the right or title to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any company or association.

19.—Cheque for an amount exceeding Rs20.

26.—Delivery order in respect of goods sold or transferred, exceeding in value Rs20.

40.—Letter of allotment of shares in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company.

41.—Letter of credit authorising another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn.

46.—Note or memorandum sent by a broker or agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security, exceeding in value Rs20.

51.—Proxy empowering to vote at a meeting of any association.

ARTICLE 52.—Receipt for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds Rs.20.

58.—Shipping order for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.

Under the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd March 1882, facility is afforded for having skeleton forms of the above-named instruments impressed in this office with the one-anna stamp on payment of the amount into the Calcutta Collectorate or any mofussil treasury and production of the Collector's receipt.

W. H. RYLAND,
Offg. Supdt. of Stamps.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1883.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin Rs.4-8; per eight ounce tin, Rs.5-5; per pound tin, Rs.10-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin Rs.5-8; per eight ounce tin Rs.10-8; per pound tin, Rs.20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائیک ملزم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس ہوائیکل گارتن یعنی کمپنی یا کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دلائی اور دیسی دواخانہ میں بکتی ہے ماسیواے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on

sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	R a. p.	8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts		8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts		8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to, 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts		8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1879, 4to, 164 pages text, 273 pages tables, 4 plates, 4 charts		8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1880, 4to, 174 pages text, 286 pages tables, 6 plates, 4 charts		8 0 0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates		2 8 0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates		1 8 0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates		1 8 0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates		1 8 0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates		1 8 0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages		1 8 0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, cloth bound, 4to, 438 pages, 33 plates		10 0 0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates		1 8 0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)		1 0 0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates		2 0 0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 4 plates		2 8 0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India, in 1879, corrected and reduced		2 0 0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India, in 1880, corrected and reduced		2 0 0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India, in 1881, corrected and reduced		2 0 0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth

for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES .	R35	R37-8
" MADRAS SERIES .	" 8	" 9
" BOMBAY SERIES .	" 8	" 9
" ALLAHABAD SERIES .	" 8	" 9
Complete set	"45	"47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

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
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E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Mr. S. E. Voigt has retired from any active participation in our business, remaining interested, however, as a partner *en commandite*; and Mr. Carl Reinhold of Agra and Cawnpore has joined our firm as a partner from this date.

REINHOLD & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1883.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 088401 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Nobogopaul Mitter, and last endorsed to S. M. Doorgamaney Dasse, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

BROJOMOHUN DASS,
No. 76-1, Shova Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Lost

Lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 033891, of the 4½ per cent. of 1879, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Jumna Doss Burma Dutt, and last endorsed to J. A. Campbell, C.E., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

J. BUCHAN,
Sub-Manager, National Bank of India, Limited.
CALCUTTA,

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 056857, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for R5,000, originally standing in the name of Ramlall Budreedoss; Nos. 093425 and 093426, of 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Madhubandoss Dwarkadoss, and last endorsed to Goneshdass, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

GONESHDASS,
Putialah,
care of Rughnathdass Soonderdass,
11, Puggaputty, Calcutta.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 087717, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R5,000, originally standing in the name of Boolakeedass; No. 087764, of 4 per cent. of 1865, for R2,000, originally standing in the name of Boolakeedass, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

BOOLAKEEDASS,
Putialah,
care of Rughnathdass Soonderdass,
11, Puggaputty, Calcutta.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 082943, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Nolini Nath Mitra, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NOLINI NATH MITRA,
Rajarampore, Burdwan,

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Second Quarter ending 31st October 1882, compared with the corresponding Quarter of the year 1881.

PARTICULARS.	For the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1882.	For the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	77,92,082 2 1	73,21,367 13 2	4,70,714 4 11	.....
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from August to October in the Widows' Fund	1,15,656 9 1	1,11,716 1 4	3,940 7 9	....
Subscriptions from August to October in the Children's Fund	78,298 10 0	75,689 9 9	2,609 0 3	....
Entrance fees, &c., from August to October in the Charges, General	261 1 9	561 15 0	.....	297 13 3
Amount re-transferred to divisible surplus	...	285 0 0	.....	285 0 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,94,219 4 10	1,88,252 10 1	A 6,519 8 0	582 13 3
GRAND TOTAL	79,86,301 6 11	75,09,620 7 3	4,77,263 12 11	582 13 3
DEDUCT PAYMENTS—				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	78,519 9 8	76,202 12 9	2,316 12 11	
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	51,192 13 2	52,333 12 11	.....	1,040 15 9
Establishment, including office rent and contingencies	6,822 6 5	7,069 15 9	.....	247 9 4
Loss in exchange on remittances to England	9,499 10 8	10,714 15 9	.....	1,215 5 1
Amount debited to divisible surplus	249 12 0	.....	249 12 0	
TOTAL PAYMENTS	1,46,284 3 11	1,46,221 9 2	B 2,566 8 11	2,503 14 2
Net balance in favour of the Fund, exclusive of interest upon Capital	78,40,017 3 0	73,63,398 14 1	C 4,74,637 4 0	1,921 0 11
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to Subscribers	33,492 0 0	28,908 0 0	4,494 0 0	....

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of Subscribers	1,484	983	1,467	970	17	13	...	...
Ditto of Incumbents	376	550	361	560	15	10	...	...
Ditto of Subscribers sharing divisible surplus	984	676	932	634	52	42	...	...

	R a. p.
A—Net increase	5,966 10 9
B— „	62 10 9
C— „	4,76,618 4 11

G. W. MACLEOD, *Accountant.*

R. A. FINK,
S. TERMEARNE, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary.*

FUND OFFICE, the 30th April 1883.

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 20.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. •

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1881-82.

Nos. 164-761, dated Simla, the 30th April 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1412I, dated 20th March 1883, forwarding copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1881-82, and of the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,47,57,368; the gross revenue assessed to Rs. 39,31,566; the maintenance charges, direct and indirect, to Rs. 17,47,245, and the net revenue to Rs. 21,84,321, or 4 per cent. on the total capital expenditure to the end of the year, excluding the capital cost of the Muzaffargarh Canals, which is not known. Deducting from the total capital outlay Rs. 2,89,56,192, expended upon the Sirhind and Swat River Canals which had not come into operation during 1881-82, the net assessed revenue yields a return of very nearly 8½ per cent. on the balance, which represents the total capital cost of the canals which actually irrigated during the year. The surplus of accumulated net revenue over accumulated interest charges payable up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,82,27,075.

2. The following statement compares the assessments of 1881-82 with those of the three previous years :—

CANALS.	ASSESSMENTS.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	R	R	R	R
Bári Doáb	13,53,590	15,19,068	13,85,454	10,71,772
Western Jumna	11,44,440	10,29,669	13,13,685	11,71,994
Inundation Canals	14,33,536	10,95,551	7,34,778	6,34,918
Madhupur Workshops . . . . .	...	...	...	225
TOTAL .	39,31,566	36,44,288	34,33,917	28,78,909

The decrease on the Bári Doáb Canal was due to the season being unfavorable for irrigation. The hope expressed by the Local Government that the revenue of the Western Jumna Canal had reached its lowest figure in 1880-81 and would thereafter improve, seems likely to be verified. The large increase under the head of Inundation Canals was mainly caused by an indirect credit of R2,38,483 on account of enhancement of land revenue due to the Muzaffargarh Canals, for which nothing was allowed in the returns of the previous year, but there was also an increase of R75,000 in the canal revenue assessed on the Upper Sutlej Canals, due to the excellent administration of the officer in charge of them.

3. The working expenses, including indirect charges, amounted to—

CANALS.	WORKING EXPENSES.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	R	R	R	R
Bári Doáb	5,10,565	4,22,718	5,02,288	5,14,358
Western Jumna	4,31,163	4,08,254	4,75,632	4,16,069
Inundation Canals	8,05,517	8,84,252	6,47,511	6,18,180
Madhupur Workshops . . . . .	...	...	14,361	16,412
TOTAL .	17,47,245	17,15,224	16,39,792	15,65,319

The increase of expenditure on the Bari Doab Canal occurs under all heads except "Refunds" and "Indirect charges," and that on the Western Jumna Canal mainly under "Extensions and Improvements" and "Establishment." The decrease of expenditure on Inundation Canals is entirely due to a large decrease of R1,35,453 on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals, the expenditure on all others having increased.

4. The net assessed revenue after deduction of all working expenses amounted to—

CANALS.	NET ASSESSED REVENUE.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	R	R	R	R
Bári Doáb	8,43,025	10,96,350	8,83,166	5,57,414
Western Jumna	7,13,277	6,21,415	8,38,053	7,55,925
Inundation Canals	6,28,019	2,11,299	87,267	16,438
Madhupur Workshops . . . . .	...	...	—14,361	—16,187
TOTAL .	21,84,321	19,29,064	17,94,125	13,13,590

The net assessed revenue of the Bári Doáb Canal yielded 5·42 per cent.; that of the Western Jumna Canal 8·6 per cent.; and that of the Inundation Canals, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, 31·25 per cent. on the total capital outlay (direct and indirect) to the end of the year under review.

5. The statement of areas irrigated, which is given in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of the Punjab Government, shows a large and satisfactory increase in the area watered by the Inundation Canals.

On the Western Jumna Canal the area under sugarcane was 50 per cent., and that under cotton nearly 40 per cent. greater than that watered during the previous year.

Of the total area irrigated by the canals of the Punjab during 1881-82, 602,860 acres, or 36 per cent., were under wheat.

6. The statement given below shows a slight improvement in the duty done by the water entering the heads of the Bári Doáb and Western Jumna Canals—

CANALS.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.	
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Per cubic foot per second.						
Bári Doáb	{ Acres .	64·9	143·4	54·8	144·6	59·7	117·7
	{ R .	196	320	161·7	319·6	172·5	259·3
Western Jumna	{ Acres .	67·6	65·8	62·4	62·8	79·6	61·6
	{ R .	295	205	175·5	138·2	248·4	134·9

7. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated are compared below—

CANALS.	PER ACRE IRRIGATED.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Bári Doáb	1·39	0·97	1·27	1·57
Western Jumna	1·43	1·53	1·53	1·04
Inundation Canals	0·79	1·02	1·25	·88
On whole area	1·03	1·09	1·34	1·10

8. The cost of measuring irrigated areas and of preparing demand statements is given in paragraph 17 of the Resolution by the Local Government, and enquiry is being made into the possibility of reducing charges under this head.

9. From paragraph 18 of the Resolution by the Local Government it appears that the charges for collection of canal revenue include cost of measuring and assessing the irrigated areas. This was not understood when the Local Government was asked to reduce the charges to 5 per cent. on the revenue collected. From the figures given by the Government of the Punjab it would, however, appear that it may be found possible to reduce the charges on this account on the Western Jumna Canal from 8·17 to 6·50, or 7·0 per cent.

10. The balances of canal revenue remaining uncollected on the 1st of April 1882 amounted to R63,044-8-5 out of a total demand of R19,84,313-7-2. The balances uncollected on the 1st April 1881 amounted to R1,82,622, and those of 1879-80 to R64,262.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and of the Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Finance and Commerce and Revenue and Agricultural Departments of this Government for information.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department, for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information.

Also, that this Resolution, the Resolution by the Local Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

By order,

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department, No. 1411I., dated 20th March 1883.

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year 1881-82.

RESOLUTION.—The result of the working of the canals in the year under review again shows an improvement on that of the previous year. The net revenue of the works in operation in excess of all charges, including interest, by assessments, is 3.99, against 3.52 in the previous year, and by collections 4.61, against 8.78, but the last figure was the result of abnormal credits.

2. The area irrigated has increased from 1,565,877 acres in the last year to 1,687,725, notwithstanding that there was a falling-off in the Bári Doáb Canal of 65,078 acres. There was an increase of 34,994 acres in the Western Jumna Canal, and this shows that the cultivators on that canal are resuming much of the irrigation that had been temporarily abandoned.

3. The Capital invested by Government in the Punjab Canals amounted to Rs. 4,49,78,190, in addition to which Rs. 97,79,178 has been contributed by Native States for the Sirhind Canal, so that the total cost of the Punjab Canals has been Rs. 5,47,57,368.

4. The above includes Rs. 18,25,106 spent on the Swát River Canal classed as a Famine Relief Protective Work, and excludes Rs. 8,55,648 which had been expended on surveys made some years ago for new canal projects, and which Government of India have ruled in para. 2 of their Resolution No. 65-66 A-I, dated 5th April 1882, should be classed as works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

5. The returns from the canals in operation by collections amounted to Rs. 5,05,981 in excess of all charges for working expenses and interest, so that there was a profit of Rs. 1.13 per cent. on the Capital invested by Government, including that locked up in the Sirhind and Swát River Canals, which are not yet in operation.

Up to date the receipts have exceeded the whole of the charges by Rs. 1,82,27,075.

6. Of the permanent canals in operation, the Capital amounted at the end of the year to R2,38,45,044, of which R4,43,224 had been spent during the year.

7. The gross revenue collected during the year was R26,63,251; the working expenses R9,41,728; the interest charges R9,03,267; and the profits R8,18,256, or 3.43 per cent. on the Capital invested, against 7.56 per cent. in the previous year.

8. But the latter included adjustments on account of previous years; deducting these the percentage was only 2.29 or 1.14 less than the year under review.

9. The realizations on account of the lease of water-power continue to exhibit a satisfactory increase, as will appear from the following:—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
Western Jumna Canal.	16,366	18,952	6,108*	112*	11,648	15,287
Bári Doáb Canal .	71,669	64,029	45,759	45,504	35,290	38,542
TOTAL .	88,035	82,981	51,867	45,616	46,938	53,829

* The receipts in these years on Western Jumna Canal were abnormally low, for reasons explained in previous reports.

This revenue is almost entirely due to the rentals paid for the native flour mills, the single exception being the sugar works near the head of the Bári Doáb Canal. During the year, however, the Egerton Woollen Mills were established on the same canal, and enquiries have been since made by the Manager of a Company composed entirely of native capitalists who propose to utilize for ice-making and general purposes the water-power that is still available at the tail of the Delhi Branch of the Western Jumna Canal.

10. The Capital invested in the Inundation Canals in operation, with which is included the Mádhapur Workshops, at the end of the year, was R19,21,037, being R33,446 less than at the commencement of the year; this was due to a decrease in the suspense balances and principally to the sale of stores collected in the Mádhapur Workshops. This does not include the Muzaffargarh Canals, for which no Capital Account is kept.

11. The gross revenue amounted to R10,82,287, the working expenses to R6,37,753, and the interest to R74,299, so that the profit was R370,235, or 19.27 per cent. after paying all charges.

12. By assessments the gross revenue would amount to R10,86,804, and the profit to R3,74,752, or 19.51 per cent.

13. Although not pertaining to the year under review, it may here be remarked that the extension of the system of Inundation Canals from the great rivers of the Punjab, referred to in para. 14 of the observations of the Government of India in the Revenue Report for 1880-81, has received attention, and that three Divisions have been constituted for the purpose of preparing projects in detail for the construction of Inundation Canals from the Sutlej, Chenab and Ravi Rivers, of which the two former are far advanced, and will shortly be submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

14. Surveys of the Ravi in connection with the project for a canal in the Montgomery District are also in progress.

15. The following table shows the area irrigated in the last five years :—

CANAL.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Permanent	668,547	698,631	701,003	726,018	774,969
Inundation	1,019,178	867,246	516,341	692,261	549,511
TOTAL	1,687,725	1,565,877	1,220,344	1,418,279	1,324,480

On the permanent canals there has been a satisfactory increase of 34,994 acres on the Western Jumna Canal, which is, however, more than balanced by a decrease of 65,078 acres on the Bári Doáb Canal, the cause of which is explained in detail in the Chief Engineer's report. The increase on the Inundation Canals is due to the favorable conditions of the rivers.

16. As directed in para. 8 of Government of India's Review of the Revenue Report of 1880-81, classified statements of crops irrigated in each Canal Division have been appended to Chief Engineer's report.

17. The cost per 100 acres of measuring the irrigated areas and preparing the demand statements was as follows :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Western Jumna Canal	2.53	2.34	2.05
Bári Doáb „	2.95	2.68	3.03
Inundation „	1.18	1.45	1.69

The possibility of effecting some reduction in the amount of these charges is referred to in paras. 18 and 40 of Chief Engineer's report, and will not be lost sight of.

18. The cost of collecting the canal revenue for four years is as follows :—

	1881-82.			1880-81.			1879-80.			1878-79.		
	Total Revenue.	Charges for collection.	Percentage.	Total Revenue.	Charges for collection.	Percentage.	Total Revenue.	Charges for collection.	Percentage.	Total Revenue.	Charges for collection.	Percentage.
Bári Doáb Canal	14,23,913	93,878	6.59	17,78,919	95,073	5.34	11,91,291	1,00,081	8.40	9,83,213	77,840	7.92
Western Jumna Canal	12,39,338	1,01,261	8.17	18,17,743	89,250	4.91	14,06,382	1,07,550	7.65	12,89,935	98,071	7.60
Inundation Canals.												
Upper Sutlej	1,49,084	8,283	...	1,17,038	8,167	...	1,23,394	7,364	...	1,52,144	13,506	...
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	5,82,319	7,851	...	9,45,069	1,560	...	4,02,777	5,171	...	3,50,985	5,542	...
Indus	3,25,881	14,131	...	2,20,003	11,240	...	1,77,442	12,040	...	1,91,546	9,832	...
Muzaffargarh	5,76,777	13,552	...	92,150	10,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur	25,003	...	...	7,697	...	...	11,401	...	...	15,542	...	...
Other Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	395	...
Total Inundation Canals	16,58,064	43,817	2.64	13,82,457	38,142	2.78	7,15,104	25,184	3.52	7,19,817	29,275	4.07
GRAND TOTAL	33,21,315	2,38,044	6.53	49,79,119	2,22,705	4.47	33,12,777	2,32,815	7.03	29,02,965	2,05,195	6.85

There appears to be no possibility of reducing the cost of collection, which includes that of measurement to the limit of 5 per cent. proposed by the Government of India in para. 12 of its review of last year's report. The low percentage shown in 1880-81 was abnormal, in consequence of the inclusion in the accounts of considerable arrears of revenue on jágir lands. The figures for present year do not differ much in the aggregate from those of the years 1879-80 and 1878-79. The fees paid to Iambardárs and Patwáris amount to 5 per cent. on the direct water-rate, which in a normal year may be taken at 70 per cent. of the gross revenue, so that these fees would of themselves amount to 3.5 per cent. It has been shown in the preceding para. that the cost of measurements vary from 2.5 to 3 per cent., and the salaries of the superior and inferior Revenue establishment form the balance of the charges under this head.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

19. The area irrigated by this canal has increased by 34,994 acres, which justifies the hope expressed in last year's report that the depression under which this canal has suffered for the last few years from causes that have been explained in previous reports was only temporary, and that there would be a steady expansion of the area under cultivation.

20. The collections of the year give a profit of 6.06 per cent. and the assessments 4.92. The profit by assessments is less than that by collections owing to large arrears of water-rent having been collected during the present year. These percentages are net results after paying interest.

The percentage on collection last year, excluding that due to adjustments on account of arrears of revenue on *jágir* lands, was 3.59, and on the assessments 3.81.

21. The working expenses were R1.43 per acre irrigated against 1.54 in the previous year, and the establishment charges 0.80, against 0.86.

22. After deducting all charges, the balance at credit of this canal at the end of the year was R2,60,53,432.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

23. The area irrigated by this canal was 368,002 acres, being a decrease of 65,078 acres; this is mainly due to an unfavorable season. It is hoped that the construction of *klaríf rájbahás*, two of which have recently been sanctioned, will lead to greater stability in the revenue of this canal in future years.

24. The collections of the year show a net profit of R2.03, against R1.64 per cent., which was the normal profit in the previous year.

25. The assessments give a net profit of R1.58, against 2.72 in the previous year. The charges and interest unpaid at the end of the year were reduced to R60,79,691.

26. The charge for establishment is 0.623, against 0.526 per acre irrigated in the previous year; and the working expenses 1.39, against 1.01. Both these rates are necessarily higher than those of the previous year, owing to the decrease in the area of irrigation.

27. The balance uncollected at the end of the year has been reduced from R43,204 to 35,387, but there is still room for reduction in the amount of outstandings.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

28. The net profit on these canals was 6.46 on the Capital, against 0.53 in the previous year. The accumulated interest unpaid at the end of the year was R6,20,114.

29. The area irrigated was 221,982 acres; but deducting from this the area on which remissions have been granted on account of flooding and river spill irrigation, the area finally assessed was 179,578 acres; this is largely in excess of the greatest gross area ever before irrigated. The steady increase in the area irrigated from these canals is very satisfactory, and can only be attributed to the improvements in administration that have been effected by the Executive Engineer in charge.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB CANALS.

30. The profit on these canals was R205.93 per cent., against 179.97 in the previous year.

31. The amount of land revenue was R3,07,837, against R3,09,687 in the previous year. The balance at credit of these canals, after paying interest and all other charges, was R42,83,575.

32. The area irrigated was 346,278, which is 14,639 acres in excess of the largest previously recorded (1878-79).

33. The cost of cultivation to the irrigators was R1.51 per acre, against 1.76 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the irrigation of a larger area.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

34. The profit on these canals was 15.86, or excluding an adjustment of R98,525 on account of arrears of land assigned to Jágirdárs, 1.94 on the Capital, against 3.44 per cent. in the previous year.

35. From the above causes the balance of interest unpaid was reduced from R4,21,594 to R3,09,329.

36. There was a profit to Government on the half share of the clearance rates of R7,598, which reduces the loss on this account up to date to R30,194; the balance uncollected under this head was R51,552.

37. There was an increase of R4,591 in Maintenance charges, which is due to an abnormal expenditure on silt-clearances and in watching embankments; and in Establishment of R17,415, owing to adjustment of Direction charges in the previous year.

38. The area irrigated was 190,802 acres, being 26,417 acres in excess of that in the previous year; 22,338 acres more than the average of the previous nine years, and only 18,000 acres less than that for 1878-79, which is the greatest on record.

MUZAFFARGARH CANALS.

39. The amount credited to these canals during the year on account of land revenue for previous year was R2,29,046.

40. The accounts for the year show a profit of R4,08,013; but omitting the above credit, the profit is R1,78,967.

41. The area irrigated was 248,593 acres, being 8,687 acres more than the previous year, and 67,770 acres than the year 1879-80. The cost of the irrigation to the cultivators was 1.37, against 1.80 in the previous year.

42. These favorable results are attributable to improvements in management since the transfer of these canals to the Irrigation Department.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

43. The profit on these canals was 33.85 on the Capital invested, against a loss of 2.45 per cent. in the previous year.

44. At the end of the year the balance of profit in excess of all charges including interest was R34,010.

45. The area irrigated was 11,523 acres, being 2,388 acres in excess of the previous year. The great increase in the profits of these canals during the year under review is largely due to the thorough clearances effected under the directions of an officer who was specially deputed for the purpose.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,

Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVENUE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

The expenditure during the year was R4,57,657, which raised the Capital invested to R82,92,972 at the end of the year.

It consisted of—

	R
Works (net after deduction of receipts and suspense balances) .	3,27,963
Establishment	1,01,839
Tools and Plant	6,287
TOTAL .	4,36,089
Indirect charges .	21,568
TOTAL .	4,57,657

2. Of the expenditure on works, R17,617 was spent on the Main Line; R19,908 on the New Main Line; and R2,30,634 on the New Delhi Branch including the Hānsi and Bútāna Branch; R1,017 on the Okla Navigation Channel; R61,641 on Distributaries and R173 on Drainages. The establishment charge was 30·7 on the gross expenditure on works.

3. The heavy percentage of establishment on works is due to the lapse of more than a lakh of rupees from the grant for the year. The causes which led to this short expenditure were to a great extent unavoidable. Objections raised by the Municipal Committee of Delhi to the proposed alignment of and disposition of spoils from the Okla Navigation Channel were only overcome late in the year, and work was consequently for some time in abeyance. There was also short expenditure on distributaries owing to delay in the submission of detailed estimates.

4. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	R		R
Extensions and Improvements .	24,165	Water-rates	8,67,013
Maintenance and Repairs . .	1,16,867	Owners' rates	2,56,191
Compensation	4,895		<u>11,23,204</u>
Establishment—		Miscellaneous	73,046
Direction	27,654	TOTAL .	12,01,250
Executive	1,11,385	Enhanced land revenue in districts where owners' rates are not yet in force—	
Revenue	68,002	Karnal Districts .	5,113
Fees on collection	33,249	Hissar do.	46,824
	<u>2,40,290</u>	Umballa	1,395
Tools and Plant	4,277	Assigned land	5,059
Refunds of Revenue	636		<u>58,391</u>
TOTAL .	3,91,430	Deduct credited in excess in previous year .	20,303
Indirect charges—			<u>38,088</u>
Leave and Pension allowances .	39,733	TOTAL .	12,39,338
Total Working Expenses .	4,31,163		
Balance, Profit	8,08,175		
TOTAL .	12,39,338		

The balance of receipts is thus R8,08,175, or 9·74 per cent. on the Capital invested.

5. The interest charge for the year amounts to R3,05,377. Deducting this the net profit of the year is R5,02,798, or 6·06 per cent. on the Capital. The accumulated profits at credit of the Canal is R2,60,53,432.

6. The improvement is due in a great measure to the realization of arrears as noted in a subsequent para., but the increase in area irrigated during the year under review affords good grounds for expectation that the improved rates of interest will be maintained.

7. Of the expenditure under maintenance R24,465 was on account of extensions and improvements; R8,006 of this was on account of the Canal office at Delhi; R8,334 on the Juah jhāl drain; and the remainder in petty items.

8. The cost of repairs calls for no special remarks, as it is rather less than in the preceding year.

9. The following table shows the working expenses for the last five years:—

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	R	R	R	R	R
Extensions and improvements .	24,165	16,321	8,714	12,974	3,983
Maintenance and repairs .	1,21,762	1,21,209	1,32,211	1,33,916	1,43,019
Establishment, including fees on collection . . .	2,40,290	2,28,761	2,92,135	2,62,932	2,63,853
Tools and Plant . . .	4,277	7,052	3,062	5,263	6,263
Profit and Loss . . .	...	...	...	311	...
Refunds of revenue . . .	636	93	116	39	1,607
TOTAL .	3,91,430	3,73,436	4,36,238	4,15,435	4,18,725
Book charges .	39,732	34,818	39,394	...	...
Total Working Expenses	4,31,163	4,08,254	4,75,632	4,15,435	4,18,725
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Area irrigated .	300,545	265,551	310,686	398,460	507,974
Rate per acre, excluding Book charges . . .	1·30	1·41	1·40	1·04	0·82
Rate per acre, including Book charges . . .	1·43	1·54	1·53	...	...
Establishment, rate per acre .	0·80	0·86	0·94	0·66	0·52

10. There is an increase under the head of establishment due to the larger collections during the year under review. The other items of expenditure in the above table call for no remark. Owing to the increase in area irrigated there is a corresponding diminution in the rates per acre.

11. The balance uncollected at the end of the year was R23,700, against R1,30,365 in the previous year.

12. The previous paras. refer to actual cash transactions of the year, dealing with assessments (a table of which is given below for 5 years), the result

shows profit for the year of 8·60 per cent. excluding, and 4·92 including the interest charges.

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	R	R	R	R	R
Water-rate from irrigation .	7,79,296	6,79,868	8,44,064	10,17,451	11,91,862
Owners' rates	2,36,654	1,80,539	...	...	...
	10,15,950	8,60,407	8,44,064	10,17,451	11,91,862
Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water	6,734	4,074	2,649	1,700	2,726
Water-supply for domestic purposes	2,870	2,108	1,268	2,095	2,036
Plantations	12,032	11,711	13,010	14,829	16,394
Other canal produce	2,710	1,608	2,677	2,404	2,041
Water-power	16,366	18,952	6,108	112	11,648
Navigation receipts	29,333	17,893	14,654	8,709	10,364
Rent of buildings	1,132	928	1,077	842	936
Fines	1,656	3,097	4,375	6,291	7,124
Miscellaneous	5,213	6,609	9,184	4,217	2,847
	78,046	66,980	55,002	41,199	56,116
TOTAL	10,93,996	9,27,387	8,99,066	10,58,650	12,47,978
Enhanced land revenue	50,414	1,02,282	2,75,835	3,83,480	3,73,757
GRAND TOTAL	11,44,410	10,29,669	11,74,901	14,42,130	16,21,735

13. The increase of nearly a lakh of rupees in water-rate from irrigation and more than half a lakh from owner's rates show that the anticipations of last year's report (para. 13) have been realized.

14. Nearly all the items of miscellaneous revenue show a satisfactory increase. The principal items are—receipts for rafting of timber, on which there is an increase of R11,440; sales of water, R2,660; and of other canal produce, R1,102. There is a satisfactory decrease of R1,441 under the head of Fines. The Superintending Engineer explains that the falling-off in receipts from 'water-power' are due to the water being required for irrigation, and from 'miscellaneous' to the small tenders for saltpetre earth on the Hansi Canal.

15. The table below shows the details of the working of the canal for the last five years :—

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
AREA IRRIGATED.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	167,721	144,668	174,172	204,388	215,135
Per cent.	55·80	54·48	56·05	51·29	42·34
Rabbi	132,824	120,883	136,514	194,072	292,839
Per cent.	44·20	45·52	43·95	48·71	57·65
TOTAL	300,545	265,551	310,686	398,460	507,974

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
Rain-fall	8·77" to 43·73" Acres.		11·3" to 41·48" Acres.		10·4" to 36·54" Acres.		20·8" to 33·5" Acres.		14 to 21 Acres.	
Twice cropped land . . .	19,389		18,024		38,110		57,075		85,202	
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT OF SUPPLY UTILIZED.	Acres. R		Acres. R		Acres. R		Acres. R		Acres. R	
Kharif	81·8	245	71·7	206	89·1	278	103	302	81	228
Rabbi	80·4	168	85·2	187	72·6	160	91	197	150	324
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT OF SUPPLY AT HEAD.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Kharif	67·6		62·4		79·6		100·8		81	
Rabbi	65·8		62·8		61·6		90·1		149	
SUPPLY ENTERING CHANNEL.	Cubic feet per second.		Cubic feet per second.		Cubic feet per second.		Cubic feet per second.		Cubic feet per second.	
Kharif	2,481		2,318		2,188		2,026		2,579	
Rabbi	2,018		1,924		2,216		2,152		1,930	
SUPPLY UTILIZED.										
Kharif	2,050		2,016		1,955		1,976		2,505	
Rabbi	1,653		1,418		1,878		2,124		1,913	
LOSS OF WATER.										
Kharif	431		302		233		50		74	
Rabbi	365		506		338		38		17	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATED.	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Kharif	683		646		676		677		693	
Rabbi	637		568		619		699		680	
AVERAGE WATER-RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED.	R		R		R		R		R	
Kharif	2·99		2·86		3·12		2·92		2·66	
Rabbi	2·09		2·20		2·19		2·16		2·12	
Repairs to canal, per mile . .	158		115		162		150		152	
„ „ per acre irri- gated	0·20		0·17		0·21		0·15		0·12	
„ rájbahás per acre irri- gated	0·09		0·07		0·06		0·04		0·04	

16. There was a falling-off in rabbi area in the Hási Branch, due to the unusually large area under kharif crops in the previous year, but the decrease in this division was more than compensated for by an increase of nearly 90 per cent. in the areas of the two other divisions.

The decrease of irrigated area is attributed to the introduction of owner's rates in the Umballa district.

There was very little rain in Karnál, Delhi and Rohtak Districts during the months of September and October, and the increase of rabbi irrigation in the Karnál and Delhi Divisions is due to this cause.

17. The following table shows a comparison of the areas of the principal crops grown during the last five years :—

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar-cane	36,294	23,816	46,973	44,006	42,135
Rice	43,376	48,372	44,076	48,383	34,733
Cotton	60,485	44,213	63,201	76,286	65,989
Wheat	98,835	93,614	103,470	140,374	206,361

There is an increase in all the more valuable crops except rice; the area under sugar-cane is 50 per cent., and that under cotton nearly 40 per cent. greater than in the previous year. There is no doubt that the people have become better acquainted with the new system of assessment and are resuming their usual cultivation.

18. Cost of measurement and preparation of demand statements was—

DIVISION.	MEASUREMENTS.				COST AND AREA MEASURED.				DEMAND STATEMENT.			
	KHARIF.		RABBI.		KHARIF.		RABBI.		LAST BATCH SUBMITTED.		KHARIF.	
	Commenced.	Completed.	Commenced.	Completed.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.
Karnal Division.	1881.	1881.	1882.	1882.		₹		₹	1882.	1882.	₹	₹
	15th Sep.	9th Nov.	1st Mar.	22nd April	108 13,641	1'23	166 9,030	1'83	14th Jan.	5th June	41	30
Hansi ditto .	1st	7th Dec.	1st Feb.	24th	813 85,927	0'94	918 68,878	1'37	1881. 19th Dec.	1st	496	0'57

Delhi ditto .	25th June	14th Oct.	16th Jan.	15th May	1,731 68,163	2'54	1,351 51,910	2'46	1882. 12th Jan.	6th July	751	1'10

Whole Canal .	...	...	...	...	2,712 167,721	1'61	2,465 132,824	1'84	...	...	1,281	0'78

Average of 5 years .	...	...	...	...	2,707 181,328	1'40	2,302 175,579	1'31	...	...	1,077	0'59

The percentage of cost of measurements and preparation of demand statements on the acreage irrigated is for the whole canal 2'53. The circumstances of the three Divisions are not alike, the high charges are in the Delhi Division, and the necessity for them is under investigation.

19. The value of crops irrigated during the year amounted to R95,58,979, against R90,46,039, in the previous year.

20. The table of rain-fall shows that the rain-fall during the earlier months of the kharif did not differ perceptibly either in amount or distribution from the corresponding period of the previous year, so that as before mentioned the improvement in area must have been due to other causes. The marked

deficiency of rain during September, October, November and December caused increased demand for water for the rabbi crops.

MONTHS.	UMBALLA DISTRICT.			KARNAL DISTRICT.			ROHTAK DISTRICT.			HISSAR DISTRICT.		DELHI DISTRICT.	
	Hathnikund.	Dadpur.	Kanjahn.	Karnal.	Ree.	Panipat.	Rohtak.	Sampla.	Gohana.	Hissar.	Hansi.	Delhi.	Sonepat.
Kharif, 1881.													
April 1881 .	...	0.40	...	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.15	0.50	...	1.20	...	0.20	...
May " .	0.82	1.52	0.80	1.52	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.70
June " .	6.89	3.35	1.15	3.35	0.50	1.30	3.10	3.50	0.90	0.40	0.50	2.20	1.20
July " .	16.99	8.17	7.23	8.17	3.42	6.90	10.70	18.40	10.30	7.50	5.10	11.50	11.60
August " .	11.32	11.30	8.53	11.30	2.20	7.70	5.70	7.00	5.50	5.80	9.20	8.80	8.50
September " .	3.60	3.05	...	3.05	0.20	2.60	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	0.70
TOTAL .	39.62	27.73	17.71	27.79	6.72	19.00	19.65	29.40	16.70	14.90	14.80	23.40	22.70
Rabbi, 1881-82.													
October 1881 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November " .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December " .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1882 .	2.30	2.80	...	2.60	1.60	1.50	2.10	2.20	2.00	2.30	2.60	0.90	...
February " .	1.81	2.00	2.24	1.90	0.45	1.30	1.00	1.20	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.70	1.30
March " .	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.90
TOTAL .	4.11	4.90	2.24	4.50	2.05	2.80	3.10	3.40	3.00	2.80	3.60	1.60	2.20
GRAND TOTAL .	43.73	32.69	19.95	32.29	8.77	21.80	22.75	32.80	19.70	17.70	18.40	25.00	24.90
TOTAL FOR 1880-81	41.48	35.46	37.14	31.41	26.72	28.00	16.15	22.40	23.30	16.80	11.30	29.70	28.90
DIFFERENCE {	More	2.25	...	...	0.88	...	...	6.60	10.40	...	0.90	7.10	...
	Less	...	2.77	17.19	...	17.95	6.20	...	...	3.60	...	...	4.70

21. The following statement shows the areas of crops irrigated and estimated value of produce during the year 1881-82:—
Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated, and estimated value of Produce, during the year 1881-82.

Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated, and estimated value of produce, during the year 1881-82.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
NAMES OF CROPS.	KARNAL DIVISION.										HANSI DIVISION.										DELHI DIVISION.					WHOLE CIRCLE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	M. S. C.	Mds.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	M. S. C.	Mds.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	M. S. C.	Mds.	Total estimated produce.		Rate per rupee.	Total value.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Class I— Gardens	985	231	1,216	13 16 0	16,294	0 6 14	94,732	16,294	0 6 14	94,732	5,962	75	6,037	26 0 0	156,462	0 13 5	4,70,855	30,418	1,060	31,478

Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated, &c.—concluded.

NAMES OF CROPS.	KARNAL DIVISION.						HANSI DIVISION.						DELHI DIVISION.						WHOLE CIRCLE.					
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.		Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.	
KHARIFF 1881—concluded.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mda.	M. S. C.	R	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mda.	M. S. C.	R	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mda.	M. S. C.	R	R		
	12,487	727	13,214	...	187,492	...	6,17,652	75,991	2,807	78,798	...	717,483	...	19,06,576	...	61,192	...	1,479,144	...	42,25,838	67,80,067			
	157	41	198	...	1,377	...	1,938	4,131	485	4,616	...	21,866	...	22,188	...	1,056	21	1,086	...	20,360	44,454			
			
			
		
		
	

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22. There was an expenditure of R6,939 on Works; R1,741 on Establishment and Tools and Plant; and R369 on account of Indirect charges against the Capital Account; but there was a decrease of R23,462 in the suspense balances and receipts which reduced the Capital Account by R14,413. The Capital invested at the end of the year amounted to R1,55,52,072.

23. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	R		R
Extensions and Improvements	37,108	Water-rates	10,13,421
Maintenance and Repairs	1,80,879	Miscellaneous	1,15,265
Compensation	5,889		
Establishment—		TOTAL DIRECT RECEIPTS	11,28,686
	R		
Direction	22,202	Water-advantage rate	2,95,227
Executive	1,11,491		
Medical	1,557		
Revenue	50,144		
Fees on collection	43,732		
Special Field Survey	52		
	2,29,178		
Tools and Plant	5,069		
Refunds	3,015		
TOTAL	4,61,138		
Book Charges—			
Leave and Pension allowances	49,427		
Total Working Expenses	5,10,565		
Balance Profit (being 5·87 on Capital invested)	9,13,348		
TOTAL	14,23,913	TOTAL	

24. This shows a balance profit of R9,13,348, or R5·87 on the Capital invested, against R8·71 in the previous year; but the latter profit included R2,24,138 water-advantage rate for 1879-80, and R2,03,745 on account of arrears for jágir lands.

25. The interest charge for the year is R5,97,890, so that the net revenue, after paying all charges, is R2·03 per cent., against 4·39 in the previous year according to the year's account, but deducting the arrears 1·64 per cent. The balance of unpaid charges and interest at the end of the year was R60,79,691.

26. The sum of R37,108 spent on extensions and improvements includes R7,807 for improving inspecting bungalows; R14,236 for construction and improvement of mills; R6,893 on an inlet and outlet for Egerton Woollen Mill channel; R3,859 on drainage syphons; R1,344 on water-course heads; R2,396 on improvement of cross communications; R505 on Mádhapur Station roads; and R68 on petty items.

27. In maintenance and repairs there is an increase of R29,837, due principally to heavy repairs on the falls and weirs; rebuilding the Luliáni weir; extensive silt-clearances on the lower part of the Main Branch Lower; demarcating canal lands, and to cost of bunds and cuts in connection with the Chakki torrent.

28. There is an apparent increase of R14,559 in Establishment charges, which is due to the Direction charges being abnormally low in the last year, owing to an adjustment of the charges for the previous year.

29. The following table shows the detailed cost of Establishment for five years :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
ENGINEERING,	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Direction	22,202	1,834	49,806	54,205	58,420
Executive	1,11,491	1,14,103	1,28,079	1,16,543	1,24,866
Medical	1,557	2,260	2,026	2,065	4,549
	1,35,250	1,18,197	1,79,911	1,72,813	1,87,835
REVENUE.					
Collection and Police	50,144	51,446	56,485	49,607	44,377
Lambardárs and Patwáris' fees	43,732	43,627	43,596	28,242	23,350
	93,876	95,073	1,00,081	77,849	67,727
Plantations . . . . .	...	1,319	2,497	2,643	2,500
Special Field Survey	52	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,29,178	2,14,619	2,82,189	2,53,305	2,58,062
Area irrigated in acres	3,68,002	4,33,080	3,93,317	3,27,558	2,66,995
Rate per acre for Establishment.	·623	·496	·718	·773	·966
Ditto excluding the adjustments of 1880-81 . . . . .	...	·526	·684	...	...

The rate for Establishment, as compared with acres irrigated, compares very favorably with that of previous years ; even neglecting the costs for Direction which are always liable to fluctuation, the remaining items are the lowest of the five years entered in the table.

30. The following table shows the results of the operations for five years according to both collections and assessments of the year :—

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
INCOME—COLLECTIONS.	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Water-rate	10,13,421	9,54,003	8,90,367	7,33,976	5,07,855
Miscellaneous	1,15,265	1,20,916	76,786	71,857	61,182
Land Revenue	2,95,227	7,04,000	2,24,138	1,77,380	1,19,028
TOTAL	14,23,913	17,78,919	11,91,291	9,83,213	6,88,065
INCOME—ASSESSMENTS.					
Water rates	9,22,067	10,70,859	9,69,021	8,22,524	6,28,451
Miscellaneous	1,15,265	1,20,916	76,786	71,857	61,182
Land Revenue	3,16,258	3,27,293	3,39,647	2,54,502	2,14,277
TOTAL	13,53,590	15,19,068	13,85,454	11,48,883	9,03,910
Capital invested	1,55,52,072	1,55,66,485	1,49,61,778	1,49,54,439	1,48,36,496
Working expenses	5,10,565	4,22,718	5,02,288	5,11,358	5,23,987
Area irrigated	308,002	433,080	393,317	327,558	266,995
PROFIT ON CAPITAL.					
Collections	9,13,348	13,56,201	6,89,003	4,68,855	1,64,078
Per cent.	5·87	8·71	4·60	3·16	1·12
Assessments	8,43,025	10,96,305	8,83,166	6,34,525	3,79,923
Per cent.	5·42	7·04	5·90	4·28	2·58
Interest charges for the year	5,97,890	6,72,850	6,72,646	6,70,077	6,64,980

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	R	R	R	R	R
Working expenses, excluding book charges	1.25	0.90	1.18	1.57	1.96
Ditto ditto including ditto	1.39	0.98	1.27	...	...
Omitting the adjustments of the year 1880-81 for Establishment . . . . .	...	1.01	1.24	...	...

The profit on assessments of the year under review are less than those calculated on either collections or assessments of the previous year. The collections of 1880-81 were swollen by arrears of land revenue, and the assessments were for a year very favorable for irrigation operations. The Superintending Engineer reports that during the current year the seasons were most unfavorable to the spread of canal irrigation. The total rain-fall of the year was about 60 per cent. in excess of the average, and moreover the distribution of the rain was such as to exactly suit the wants of the cultivators. There were good spring rains; and the monsoons set in early in June and continued without long breaks till the middle of September; and there was also a copious and well distributed rain-fall in January and February at the only time of the whole year when there appeared any good hope of increasing the irrigated area, *viz.*, towards the close of the kharif, when there was a partial cessation of the rains, a failure of supply occurred and put all extensions out of the question, and even endangered the crops already irrigated. The failure of the supply was due to the river at Mádhopur having set over to the Kashmir side. This necessitated the construction of a bund, which involved a heavy expenditure both of money and of time. It is to be hoped that the system of sunken bars (which was commenced last cold weather, and will now be vigorously pushed on) will, when completed, obviate any repetition of the failure above adverted to.

31. The owner's rate or land revenue dependent on the canal for the year is as follows:—

AREA IN EACH CLASS.			R	R
1,605	{	Acres @ 1-8 =	2,159	
		„ „ half rates =	124	
				2,283
4,582	{	„ „ 1-4 =	5,569	
		„ „ half rates =	80	
				5,649
25,944	{	„ „ 1-2 =	26,237	
		„ „ half rates =	1,166	
				27,703
179,797	{	„ „ 1 =	1,60,896	
		„ „ half rates =	9,450	
				1,70,346
156,074	{	„ „ 12 annas =	1,03,499	
		„ „ half rates =	6,778	
				1,10,277
368,002		Average rate 0.86, or 13 annas 9 pieces per acre . . . . .	...	3,16,258

32. There is a decrease in the water-rate assessed of R1,48,792, and in the land revenue of R11,035, due to a less area having been irrigated, as explained in para. 30. Under Miscellaneous revenue the decrease has been R5,651, due mainly to less receipts from Plantations, Fines and Miscellaneous. The decrease in Plantations to a smaller demand for fuel during the year; that under Fines to a change of nomenclature, as much of what used to be credited under this head is now classed as water-rates. The decrease under Sundry collections is due to the abnormal inflation of that item in the previous year by the sale of land and material to the Egerton Woollen Mills Company. There is a satisfactory increase in the receipts from water-power; the receipts during the present exceed those of the previous year by R 7,640.

33. The following table compares the several items for five years :—

ITEMS.		1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
		R	R	R	R	R
III.	Miscellaneous receipts from sale of water	10,040	11,901	9,813	8,747	8,074
V.	Receipts from plantations	14,293	18,138	14,069	14,831	15,075
VI.	Ditto other produce	122	85	162	114	115
VII.	Ditto water-power	71,669	64,029	45,759	45,504	35,290
VIII.	Ditto navigation rent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	167
IX.	Ditto rent of buildings	1,285	1,328	867	586	666
X.	Ditto fines	15,729	17,693	5,519	1,764	1,563
XI.	Ditto sundry collections	2,127	7,742	597	311	232
		1,15,265	1,20,916	76,786	71,857	61,182

34. The following table gives information on various points connected with the working of the canal for the same period :—

AREA IRRIGATED.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	126,872	151,104	149,436	116,463	85,664
Per cent.	34.4	34.9	38.0	35.6	32.1
Rabbi	241,130	281,976	243,881	211,095	181,331
Per cent.	65.6	65.1	62.0	64.4	67.9
	368,002	433,080	393,317	327,558	266,995
Double-cropped land	45,473	56,836	53,437	33,436	28,062
Per cent.	12.4	13.1	13.6	10.2	10.5
Rain-fall	21.80—58.70	10.40—41.29	16.30—38.93	17.85—31.78	17.12—31.89

35. The causes of the falling-off in area irrigated, as compared with 1880-81 have already been explained in para. 30. The decrease is most noticeable in the kharif, and is due to the unfortunate change in the course of the river at a critical time. The works now in hand will, it is believed, be sufficient to prevent a recurrence of a failure of supply. Notwithstanding seasonable winter rains, the rabbi area compares not unfavorably with the average of previous years. It is believed that when the river is brought under control, the irrigation of this canal will become more uniform, and that even in bad seasons it may be expected to reach 350,000 acres. Considerable

attention is therefore now paid to the construction of works for the control of the river and to the strengthening of the rapids on the upper part of the canal.

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
SUPPLY ENTERING CHANNEL.					
Kharif . .	1,954	2,759	2,501	2,001	1,823
Rabbi . .	1,681	1,950	2,078	1,958	1,130
SUPPLY UTILIZED.					
Kharif . .	1,784	2,095	2,396	1,821	1,552
Rabbi . .	1,669	1,919	2,056	1,926	972
LOSS OF WATER.					
Kharif . .	170	64	105	180	271
Rabbi . .	12	31	17	32	158
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT. ENTERING CANAL.	Acres. R	Acres. R	Acres. R	Acres. R	Acres. R
Kharif . .	64.9 196.2	54.8 161.8	59.7 172.5	58.20 181.13	46.99 134.46
Rabbi . .	143.4 320.4	144.6 320.2	117.7 259.3	107.81 234.96	160.47 339.22
UTILIZED.					
Kharif . .	71.1 215.0	56.0 165.6	62.37 180.09	63.95 199.04	55.20 157.94
Rabbi . .	144.5 322.7	146.9 325.4	118.62 261.48	109.60 238.87	186.56 394.37
NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATED.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kharif . .	1,167	1,160	1,113	1,042	951
Rabbi . .	1,133	1,133	1,087	1,053	975
AVERAGE WATER-RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED.	R	R	R	R	R
Kharif . .	3.02	2.95	2.89	3.11	2.86
Rabbi . .	2.23	2.21	2.20	2.18	2.12

36. The following table shows the cost of maintenance per mile of both canal and distributaries for five years :—

	1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.
		R		R		R		R		R
Canal . . .	388.5	113	388.5	56	388.5	90	199.5	164	199.5	65.2
Rájbaħa . . .	862.0	37.3	862.0	41.4	862.0	46	706	37	706	61

The increased cost of maintenance of canal channel was explained in paragraph 27.

37. The percentage of each class of crop is given below :—

CLASS.	1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.
Class I. . .	12,707	3.5	12,397	2.8	10,718	2.7	8,746	2.6	6,339	2.3
„ II. . .	33,261	9.0	45,093	10.4	43,166	11.0	37,114	11.4	24,705	9.3
„ III. . .	228,616	62.1	265,858	61.4	239,052	60.8	217,065	66.3	156,884	58.8
„ IV. . .	91,855	25.0	107,268	24.8	98,502	25.0	62,515	19.1	72,536	27.2
„ V. . .	1,533	0.4	2,464	0.6	1,879	0.5	2,118	0.6	6,531	2.4
TOTAL . . .	368,002	100	433,080	100	393,317	100	327,558	100	266,995	100

The Superintending Engineer justly remarks that in classes III., IV. and V. the proportion has remained nearly the same, that there has been a considerable increase in class I., and a corresponding decrease in class II. This is only what might have been expected, as the cultivation of class I. (sugar-cane) extends over so long a period that it is almost certain to require canal irrigation at some period or other of its growth, whereas in the case of class II. (rice) there will necessarily be much less need for canal-water in a year of such heavy monsoon rains as that under review.

38. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation for the last five years is shown in the following table, which shows that the percentage is practically constant :—

CROPS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	REMARKS.
Kharif	92.97	92.10	91.70	91.87	91.90	Flow.
Rabbi	85.91	86.04	85.90	84.94	85.78	Do.

39. The area of the principal crops grown is shown below for the last five years :—

CROPS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Rice	32,582	44,594	42,772	36,719	24,215
Cotton	28,712	23,314	25,913	23,036	10,545
Sugar-cane	12,707	12,397	10,718	8,746	6,339
Wheat	178,743	219,838	197,865	171,936	136,279

The decrease in rice and wheat is due to favorable rains; the increase in cotton to the state of the market. Sugar-cane shows a very slight increase; this last crop remains so long in the ground that when once planted it can hardly escape being watered at some time or other during the year.

40. The cost of measurements and preparation of demand statements was as follows :—

	COST AND AREA MEASURED.				DEMAND STATEMENTS.					
	KHARIF.		RABBI.		LAST HATCH SUBMITTED.		KHARIF.		RABBI.	
	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Khari.	Rabbi.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.
		R		R				R		R
1st Division	659.79 31,789	2.07	666.33 45,795	1.45	18 Nov.	12 May	709.56	2.22	963.01	2.10
2nd „	1,280.32 95,043	1.35	1,748.34 195,335	.89	14 Dec.	24 May	1,683.59	1.77	3,139.73	1.60
Whole Canal	1,940.11 126,872	1.53	2,414.67 241,130	1.00	...	...	2,393.15	1.88	4,102.74	1.70
Average for five years .	1,598 125,907	1.27	2,144 231,882	.92	...	...	2,334	1.85	3,733	1.61

The cost of measurements and of the subsequent preparation of demand statements for the year under review was nearly R3 per cent. on the acreage. This small increase on the figures for the previous year is due to the irrigation of an unfavorable year being always more difficult to bring to book; the percentage is higher owing to the area measured being smaller. The subject of the cost of measurements is receiving attention, and it may be expected that some economy will be effected.

41. The balance outstanding on 1st April was R35,387, as against R43,204 in the previous year.

42. The value of the crops grown under irrigation is estimated at R1,02,91,555.

43. The following table shows a comparison between the rain-fall of the last two years, and shows how very unfavorable the seasons were for canal irrigation :—

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Class V— Single watering	259-34	0-11	598-75	...	858-09	0-11	858-20
TOTAL KHARIF	31,463-85	325-64	86,500-38	8,582-54	1,17,964-23	8,908-18	126,872-41	40,45,372
RABBI, 1881-82— Class I— Sugar-cane	1-09	...	7-17	...	8-26	...	8-26	25 0 0	206-5	0 12 0	688
Class II— Gardens Rice	69-67 5-65	7-61 ...	249-01 496-51	61-49 5-72	318-68 502-16	69-10 5-72	387-78 507-88	R 66 per acre. 20 0 0	10,157-6	...	25,593 13,543
TOTAL CLASS II	75-32	7-61	745-52	67-21	82-84	74-82	895-66	...	...	...	39,136
Class III— Cereals—Wheat Barley Mixed grain Oil seeds—Linseed Saron Toria Dyes, &c.—Poppies Tobacco Miscellaneous—Safflower Vegetables Orchards	34,389-78 525-03 1,011-04 6-50 304-25 ... 113-02 40-93 1-24 44-81 60-76	845-01 4-72 1-47 ... 7-62 ... 6-32 3-36 ... 6-29 12-71	1,16,202-51 4,549-95 4,336-78 56-10 389-61 38-46 537-35 277-39 ... 1,806-83 1,379-18	27,305-81 432-15 1,005-47 4-32 203-09 2-05 10-92 132-17 ... 310-22 39-62	150,592-29 5,074-98 5,347-82 62-60 638-86 38-16 650-37 318-32 1-24 1,861-61 1,439-94	28,150-82 436-87 1,006-94 4-32 210-71 2-05 17-24 135-53 ... 316-51 62-33	178,743-11 5,511-85 6,354-76 66-92 904-57 40-51 667-61 453-85 1-24 2,168-15 1,492-27	19 0 0 14 0 0 14 0 0 2 0 0 9 0 0 8 0 0 4 0 0 25 0 0 1 3 0 R 36 per acre. " 66 " "	33,96,119-0 77,165-9 88,966-6 133-8 8,141-13 324-0 2,670-44 11,346-25 1-3 ...	0 26 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 13 0 0 17 0 0 18 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 0 1 12 ...	52,24,798 77,166 88,967 411 19,155 721 13,352 45,385 30 78,053 98,490
TOTAL CLASS III	36,497-36	887-50	1,29,574-16	29,445-82	166,071-52	30,333-32	196,404-84	...	...	...	56,46,528
Class IV— Pulses—Gram Masur Chana Fodder—Grass Sinji Fallow land	3,181-20 52-39 8-59 ... 4,656-78 ...	20-0 453-88 ...	9,296-93 151-68 615-51 464-07 20,439-86 717-25	915-07 28-75 82-28 2-25 2,383-63 67-58	12,478-13 204-07 624-13 464-07 25,096-64 717-25	944-07 28-75 82-28 2-25 2,437-51 67-38	13,422-20 232-82 706-41 466-32 27,534-15 784-63	17 0 0 6 0 0 15 0 0 R 5 per acre. " 10 " "	228,177-4 1,396-9 10,596-15	0 34 0 0 34 0 0 32 0	2,67,266 1,631 13,261 2,332 2,75,341 ...
TOTAL CLASS IV	7,898-06	82-88	31,685-33	3,479-36	30,584-29	3,502-24	43,146-53	...	...	...	5,59,831
Class V— Single watering	342-12	1-73	329-08	1-62	671-20	3-35	674-55	...	...	...	...
TOTAL RABBI	44,814-85	979-72	162,341-26	32,994-01	207,150-11	33,973-73	241,129-84	...	...	...	62,46,183
GRAND TOTAL	76,278-70	1,305-36	248,841-64	41,576-55	325,120-34	42,881-91	368,002-25	...	...	...	1,02,91,555

UPPER SUTLEJ DIVISION INUNDATION CANALS.

45. The Capital at the end of the year amounted to R5,78,400, being less than that of the previous year by R98. This was caused by a reduction of suspense balances.

46. The Revenue Account for the year is as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	R		R
Extensions and Improvements . . .	1,815	Water-rates	15,710
Maintenance and Repairs . . .	45,168	Owners' „	5,110
	R	Miscellaneous	4,230
Establishment, Direction . . .	4,631		
Ditto . . . Executive . . .	22,213	TOTAL	25,080
Ditto . . . Medical . . .	657		
Ditto . . . Revenue . . .	7,641	Fluctuating Land Revenue . . .	1,24,004
Fees on collection	612		
	35,784		
Tools and Plant	347		
	83,114		
Book charges—			
Leave and pension allowances . . .	7,689		
	90,803		
Total Working Expenses . . .			
Balance profit (being 10·07 per cent. on Capital)	58,281		
	1,49,084	TOTAL	1,49,084

47. The interest charge amounts to R20,892, so that the profit of the year is 6·46 in excess of all charges, including interest. The balance of interest unpaid is R6,20,114.

48. The working expenses amounted to R83,114 exclusive of the book charges. This is R2,614 less than the charges for the previous year, and is due to the scarcity of labor for the clearances at the head of the Khánwah Canal; the work was consequently unfinished at the close of the official year.

49. Including the book charges the working expenses amounted to R90,803, against R90,426 in the previous year.

50. The above statements are based on the collections of the year. If the assessments be taken as the basis of calculation, there is a great improvement, as they amount to R2,55,731, an increase of R1,06,647. The profit would then be R28·51 per cent. excluding and R24·90 per cent. including interest.

51. A comparison between the assessments of the two last years is given in the following table :—

	1881-82.			Amount.	1880-81.	DIFFERENCE.	
	AREA IRRIGATED.					More.	Less.
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.				
DIRECT WATER-RATES, LAHORE DISTRICT.							
Class I	1,725	101	1,826	929			
„ II	2,891	1,031	3,922	1,968			
„ III	9,270	3,617	12,887	6,511			
„ IV	37,554	1,507	39,061	19,531			
„ V	366	21	387	193			
TOTAL	51,806	6,277	58,083	29,132	24,233	4,899	

	Amount.	1880-81.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More.	Less.
I. Fixed water-rate, Montgomery District . . .	149	149	...	
II. Owner's or water-advantage rates . . .	21,319	6,272	15,047	
	50,600	30,654	19,946	
V. Receipts from plantations . . .	...	...	...
VI. " other canal produce . . .	2,374	1,942	432	
IX. " rent of buildings . . .	180	180	...	
X. " fines . . .	426	162	264	
XI. Miscellaneous . . .	1,250	1,084	166	
TOTAL V TO XI . . .	4,230	3,368	862	
Fluctuating Land Revenue . . .	2,00,901	1,46,621	54,280	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	2,55,731	1,80,643	75,088	

52. From the above table it appears that there was an increase of Rs4,899 in the water-rate; Rs15,047 in the water-advantage rate; and Rs54,280 in the fluctuating land revenue of the Montgomery District, which was due to the river having been favorable to the extension of irrigation from the Katora Canal, and to the excellent working of the Upper Sohag Canal.

The charges in miscellaneous revenue are so small as to call for no special remarks.

53. The area irrigated during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

YEARS.	LAHORE.			MONTGOMERY.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Kharif.	Rabbi.	TOTAL.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	TOTAL.	
1881-82 . . .	18,830	39,253	58,083	62,352	101,517	163,869	221,982
1880-81 . . .	20,295	28,192	48,487	59,951	46,098	106,049	154,536
1879-80 . . .	10,621	15,233	25,854	46,368	27,255	73,623	99,477
1878-79 . . .	16,355	18,380	34,735	67,902	30,324	98,226	132,961
1877-78 . . .	6,380	10,738	17,118	38,244	25,823	64,067	81,185

The area irrigated in 1880-81 was described in the report for that year as the largest then on record; it is again exceeded by that of the year under review. Remissions from various causes have reduced the area finally assessed to 179,578 acres, which is still largely in excess of the gross measurements of any previous year. The large increase during this year is mainly due to the water from the canals at times of high flood in the river reaching many villages which do not ordinarily obtain water.

54. The statement below compares the areas of the principal crops grown in the last five years:—

CROPS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Rice . . .	14,825	20,701	18,220	17,471	7,380
Cotton . . .	16,829	8,441	5,716	34,835	15,906
Sugar-cane . . .	129	109	96	155	129
Jowar . . .	6,350	5,868	5,908	1,955	4,925
Wheat . . .	93,098	47,519	19,952	25,714	18,934

The decrease in area under rice is said to be due to the cultivators fearing a repetition of the losses which accrued through the failure of supply in the

previous year. The early rise of the river was favorable for the cultivation of cotton. The principal increase is, as in the previous year, in the area under wheat.

55. The incidence on the area of the fluctuating land revenue in the Montgomery District during the years 1877-78 to 1881-82 is as follows:—

		1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Kharif	{ R Acres	1,13,788 62,352 = 1·8	1,06,957 59,951 = 1·8	87,603 46,366 = 1·8	1,26,767 67,902 = 1·9	65,096 38,244 = 1·7
Rabbi	{ R Acres	87,113 1,01,547 = 0·9	39,664 46,098 = 0·9	23,540 27,255 = 0·8	24,792 30,324 = 0·8	20,798 25,823 = 0·8
Whole year	{ R Acres	2,00,901 1,63,899 = 1·2	1,46,621 1,06,049 = 1·4	1,10,603 73,623 = 1·5	1,51,559 98,226 = 1·5	85,894 64,067 = 1·3

56. The following table shows the area of each class of crop for three years:—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Class I.	14,939	20,795	18,269
„ II.	22,848	13,406	8,336
„ III.	42,591	45,434	39,564
„ IV.	138,422	73,256	31,646
„ V.	3,182	1,645	1,662
TOTAL	221,982	154,536	99,477

57. The following table gives some details of the working of these canals for the last four years:—

		1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Duty per cubic foot of supply	Kharif . .	66·2	62·7	31·4	45·7
	Rabbi . .	189·0	165·4	162·8	116·8
	Year . .	209·8	138·7	69·2	90·4
Income per cubic foot of supply.	Kharif . .	100·7	91·5	50·9	73·3
	Rabbi . .	143·4	119·9	119·3	81·5
	Year . .	217·5	153·5	85·9	114·8
[Per cubic foot of supply		73·7	75·3	76·1	64·1
Cost of Maintenance	„ acre irrigated	0·35	0·54	1·09	0·7
	„ mile of canal	173·6	225·3	238·5	192·5
	„ „ of Rājbaḥa	35·1	30·4	73·38	70·79

58. The duty per cubic foot of mean supply shown in the table attached to the last para. is based on the assumption that kharif irrigation has ceased at the end of August. The date is an arbitrary one, but is as good as any other that can be assumed, the fact being that irrigation for both crops is to a great extent simultaneous. A large rabbi crop, owing to its taking less water than an equal area of kharif sowings, swells the duty and the income per cubic foot of discharge. The cost of maintenance is low for reasons which have been stated in a previous para.

59. Cost of measurements and preparing demand statements :—

DISTRICTS.	MEASUREMENTS.						DEMAND STATEMENTS.			
	KHARIF.			RABBI.			KI		RABBI.	
	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.
		R			R					
Lahore & Montgomery	81,182	590.12	0.72	140,800	886.12	0.63	81,182	0.66	140,800	711.37 0.50

The increase in cost of preparing demand statements for the kharif is due to the large number of objections to the measurements and to separate returns having been prepared of unauthorized irrigation. Both these subjects have received attention, and measures have been taken to obviate their recurrence to the same extent in future.

60. The dates on which measurements were commenced, completed and announced are given below :—

	LAHORE.		MONTGOMERY.	
	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Kharif.	Rabbi.
Commenced . . .	1st Sep. 1881	1st Dec. 1881	1st Sep. 1881	19th Dec. 1881
Completed . . .	26th Nov. 1881	10th Mar. 1882	6th Dec. 1881	25th Mar. 1881
Announcement completed	...	...	27th Jany. 1882	28th May 1882

61. The Superintending Engineer reports that the causes of delay in completing the irrigation assessments of this year were as follows :—

The very large area to be measured and assessed; the enormous number of *tanázahs* or objections to assessment put in by the irrigators, and which needed to be enquired into in detail; a more careful mode of measuring than heretofore used was insisted upon this year; additional irrigation occurring after the kharif measurements had been commenced; the temporary Amins employed in the Lahore District were with one exception new men without experience of the work; and lastly, a prominent cause of delay in completing the assessments was the very inadequate strength of the Revenue staff consisting of one *Dárogha* and two *Náib-Zillahdárs*. The Local Government has now (September 1882) sanctioned a very considerable increase to the temporary establishment, and although the value of this increase will very probably not become apparent during the year 1882-83, which, so far as irrigation is concerned, is practically closed, it is hoped that the benefit will be apparent in 1883-84, and the strain on the establishment will, at any rate, be sensibly lightened.

62. The following are the dates on which demand statements were submitted to the Deputy Commissioners :—

BRITISH TERRITORY.				
CANAL DIVISION.	Zilah.	Tahsil.	Kharif.	
Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lahore	Kasúr	16th Feby. 1882	16th May 1882.
	Montgomery	Chunian	29th Jany. 1882	30th May 1882.
		Dipálpur.		
		Pákpattan		

63. The value of crops grown under irrigation is estimated at R 34,38,002.

64. The following statement shows the rain-fall at some of the principal stations :—

				LAHORE DISTRICT.	MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.		REMARKS.
				At Mámoki.	At Dipálpur.	At Pákpattan.	
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
April	1881	.	.	1.10	...	...
May	"	.	.	0.45	...	0.60	
June	"	.	.	1.01	0.60	...	
July	"	.	.	7.77	10.20	6.80	
August	"	.	.	3.68	2.90	4.90	
September	"	.	.	0.41	...	...
TOTAL				14.42	13.70	12.30	
October	1881	.	.	...	...	...
November	"	.	.	...	...	...
December	"	.	.	...	...	...
January	1882	.	.	1.55	1.50	1.10	
February	"	.	.	0.60	1.40	0.50	
March	"	.	.	...	...	...
TOTAL				2.15	2.90	1.60	
GRAND TOTAL, 1881-82				16.57	16.60	13.90	
" 1880-81				12.22	5.40	7.20	
Difference { More				4.35	11.20	6.70	
{ Less				...	...	...

65. The following are the areas irrigated and estimated value of produce:

Class.	CROPS.	AREA IRRIGATED IN ACRES.			Produce per acre.	Esti- mated produce.	Rate in bazár per rupee.	Estimated value of produce.
		Flow.	Lift.	Total.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	R
I	KHARIF.							
	Rice	14,731	94	14,825	16 0 0	237,200	0 14 0	6,77,714
	Gardens	43	7	50	R36 per acre.	...	...	1,800
	Chillies	36	28	64	12 0 0	768	1 0 0	768
	TOTAL	14,810	129	14,939	...	...	...	6,80,282
II	Cotton	14,241	2,588	16,829	4 0 0	67,316	0 12 0	2,24,387
	Melons	16	17	33	7 0 0	231	0 36 0	257
	Sugar-cane	124	5	129	R70 per acre.	...	...	9,030
	Til	4,304	1,387	5,691	3 0 0	17,073	0 10 0	68,292
	Hemp	144	22	166	6 0 0	996	0 8 0	4,980
	TOTAL	18,829	4,019	22,848	...	...	...	3,06,944
III	Makai	3,584	1,577	5,161	5 0 0	25,805	0 32 0	32,256
	Jowár	4,691	1,659	6,350	5 0 0	31,750	0 32 0	39,688
	Bájra	172	117	289	5 0 0	1,445	0 34 0	1,700
	Kangni	5,108	1,960	7,068	6 0 0	42,408	0 34 0	49,892
	China	198	54	252	6 0 0	1,512	0 35 0	1,728
	Mung	219	19	238	4 0 0	952	0 30 0	1,269
	Másh	681	32	713	4 0 0	2,852	0 25 0	4,563
	Moth	949	221	1,170	5 0 0	5,850	0 30 0	7,800
	Charri	17,728	3,322	21,050	R19.4 per acre.	...	...	4,05,212
	Sawánk	110	19	129	4 0 0	516	1 0 0	516
	Miscellaneous	82	89	171	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	33,522	9,069	42,591	...	...	...	5,44,624
IV	Vegetables	50	19	69	R10 per acre.	...	...	690
	Plantations	100	...	100	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	150	19	169	...	...	...	690

Class.	CROPS.	AREA IRRIGATED IN ACRES.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate in bazár per rupee.	Estimated value of produce.
		Flow.	Lift.	Total				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	R
V	Grass	590	2	592	R3 per acre.	...	...	1,776
	Lands ploughed but not sown.	8	35	43	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	598	37	635	...	...	...	1,776
	TOTAL KHARIF	67,909	13,273	81,182	...	...	...	15,34,318
IV	RABBI.							
	Wheat	90,265	2,833	93,098	10 0 0	930,980	0 27 0	13,70,230
	Barley	3,091	116	3,237	12 0 0	38,844	1 0 0	38,844
	Gram	20,154	42	20,196	12 0 0	245,952	1 0 0	2,45,952
	Mixed grains	14,471	70	14,541	13 0 0	189,072	1 0 0	1,89,072
	Sarson	5,555	486	6,041	4 0 0	24,164	0 21 0	40,273
	Massar	23	...	23	4 0 0	92	0 36 0	102
	Methra	151	37	188	4 0 0	752	0 32 0	910
	Sinji	50	29	79	4 0 0	316	1 0 0	316
	Cheral	61	...	61	4 0 0	244	1 0 0	244
	Zira	268	9	277	3 0 0	831	0 5 0	6,648
	Vegetables	67	5	72	R10 per acre.	...	...	720
	Poppy	28	2	30	3 0 0	90	0 5 0	720
	Taramira	18	18	66	3 0 0	198	0 30 0	264
	China	40	1	41	4 0 0	164	1 0 0	164
	TOTAL	131,575	3,678	1,38,253	...	...	...	19,03,489
V	Grass	61	4	65	R3 per acre.	...	...	195
	Lands ploughed but not sown	2,411	71	2,482	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2,472	75	2,547	...	...	...	195
	TOTAL RABBI	137,047	3,753	1,40,800	...	...	...	19,03,684
	GRAND TOTAL	201,956	17,926	2,21,982	...	...	...	31,38,002

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

66. The amount of the Capital Account at the end of the year was R1,10,102, being R147 less than the previous year; this was due to a reduction of the suspense balances.

67. The Revenue Account is as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	R		R
Extensions and Improvements	235	Water-rates	143
Maintenance and Repairs	76,131	Miscellaneous	15,483
ESTABLISHMENT—	R	Contribution from Zar-í-nágha	61,625
Direction	20,288	Value of statute labor	195,231
Executive	37,946	TOTAL	2,74,482
Medical	720	Land Revenue	3,07,837
Revenue	6,296		
Fees on collection	1,555		
	66,805		
Tools and Plant	282		
Refunds of Revenue	70		
Statute labor	1,94,231		
TOTAL	3,37,754		
BOOK CHARGES—			
Leave and Pension allowances	13,519		
Total Working Expenses	351,273		
Balance profit, or 209·84 per cent. on Capital invested	2,31,046		
GRAND TOTAL	5,82,319	GRAND TOTAL	5,82,319

68. From the above it will appear that the balance of profit was R2,31,046, or R209·84 per cent. on the Capital invested; or, after deducting the interest charges of R4,305, R205·93 per cent. The total sum at the credit of the canals, after paying all charges, is R12,83,575.

69. The Zar-i-nágha expenditure consisted of—extensions and improvements R235 for making maps of the canals; maintenance and repairs, R64,390, which is R10,270 less than the previous year; the decrease is due to the failure of contractors to complete their work in time for payment during the year under review.

70. The amount of Imperial repairs was R11,741, or R179 in excess of last year.

71. In the Establishment charges there is a decrease of R24,996 on the previous year, due principally to an adjustment of the Direction charges in the accounts of last year.

72. In the Miscellaneous revenue there is an increase of R9,100, which is due to large sales of wood, a large number of trees having been cut down in widening the Pakhtúwah Canal

73. There is a decrease of R2,56,870 on the land revenue credited; this is due to arrears of revenue on account of land assigned to Jágírdárs having been included in the accounts of the previous year; omitting this sum the amount for the year is R3,07,837, as against R3,09,687 in the previous year, the decrease of R1,850 being due to the collection of arrears during the previous year. R3,353 were remitted during the year. The Superintending Engineer explains that the remissions were only due in part to the failure of a proper supply in the canals, and that many of them were made on account of "poverty of the owner," or because he had elected to cultivate some other part of his estate.

74. The following table compares the items of miscellaneous revenue for five years :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
V.—Receipts from plantations .	30	55	136	35	13
VI.— „ „ other canal produce .	14,007	4,871	6,874	5,049	5,894
IX.—Rent of buildings	171	174	...	...	45
X.—Fines	714	132	16	105	314
XI.—Miscellaneous	561	851	367	847	272
TOTAL	15,483	6,383	7,393	6,036	6,568

75. The Zar-i-nágha account is as follows :—

	R	R
Balance on 1st April 1880-81	2,39,658	
Realized during the year	56,511	
	<hr/>	296,169
Deduct expenditure—		
1 A.—Extensions and Improvements . . .	235	
1 B.—Maintenance and Repairs	64,390	
III.—Fees on collection	1,642	
		66,267
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1882		2,29,902

76. The following table shows in detail the attendance of laborers during the last two years :—

Particulars.	1880-81.						Difference.	
	Sutlej.	Chenab.	TOTAL	Sutlej.	Chenab.	TOTAL.	More.	Less.
Called out	343,364	168,203	511,569	392,680	181,979	574,659	.....	63,090
Present	260,229	127,039	387,268	307,673	142,412	450,085	... ..	62,817
Remitted to Pancháyats	19,424	11,574	30,998	16,797	10,828	27,625	3,373	.....
TOTAL	279,653	138,613	418,266	324,470	153,240	477,710	...	59,444
Actual absentees	63,711	29,592	93,303	68,210	28,739	96,949	...	3,646

77. The number of chhers called out has been necessarily diminished by Rule 21 of the Revised Rules for the management of the Canals in the Mooltan District; and the actual number of absentees is therefore 3,646 less than in the previous year; but the percentage of absentees, instead of decreasing as was expected under the operation of that rule, has increased from 16·9 to 18·2. The following table shows the percentages for the last five years :—

	Present.	Remitted.	Absent.	Fine in rupees.	REMARKS.
1881-82	75·70	6·10	18·20	69,748	
1880-81	78·30	4·80	16·90	48,474	
1879-80	79·77	5·17	15·06	40,864	
1878-79	78·72	4·74	16·54	48,305	
1877-78	78·94	5·87	15·19	36,127	

The sum levied on absentees is high, but the increase in cash realizations over that of the previous year is mainly due to the working of Rule 21 under which R23,096 were received in commutation of labor at the rate of six annas per man. If this sum is deducted from the total, the sum received from fines, proper at 8 annas per head amounts to only R16,652, which is R1,822 less than the corresponding amount of the previous year. As this was the first year of the working of the new rule, no fair conclusion can be drawn of its effect; but in the opinion of the local officers the loss of labor which it involves in a country where few men work willingly is likely to delay the work of clearing the canals.

78. The value of labor supplied was—

Sutlej Canals	R 97,586
Chenab „	47,640
	1,45,226
Zar-i-nágha or fines on absentees	R 46,652
Commutation of labor	„ 23,096
	69,748
Share of land revenue	3,07,837
Water-rates	143
	5,22,954

or for 346,278 acres nearly R1·51 per acre, against 1·76 in last year and 1·71 in 1879-80.

79. The areas of the principal crops irrigated are given below for the last five years. Rice is the only crop in which there is a decrease compared with the last year. There is an extraordinary increase in millet and indigo, and a steady one in wheat. The area fit for the growth of sugar-cane is limited

to the vicinity of Shujabad, and varies but little from year to year. Turnips are chiefly grown for feeding cattle during the winter when forage is scarce and difficult to obtain.

CROPS.	AREA IN ACRES.				
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Indigo	65,569	34,612	6,891	41,474	69,322
Cotton	36,923	32,496	25,290	37,806	28,280
Rice	15,411	16,691	10,169	12,605	9,197
Sugar-cane	3,133	3,098	2,924	3,295	3,473
Millet	52,823	49,960	38,017	45,295	39,307
Wheat	104,935	98,678	80,898	89,188	51,686
Turnips	25,290	22,187	24,835	20,419	23,891

80. The areas irrigated and the proportion of flow to lift irrigation is shown in the following table for the last five years:—

	1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.
Flow	288,682	83·4	235,212	78·6	221,747	82·7	270,785	81·7	226,599	79·6
Lift	57,596	16·6	64,072	21·4	46,293	17·3	60,845	18·3	58,081	20·4
TOTAL	346,278	...	299,284	...	268,040	...	331,639	...	284,680	...

The total irrigation is 46,994 acres in excess of last year and 14,639 acres in excess of the largest previously recorded, that for 1878-79. The increase in area is due to the favorable rise of the rivers Sutlej and Chenab, which gave early waterings for the kharif and late ones to the rabbi. The high water not only continued longer, but the rise itself was greater than in the previous year.

81. The measurements for this year were again made by the Civil Establishment Patwáris; R1,555 was paid to them as fees, and the total cost, including check measurements, was R2,715, against R2,413 in the previous year, the increased cost being due to the increased area measured.

82. The following statement shows rain-fall at principal stations in the Mooltan District:—

NAME OF MONTH.		Mooltan.	Shujabad.	Mailsi.	Lodhrán.	Sarai Sidhu.	REMARKS.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
April	1881 . . .	...	...	...	...	...
May	" . . .	...	...	...	...	...
June	" . . .	...	...	0·4	0·6	0·7	
July	" . . .	1·0	0·3	4·8	2·8	0·8	
August	" . . .	1·5	1·3	2·7	0·5	1·7	
September	" . . .	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	.	2·5	1·6	7·9	3·9	3·2	

NAME OF MONTH.	Mooltan.	Shujabad.	Mailsi.	Lodhrán.	Sarai Sidhu.	REMARKS.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
October 1881 . . .	...	...	...	...	...
November „ . . .	...	...	...	...	...
December „ . . .	...	...	...	...	...
January 1882 . . .	0.4	...	0.	0.3	0.3	
February „ . . .	0.2	0.3	...	0.1	0.6	
March „ . . .	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.9	
TOTAL, 1881-82 . . .	3.1	1.9	8.0	4.3	4.1	
Compared with 1880-81. . .	5.6	2.5	6.5	3.0	3.4	
Difference . . .	-2.5	-0.6	1.5	1.3	0.7	

83. The following statement shows the area irrigated and the value of crops grown, which was Rs1,06,11,692 :—

NAME OF CROP.	AREA IRRIGATED.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.		Average rate in bazar per rupee.	Total Value.
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.		R a. p.
KHARIF—								
CLASS I—								
Sugar-cane	3,133.2	22 22 0	...	...		3,14,045 9 7
CLASS II—								
Rice	15,411.1	11 39 0	184,547 36 14	0 28 0		2,63,639 14 2
Gardens	701.4	...	...	...		14,803 3 2
TOTAL CLASS II	16,112.5	...	...	...		2,78,443 1 4
CLASS III—								
Fibres—Cotton	36,922.9	5 20 0	203,075 38 0	0 3 1		26,52,420 9 1
Hemp	7.2	6 0 0	43 8 0	0 14 0		123 6 10
Dyes, Indigo	65,569.4	0 13 8	22,129 26 14	0 0 4		29,81,682 1 8
Drugs & Chillies	72.7	5 28 0	414 15 9	0 5 0		3,315 1 9
Spices. Mehndi	78.5	13 20 0	1,049 30 0	0 12 0		3,499 2 8
Oil-seed—Til	7,921.1	4 17 0	35,050 34 11	0 5 14		2,38,644 3 3
Miscellaneous—Vegetable	218.8	...	...	...		14,867 0 0
TOTAL CLASS III	110,790.6	...	...	...		58,94,551 9 3
CLASS IV—								
Cereals { Jowar (great millet)	52,823.3	5 30 0	303,733 39 0	0 23 2		5,25,377 10 11
Bajra (spike millet)	11,567.8	9 0 0	104,110 8 0	0 21 14		1,90,372 15 0
Sawank	1,033.1	5 12 0	5,475 17 3	0 28 15		7,568 10 0
Kangni	494.0	6 0 0	2,961 0 0	0 25 0		4,756 6 5
Maize (Indian corn)	235.2	...	...	...		4,935 5 6
Pulses { Chana	2,396.3	8 36 0	21,327 2 12	0 29 4		29,165 3 7
Mash	123.3	4 0 0	493 8 0	0 16 0		1,233 0 0
Moth	456.1	5 0 0	2,280 20 0	0 21 0		4,343 12 11
Mung	233.0	5 23 0	1,298 39 0	0 18 2		2,866 11 5
Miscellaneous Crops	374.3	...	...	...		1,895 13 4
TOTAL CLASS IV	69,736.4	...	...	...		7,72,501 9 1
TOTAL KHARIF	199,772.7	...	...	...		72,59,541 13 3

NAME OF CROP.	AREA IRRIGATED.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.		Average rate in bazar per rupee.	Total Value.
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	R a. p.	
RABI—								
CLASS II—								
Gardens	13.6	...	...	...		545 0 0
CLASS III—								
Cereals { Wheat	104,934.7	11 37 0	1,251,346 11 14	0 19 0		26 34,413 4 1
Barley	2,624.7	13 33 0	36,286 19 10	0 25 0		58,058 5 10
Drugs, { Tobacco	394.9	10 8 0	4,027 39 30	0 7 0		23,017 0 9
&c. { Chillies	1.2	5 28 0	6 33 90	0 5 0		54 11 5
Oil-seeds. { Sarson	34.7	10 34 0	376 19 120	0 16 0		941 3 9
Ussun	2,679.7	6 0 0	16,078 8 00	0 30 0		21,437 9 7
Til
Pulses—China	199.4	8 36 0	1,774 26 60	29 4		2,426 14 2
Miscellaneous. { Turnips	25,289.6	R20 per acre.	...	...		5,05,792 0 0
Methra	1,507.9	Mds. S. C.	7,539 20 0	0 32 0		9,424 6 0
Vegetables	397.6	...	...	...		11,057 0 0
Carrots	43.0	110 9 0	4,796 0 0	4 0 0		1,199 0 0
TOTAL CLASS III	138,107.4	...	...	...		32,67,821 7 7
CLASS IV—								
Pulses { Gram	3,751.2	7 9 0	27,102 16 12	0 21 8		50,423 1 8
Peas	2,948.9	5 0 0	14,744 20 0	0 23 0		25,642 9 9
Masoor	161.6	10 0 0	1,616 0 0	0 27 0		2,394 1 2
Drugs, &c.—Dhaniah	22.1	4 0 0	88 16 0	0 8 0		442 0 0
Miscellaneous Crops	1,500.1	...	...	...		4,881 10 5
TOTAL CLASS IV	8,383.9	...	...	...		83,783 7 0
TOTAL RABBI	146,504.9	...	...	...		33,52,149 14 7
GRAND TOTAL	346,277.6	...	...	...		1,06,11,691 11 10

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

84. The Capital Account at the end of the year was R7,07,822, being R3,524 less than at the end of the previous year owing to a reduction in the suspense balances.

85. The Revenue Account was as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	R		R
Extensions and improvements	4,591	Clearance rates collected	57,113
Maintenance and Repairs	99,591	Miscellaneous	12,745
Establishment—		TOTAL	69,858
Direction	10,265	Land Revenue for the year	1,57,498
Executive	42,700	Arrears on account of land assigned to Jágirdárs	98,525
Medical	704		2,56,023
Revenue	11,608		
Fees on collection	2,523		
	67,800.		
Tools and Plant	539		
TOTAL	1,72,521		
Book Charges—			
Leave and Pension allowances	13,501		
Total Working Expenses	1,86,022		
Balance Revenue (being 19.75 per cent. on Capital expended)	1,39,859		
GRAND TOTAL	3,25,881		

GRAND TOTAL . 3,25,881

86. The balance of profit from the above is R1,39,859, or R19·75 per cent. on the Capital invested; or, after deducting the interest charges, R27,594, 15·86 per cent. But this includes R98,525 on account of arrears of land revenue assigned to Jágírdárs; deducting this amount also the profit, after paying the interest charges, is R1·94 per cent. The unpaid balance of interest at the end of the year is R3,09,329.

87. The sum expended on extensions and improvements during the year consisted of the purchase of the Fazalwah Canal for R5,000, petty item of R6, and a writeback on account of the regulator on the Gámúnwála Canal of R415.

88. The expenditure on repairs was R4,591 in excess of last year, and is due to a larger expenditure on silt-clearances, and to the necessity for prolonged watch and ward on account of the greater height of the river on the embankment; on this last item R7,643 was expended, against R4,779 in the previous year.

89. The cost of the establishment was R17,415 more than in the previous year, due to the adjustment of Direction charges in that year. There was a reduction of R1,671 in the cost of Executive establishment.

R

90. The clearance rate for the year was 54,000
The expenditure was on—

	R
I.—Half cost of clearance	40,560
II.— „ of establishment for supervising work	1,123
III.— „ of repairs to banks	968
IV.—Whole cost of water distribution establishment	1,983
V.—Half cost of measuring establishment	1,768
	46,402

Balance profit to Government 7,598

against R13,126 in the previous year; this reduces the loss to Government up to date to R30,194, but there is still a balance uncollected of R51,552.

91. There is an increase in the miscellaneous revenue of R5,838 over the previous year, due principally to the share of produce of the Massúwah Canal being R5,410, and of the Dhundi Canal R4,187, against R3,039 and 458 in the previous year.

92. The share of land revenue for the year is R1,57,498, against R1,57,953 in the previous year.

93. The area irrigated during the last five years has been as follows :—

1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
190,802	164,385	144,337	208,888	171,604

94. The comparison between the irrigated area of the year and that in previous year is given below :—

CROP.	1881-82.	1880-81.	Difference.
Kharíf	128,782	121,075	+ 7,707
Rabbi	62,020	43,310	+ 18,717
TOTAL .	190,802	164,385	+ 26,417

In addition to the area shown above as irrigated, an area of 10,811 acres was flooded with waste water during the kharíf, and this brings the total up to 201,613 acres. This is the best on record, with the exception of the year of

great floods, 1878-79, but a larger area came to maturity during 1881-82, as no damage was done by the floods and inundation which in 1878-79 destroyed a large proportion of the crops. The area flooded by waste water for the growth of grass is very nearly the same as in the previous year, being only 20 acres less. It will be seen from the table that the increase in area was chiefly in the rabbi, when the river was far more favorable than in the beginning of the season. On the whole, this was a most favorable year for these canals. There were few such changes in the river as necessitate the construction of new heads. The floods were high but not dangerous, and there was no damage to crops by inundation either from the river or from the hill torrents.

95. The rain-fall was more than in the previous year at Dera Gházi Khan and Rájanpur. A comparison for the last five years is given below of the principal stations :—

NAME OF STATION.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80	1878-79.	1877-78.
Sanghar	2.3	4.2	4.0	12.8	7.0
Dera Gházi Khan	7.1	5.5	2.95	9.37	6.1
Rájanpur	1.9	1.7	0.5	4.8	2.3

96. The area of the principal crops grown is shown below for the last five years :—

CROPS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Jowár and Bájra (millets)	49,591	44,738	33,460	33,117	24,203
Wheat	57,759	41,451	45,876	62,402	37,479
Cotton	32,492	30,103	24,250	22,613	35,158
Indigo	17,317	10,815	5,598	6,697	28,711
Rice	12,284	12,976	11,197	10,143	11,245

From this it will be seen that there was a large increase in all the crops, except rice, in which there was a slight decrease of 692 acres.

97. The following table shows the area watered by each canal during the last four years :—

No.	NAME OF CANAL.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
1	Massúwah	3,628	2,842	2,305	2,588
2	Mánka	35,811	27,710	19,880	29,824
3	Kot Dáúd	3,762	3,986	3,728	3,165
4	Shoria	29,771	33,138	29,667	27,487
5	Kastúri	20,181	17,633	15,610	15,250
6	Dhingána	18,811	20,407	19,120	19,025
7	Chibri	7,545	4,210	5,640	7,290
8	Sahiba	14,389	10,927	8,812	11,571
9	Gámúnwála	4,542	3,664	2,721	2,892
10	Sohan	9,368	7,824	7,156	7,534
11	Núr	13,334	7,186	4,623	10,243
12	Dhundi	17,053	13,134	14,806	20,432
13	Kutab	7,211	7,046	5,692	5,916
14	Kádra	5,396	4,728	4,567	3,807
	TOTAL	190,802	164,385	144,337	166,524

There is a falling-off in the area under the Kot Dáúd, Shoria and Dhingána Canals, which was due to the unsatisfactory state of the river at their heads. The Mánka and Núr ran for nearly the whole year to the great benefit of the cultivators, as no charge is made for the additional waterings which they thus

98. The percentage of flow to lift irrigation for the last four years is given below :—

YEARS.	KHARIF.			PERCENTAGE.		RABBI.			PERCENTAGE.	
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.	Flow.	Lift.
1881-82 . . .	114,157	14,625	128,782	88·6	11·4	55,957	6,063	62,020	90·2	9·8
1880-81 . . .	108,834	12,241	121,075	89·9	10·1	39,702	3,608	43,310	91·6	8·4
1879-80 . . .	87,718	8,893	96,611	90·8	9·2	45,786	1,940	47,726	95·9	4·1
1878-79 . . .	125,635	11,810	137,445	91·4	8·6	69,056	2,387	71,443	96·7	3·3

99. The measurements were conducted by the District Patwáris, and the rates per acre for the last eight years were—

Years.	Percentage.
1881-82	1·63
1880-81	2·48
1879-80	2·62
1878-79	2·23
1877-78	2·18
1876-77	2·49
1875-76	2·54
1874-75	2·34

The measurements were commenced on 5th October 1881 and finished on 11th March 1882, the time occupied being 158 days, against 120 in last year; the actual area measured was 201,614 acres, against 175,217 in the last year; the reduced cost was due to the measurements having been made wholly by map instead of almost entirely by chain as in previous year.

100. The cost of preparing the revenue papers during the year was 0·16 per 100 acres, against 0·19 in the previous years.

101. The following statement shows the rain-fall at the principal stations in the Dera Gházi Khan district :—

Name of Month.		Sanghar.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Jámpur.	Rájanpur.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
April	1881	1·8	0·50	0·1	...
May	"	...	0·60	0·1	...
June	"	0·1	...	0·2	0·3
July	"	0·2	2·15	1·4	0·9
August	"	0·2	3·20	0·9	0·7
September	"	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		2·3	6·45	2·7	1·9
October	1881 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
November	" . . . . .	...	...	...	...
December	" . . . . .	...	...	...	...
January	1882 . . . . .	...	0·05	...	...
February	" . . . . .	...	0·60	...	...
March	" . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		...	0·65	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		2·3	7·10	2·7	1·9

102. The following are the areas irrigated, and estimated value of the produce, which amounted to R71,27,242.

NAMES OF CROPS.	AREA IRRIGATED.		TOTAL.	Produce per acre.	Total Produce.		Average rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.	
	Flow.	Lift							
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.		R	a. p.
KHARIF—									
CLASS I—									
Sugar-cane	46-00	...	46-00	80 0 0	3,680 0 0	1 0 0		3,680	0 0
CLASS II—									
Gardens	376-24	11-52	387-76	30 0 0	11,632 32 0	0 6 0		77,552	0 0
Rice	12,165-22	119-02	12,284-24	12 0 6	1,47,410 35 3	0 6 0		9,82,739	3 2
TOTAL II	12,541-46	130-54	12,672-00	...	1,59,043 27 3	...		10,60,291	3 2
CLASS III—									
Fibres—Cotton . . .	29,223-48	3,268-39	32,491-87	2 0 0	64,983 29 9½	0 2 4		11,55,266	2 5
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—									
Indigo	17,075-21	242-17	17,317-38	0 20 0	8,658 27 9½	0 0 5½		10,39,042	12 6
Mehndi	28-81	28	29-09	1 0 0	29 3 9½	0 5 8		211	9 0
Chillies	136-90	26-44	163-34	4 0 0	653 14 6	0 3 0		8,711	7 4
Oil seed—(Til) . . .	758-47	78-66	837-13	5 0 0	4,185 26 0	0 8 0		20,928	4 0
Miscellaneous -Veg- tables	320-35	37-68	358-03	30 0 0	10,740 36 0	2 0 0		5,370	7 2
TOTAL	47,543-22	3,653-62	51,196-84	...	89,251 17 2½	...		22,29,530	10 5
CLASS IV—									
Cereals—Jowár . . .	33,328-42	8,511-34	41,839-76	10 0 0	4,18,397 24 0	0 18 8		9,04,643	7 2
Báira	6,306-72	1,444-35	7,751-07	10 0 0	77,510 28 0	0 14 8		2,13,822	9 11
Sawánk	1,201-37	113-39	1,314-76	10 0 0	13,147 24 0	0 20 0		26,295	3 2
Pulses—China, &c. . .	1-59	62	2-21	5 0 0	11 2 0	0 24 0		18	6 6
Moth	326-34	7-80	334-14	6 0 0	2,004 33 9½	0 11 12		6,824	15 8
Mung	59-08	52	59-60	6 0 0	357 24 0	0 10 12		1,330	9 8
Fodder—Grams . . .	4,409-88	150-55	4,560-43	100 0 0	456,043 0 0	2 0 0		2,28,021	8 0
Miscellaneous—Nabud (barren)	8,393-68	612-06	9,005-74	...	...	...		...	...
TOTAL IV.	54,027-08	10,840-63	64,867-71	...	9,07,472 15 9½	...		13,80,956	12 1
TOTAL KHARIF	114,157-76	14,824-79	128,782-55	...	12,19,447 19 15	...		46,74,458	9 8
RABI—									
CLASS III—									
Cereals—Wheat . . .	52,116-76	5,642-55	57,759-31	16 0 0	924,148 38 6	0 16 0		23,10,372	6 4
Oil seed—(Saron) . . .	2,207-88	26-77	2,234-65	8 0 0	17,877 8 0	0 10 0		71,508	12 10
Drugs and Spices—(Poppy)	29-98	8-02	38-00	5 0 0	190 0 0	0 1 0		7,600	0 0
Tobacco	75-14	10-51	85-65	10 0 0	856 20 0	0 4 0		8,565	0 0
Miscellaneous—Turnips .	1,263-38	371-87	1,635-25	50 0 0	81,762 20 0	2 0 0		40,881	4 0
TOTAL III	55,693-14	6,059-72	61,752-86	...	10,24,835 6 6	...		24,38,927	0 2
CLASS V—									
Pulses—Gram	222-47	1-02	224-39	20 0 0	4,487 32 0	0 15 0		11,967	7 5
Mattar	41-22	1-27	42-49	20 0 0	849 32 0	0 18 0		1,888	7 1
TOTAL V.	263-69	3-19	266-88	...	5,337 24 0	...		13,855	14 6
TOTAL RABBI	55,956-83	6062-91	62,019-74	...	10,30,172 30 6	...		24,52,783	5 8
TOTAL BOTH CROPS	170,114-59	20,687-70	190,802-29	...	22,49,620 10 5	...		71,27,241	15 4
Land inundated by waste water	10,811-00	...	10,811-00	...	...	...		...	...
GRAND TOTAL	180,925-59	20,687-70	201,613-29	...	22,49,620 10 5	...		71,27,241	15 4

MUZAFFARGARH INUNDATION CANALS.

103. This is only the second regular report on these Canals which were taken over by this Department at the commencement of last year; and the information is consequently not so complete as that available for the other Inundation Canals.

104. The following is the Revenue Account :-

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	R		R
Maintenance and Repairs . . .	22,685	Miscellaneous . . .	196
ESTABLISHMENT—		Contributions from Zar-i-nágha . .	15,902
Direction . . . R	9,287	Value of Statute labor . . .	92,150
Executive . . . „	18,890		
Revenue . . . „	13,552	TOTAL . . .	1,08,248
	41,729	LAND REVENUE—	
Tools and Plant . . .	488	For current year R	2,38,483
Statute labor . . .	92,150	Do. 1880-81 „	2,29,046
			4,67,529
TOTAL	1,57,052		
Book Charges—			
Leave and pension allowances	10,712		
Total Working Expenses . .	1,67,764		
Balance profit . . .	4,08,013		
GRAND TOTAL . . .	5,75,777	GRAND TOTAL . . .	5,75,777

105. In the balance profit is included R2,29,046 on account of Land Revenue for previous year; deducting this sum the net profit for the year is R1,78,967, and the total profit to date R3,64,968. Of the expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs, R6,783 is from Imperial Funds, and is principally on account of the establishment for supervising statute-labor; the balance R15,902 is from the Zar-i-nágha Fund, of which R4,735 is on account of expenditure during last year, which was adjusted in the accounts of this year.

There is an increase of R5,098 in the Establishment charges as compared with the previous year. Of this sum R857 is on account of Direction, due to an increased expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs; R1,558 to variations in the Executive Establishment; and R2,683 under Revenue is due to the employment of 12 additional Mírás, and to an increase of travelling allowances.

106. The following table compares the different items of Miscellaneous Revenue for two years:—

	1881-82.	1880-81.
VI.—Receipts from other canal produce	62	...
XI.—Miscellaneous	134	25
TOTAL	196	25

107. The Zar-i-nágha account is as follows:—

Balance transferred from Civil Department in February 1882	R	R
Realized during March 1882	51,832	
	1,684	
		53,516
Deduct—		
Expenditure during the year		15,902
Balance on 1st April 1882 . . . . .	...	37,614

108. The following gives a detail of the attendance of laborers for two years :—

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.			1880-81.			DIFFERENCE.	
	Indus.	Chenab.	TOTAL.	Indus.	Chenal.	TOTAL.	More.	Less.
Called out	323,544	69,643	393,187	323,379	68,511	391,890	1,297	...
Present	254,753	54,622	309,375	292,798	55,751	348,549	...	39,174
Task-work	38,147	6,649	44,787	...	...	...	44,787	...
	292,900	61,262	354,162	292,798	55,751	348,549	5,613	...
Remitted on Magfi	126	47	173	...	...	...	173	...
Ditto to Panchayats	8,308	3,802	12,110	8,517	3,433	11,950	160	...
	301,334	65,111	366,445	309,315	59,184	360,499	5,946	...
Actually absent	22,210	4,532	26,742	22,064	9,327	31,391	...	4,649

109. The following table compares the percentages of statute labor present and absent, and the fines levied for the same period :—

YEARS.	Present.	Remitted.	Absent.	Fines. in rupees.	REMARKS.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
1880-81	88.94	3.05	8.01	15,696	
1881-82	90.08	3.12	6.80	13,371	

The value of labor supplied, and the cost of irrigation to cultivators, taking the rate of 4 annas per man, was—

	R	R
Indus Canals	73,225	
Chenab Canals	15,315	
		88,540
Zar-i-nāgha fines on absentees, at 8 annas per man . . . . .	...	13,371
Share of land revenue for the year . . . . .	...	2,38,483
Actual cost to cultivators . . . . .	...	3,40,394

or for 248,593 acres at 1.37 per acre.

110. The areas of the principal crops irrigated are given below for two years :—

NAME OF CROP.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Sugarcane	5,163	4,618
Rice	35,491	37,128
Cotton	23,741	25,638
Wheat	66,562	69,449

111. The following table compares the area irrigated for two years :—

CROPS.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Kharif	134,350	123,380
Rabbi	114,243	116,526
	248,593	239,906

The increased area is due to the better state of the rivers, and to extension of irrigation to new lands.

112. The following table shows the rain-fall at the three principal stations in the district :—

NAME OF MONTH.		Muzaffargarh.	Alipur.	Sanáwan.	REMARKS.
April	1881	0·2	0·4	0·5	
May	"	...	1·9	...	
June	"	...	...	0·4	
July	"	0·8	1·1	0·6	
August	"	2·0	5·0	0·5	
September	"	...	...	0·8	
October	"	...	...	...
November	"	...	...	...
December	"	...	...	...
January	1882	0·1	...	...
February	"	0·2	...	0·2	
March	"	0·1	...	...
TOTAL FOR 1881-82		3·4	8·4	3·0	
As compared with 1880-81		2·7	4·3	2·8	
Difference + or —		+0·7	+4·1	+0·2	

113. The following are the areas irrigated and estimated value of produce, which amounts to R43,67,329 :—

1	2			3	4	5	6
NAME OF CROP.	AREA IRRIGATED.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bazar per rupee.	TOTAL VALUE.
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S.C	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.C.	R a. p.
KHARIF—							
CLASS I—							
Sugarcane	5,163	21 26 10	111,859 24 14	0 8 14	5,04,156 0 0
TOTAL I	5,163	...	...	...	5,04,156 0 0
CLASS II—							
Rice	35,491	8 20 0	301,673 20 0	0 16 0	7,54,183 12 0
Gardens	440	R 200 per acre.	...	...	88,000 0 0
TOTAL II	35,931	..	...	...	8,42,183 12 0
CLASS III—							
Fibres—Cotton	23,741	1 5 5	26,894 4 1	0 3 4	3,31,004 4 11
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—							
Indigo	34,803	0 17 5	14,976 24 7	0 8 0	74,591 10 9
Chillies	217	4 0 0	868 0 0	0 7 0	4,960 0 0
Oil-seed (Til)	1,251	5 20 8	6,896 5 8	0 11 0	25,076 13 10
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	119	25 0 0	2,975 0 0	0 32 0	3,718 12 0
TOTAL III	59,931	...	...	...	4,39,351 9 6
CLASS IV—							
Cereals—Jowár (great millet)	13,975	7 0 0	97,825 0 0	0 20 0	1,95,650 0 0
Bájra (spiked millet)	11,414	9 13 5	106,524 28 14	0 20 0	2,13,049 6 4
Kangni	82	10 0 0	820 0 0	0 12 0	2,733 5 4
Maize (Indian corn)	4	40 0 0	160 0 0	0 8 0	800 0 0
Sawák	1,766	10 0 0	17,660 0 0	0 26 0	27,169 3 8
Pulses—Másh	37	7 0 0	259 0 0	0 12 0	863 5 4
Moth	4,679	4 0 0	18,716 0 0	0 16 0	46,790 0 0
Mung	24	7 0 0	168 0 0	0 16 0	420 0 0
Miscellaneous	1,344	8 20 0	11,424 0 0	0 20 0	22,848 0 0
TOTAL IV	33,325	...	...	...	5,10,323 4 8
TOTAL KHARIF	134,350	...	...	...	22,96,014 10 2

1	2			3	4		5		6	
NAME OF CROP.	AREA IRRIGATED.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.		Average rate in bazâr per rupee.		TOTAL VALUE.	
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.							
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S.C.	Mds.	S. C.	Mds. S.C.		R	a. p.
RABBI—										
CLASS III—										
Cereals—Wheat	66,562	12 26 10	8,43,049	13 4	0 20 0		16,86,098	10 7
Barley	1,483	12 0 0	17,796	0 0	0 28 0		25,422	13 8
Drugs, &c.—Tobacco	121	11 13 5	1,371	10 13	0 10 0		5,485	1 4
Oil-seed—Sarson	7	5 20 10	38	24 6	0 11 0		140	6 4
Drugs, &c.—Poppy	5	0 3 0	0	15 0	0 1 0		15	0 0
Miscellaneous—Turnips	6,327	5 20 0	34,798	20 0	0 20 0		69,597	0 0
Carrots	24	10 0 0	240	0 0	0 32 0		300	0 0
Methra	32	6 0 0	192	0 0	0 16 0		480	0 0
Usaun	1,318	5 0 0	6,590	0 0	0 16 0		16,475	0 0
Vegetables	71	15 0 0	1,065	0 0	0 2 4		18,933	5 4
TOTAL III	75,950	...	...	...	...		18,22,947	5 3
CLASS IV—										
Pulses—Gram	3,582	8 0 0	28,656	0 0	0 20 0		57,312	0 0
Masur	79	7 0 0	553	0 0	0 23 0		961	11 10
Mattar	12,417	7 0 0	86,919	0 0	0 23 0		1,51,163	7 7
Fallow lands	21,070	...	...	...	...		...	...
Miscellaneous	1,145	8 20 0	9,732	20 0	0 10 0		38,930	0 0
TOTAL IV	38,293	...	...	...	...		2,48,367	3 5
TOTAL RABBI	1,14,243	...	...	...	...		20,71,314	8 8
TOTAL OF BOTH	248,593	...	...	...	...		43,67,329	2 10

SHAHIPUR INUNDATION CANALS.

114. There was no change in the Capital Account during the year; the amount is R40,739.

115. The Revenue Account is as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
		R			R
Maintenance and Repairs . . .		9,057	Water-rates. . . , . .		25,003
Establishment, Direction . . .		499			
Tools and Plant . . .		4			
TOTAL . . .		9,560			
BOOK CHARGES—					
Leave and Pension allowances . . .		95			
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES . . .		9,655			
Balance Revenue . . .		15,348			
GRAND TOTAL . . .		25,003	GRAND TOTAL . . .		2003,5

The balance of Revenue was R15,348, or 37.67 per cent. on a Capital of R40,739; deducting the interest charge of R1,555, the net profit is R33.85 per cent.

116. The balance at credit of the canals at the end of the year was R34,010.

117. The area irrigated was 11,523 acres, against 9,135 in the previous year; this was due to better silt-clearances, and to the frequency of floods in the Jhelum river.

118. An officer was deputed during the cold season of 1881-82 to these canals who saw the clearances carried out and effected some necessary improvements in their channels; he also investigated the state of some of the district canals and suggested extensions and improvements of several of them.

119. The annexed statement gives the result of the past five years for the canals under the charge of this Department :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
WATER-RATE.	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Station Canals	17,727	14,807	8,550	12,914	11,173
Sahiwal	2,676	2,712	1,224	2,272	894
MacNab	1,393	917	311	354	...
TOTAL .	21,796	18,436	10,085	15,540	12,067
AREA IRRIGATED.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Station Canals	7,835	6,298	3,465	6,843	4,051
Sahiwal	2,451	2,132	822	1,572	1,527
MacNab	1,237	705	200	774	...
TOTAL .	11,523	9,135	4,487	9,198	5,578
WATER-RATE PER ACRE.	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Station Canals	2 4 3	2 5 7	2 7 6	1 14 2	2 12 1
Sahiwal	1 1 5	1 4 4	1 7 10	1 7 1	0 9 5
MacNab	1 2 0	1 4 9	1 8 10	0 7 3	...

120. The principal crops grown for the past five years have been—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton	3,637	2,498	521	5,453	3,667
Jowár	1,396	1,581	518	1,087	659
Wheat	3,426	2,756	1,849	1,728	916
Gram	116	518	670	361	59
Sugarcane	130	31	8	12	...
otal area irrigated . . .	11,523	9,135	4,487	9,189	5,578
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
f crops	1,89,660	1,47,695	57,965	66,785	53,711

121. The following is a table of the area irrigated and the value of crops grown :—

NAME OF CROP.	AREA IRRIGATED BY										Probable value of the harvest produced.		
	Station Canal.			Sahiwal Canal (old & new).		MacNabb Canal.			TOTAL.				
KHARIF.	Acres.	R.	P.	Acres.	R.	P.	Acres.	R.	P.	Acres.	R.	P.	₹
Bájra	530	1	1	140	2	18	349	3	25	1,020	3	4	11,220
Jowár	702	0	2	504	2	23	189	0	12	1,395	2	37	13,590
Cotton	2,741	3	22	545	1	25	349	2	10	3,636	3	17	72,720
Sugarcane	86	1	39	43	0	17	...			129	2	16	12,900
Sesamum	28	0	17	5	1	29	15	1	3	48	3	9	2,880
Moth	20	2	39	67	0	0	5	3	38	93	2	37	1,860
Makki	1	0	0	20	1	2	...			21	1	2	315
Grass	92	3	13	569	2	37	44	3	4	707	1	14	707
Mung	27	0	24	19	3	6	0	1	7	47	0	37	940
Sawánk	8	1	20	9	2	16	1	1	4	19	1	0	190
Rice	1	0	0	11	2	9	0	2	3	13	0	12	325
Vegetables	0	1	20	2	3	29	1	1	0	4	1	9	138
TOTAL	4,240	0	37	1,939	3	11	957	3	26	7,137	3	34	1,17,785
RABBI.													
Wheat	3,068	2	11	262	2	16	94	3	15	3,426	0	2	68,520
Barley	110	3	32	...			...			110	3	32	777
Gram	42	2	27	22	1	26	51	1	5	116	1	18	1,160
Tobacco	0	0	34	0	2	7	...			0	3	1	20
Vegetables, &c.	22	3	34	22	1	23	...			45	1	17	677
Chína	5	2	13	3	3	9	...			9	1	22	45
Grass	343	0	38	199	3	32	132	3	28	676	0	18	676
TOTAL	3,594	0	29	511	2	33	279	0	8	4,384	3	30	71,875
GRAND TOTAL	7,834	1	26	2,451	2	4	1,236	3	34	11,522	3	24	1,89,660

R. HOME, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,

Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab.

Dated 10th March 1883.

	CAPITAL OUTLAY				GROSS REVENUE				WORKING EXPENSES		NET REVENUE		CHARGES FOR INTEREST		PROFIT		PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT ON CAPITAL OUTLAY	
	DURING 1881-82		TO END OF 1881-82		DURING 1881-82		TO END OF 1881-82		During 1881-82	To end of 1881-82	During 1881-82	To end of 1881-82	During 1881-82	To end of 1881-82	During 1881-82	To end of 1881-82	During 1881-82	To end of 1881-82
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect										
CANALS.																		
FOR WHICH CAPITAL REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.																		
INDICATIVE PUBLIC WORKS.																		
4th Canal	14,793	389	15,182	11,282	6,122	17,404	11,282	6,122	17,404	11,282	6,122	17,404	11,282	6,122	17,404	11,282	6,122	17,404
Jumna Canal	4,36,086	21,585	4,57,671	4,40,509	82,997	5,23,506	4,40,509	82,997	5,23,506	4,40,509	82,997	5,23,506	4,40,509	82,997	5,23,506	4,40,509	82,997	5,23,506
TOTAL	4,50,879	21,974	4,72,853	4,51,791	89,119	5,40,910	4,51,791	89,119	5,40,910	4,51,791	89,119	5,40,910	4,51,791	89,119	5,40,910	4,51,791	89,119	5,40,910
INDICATIVE NAVIGATION.																		
Indicative Navigation Canals	98	...	98	5,73,400	...	5,73,400	5,73,400	...	5,73,400	5,73,400	...	5,73,400	5,73,400	...	5,73,400	5,73,400	...	5,73,400
Chenab Inundation Canals	147	...	147	1,10,102	...	1,10,102	1,10,102	...	1,10,102	1,10,102	...	1,10,102	1,10,102	...	1,10,102	1,10,102	...	1,10,102
Inundation Canals	3,524	...	3,524	6,86,033	...	6,86,033	6,86,033	...	6,86,033	6,86,033	...	6,86,033	6,86,033	...	6,86,033	6,86,033	...	6,86,033
ditto . . . . .	...	...	...	40,739	...	40,739	40,739	...	40,739	40,739	...	40,739	40,739	...	40,739	40,739	...	40,739
pur Workshops	29,677	...	29,677	4,83,974	...	4,83,974	4,83,974	...	4,83,974	4,83,974	...	4,83,974	4,83,974	...	4,83,974	4,83,974	...	4,83,974
TOTAL	33,446	...	33,446	80,286	...	80,286	80,286	...	80,286	80,286	...	80,286	80,286	...	80,286	80,286	...	80,286
GRAND TOTAL	3,97,981	21,987	4,19,968	4,91,981	89,119	5,81,099	4,91,981	89,119	5,81,099	4,91,981	89,119	5,81,099	4,91,981	89,119	5,81,099	4,91,981	89,119	5,81,099
FOR WHICH ONLY CAPITAL ACCTS. ARE KEPT.																		
INDICATIVE CONSTRUCTION.																		
Indicative Construction	19,57,085	79,786	20,36,871	1,64,14,205	...	1,64,14,205	1,64,14,205	...	1,64,14,205	1,64,14,205	...	1,64,14,205	1,64,14,205	...	1,64,14,205	1,64,14,205	...	1,64,14,205
Imperial Contributions	12,83,563	14,078	12,97,641	1,78,786	...	1,78,786	1,78,786	...	1,78,786	1,78,786	...	1,78,786	1,78,786	...	1,78,786	1,78,786	...	1,78,786
River Canal	4,06,873	...	4,06,873	1,78,786	...	1,78,786	1,78,786	...	1,78,786	1,78,786	...	1,78,786	1,78,786	...	1,78,786	1,78,786	...	1,78,786
TOTAL	26,57,521	93,864	27,51,385	1,82,71,777	...	1,82,71,777	1,82,71,777	...	1,82,71,777	1,82,71,777	...	1,82,71,777	1,82,71,777	...	1,82,71,777	1,82,71,777	...	1,82,71,777
WORKS UNDER SUSPENSION.																		
1 Bahman Khan's Canal . . . . .	...	...	...	35,065	...	35,065	35,065	...	35,065	35,065	...	35,065	35,065	...	35,065	35,065	...	35,065
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	39,45,130	1,15,774	40,60,904	5,28,06,864	...	5,28,06,864	5,28,06,864	...	5,28,06,864	5,28,06,864	...	5,28,06,864	5,28,06,864	...	5,28,06,864	5,28,06,864	...	5,28,06,864
REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.																		
1 Bahman Khan's Canal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	39,45,130	1,15,774	40,60,904	5,28,06,864	...	5,28,06,864	5,28,06,864	...	5,28,06,864	5,28,06,864	...	5,28,06,864	5,28,06,864	...	5,28,06,864	5,28,06,864	...	5,28,06,864

Amount for the year A 54,301 B 1,57,468 C 2,30,463

* Note.—The amount of contributions has been excluded from the Capital outlay in calculating the percentage of profits marked with asterisks.

CANALS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY						GROSS ASSESSMENTS.			WORKING EXPENSES.			Net Revenue.	Charges for interest.	Profit.	TAIL ACCOUNT.		AREA IRRIGATED.
	DURING 1881-82.			TO END OF 1881-82.			Direct.	Indirect.	TOTAL.	Direct.	Indirect.	TOTAL.				Exclud- ing in- terest.	Includ- ing in- terest.	
	Direct.	Indirect.	TOTAL.	Direct.	Indirect.	TOTAL.												
OR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ACTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.																		
Canal	14,783	369	14,413	1,49,39,849	6,12,223	1,55,52,072	10,37,332	3,16,258	13,53,590	4,61,188	49,427	5,10,565	8,43,025	5,97,890	2,45,135	5-42	1-58	368,008
Imma Canal	4,36,089	21,568	4,57,657	78,52,463	4,40,509	82,92,972	10,93,996	50,444	11,44,440	3,91,430	39,733	4,31,163	7,13,277	3,05,377	4,07,900	8-60	4-92	300,545
TOTAL	4,21,307	21,937	4,43,244	2,27,92,312	10,52,732	2,38,45,044	21,31,328	3,66,702	24,98,030	8,52,568	89,160	9,41,728	15,56,302	9,03,267	6,53,035	6-52	2-74	668,547
NAVIGATION AND NAVIGATION.																		
ej Inundation Canals	98	...	98	5,22,252	56,146	5,78,400	54,830	2,00,901	2,55,731	83,114	7,689	90,803	1,64,928	20,892	1,44,036	28-51	24-90	221,983
lej and Chenab Inundation	147	...	147	1,07,561	2,541	1,10,102	2,74,532	3,19,064	5,93,596	3,37,754	13,519	3,51,273	2,42,323	4,305	2,38,018	220-08	216-18	346,278
idation Canals	3,524	...	3,524	6,88,093	19,729	7,07,822	66,745	1,43,936	2,15,681	1,72,521	13,501	1,86,022	29,650	27,594	2,065	4-19	0-29	190,802
undation Canals . . . . .	...	...	...	38,868	1,871	40,739	21,796	...	21,796	9,560	95	9,655	12,141	1,555	10,586	29-80	25-98	11,533
Workshops	29,677	...	29,677	4,83,974	...	4,83,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,935	19,953	...	4-12	...
TOTAL	33,446	...	33,446	18,40,743	80,289	19,21,037	4,17,903	6,68,801	10,86,804	6,02,949	34,804	6,37,753	4,49,051	74,299	3,74,752	23-38	19-51	770,585
GRAND TOTAL	3,87,861	21,937	4,09,798	2,46,33,060	11,33,021	2,57,66,081	25,49,231	10,35,603	35,84,834	14,55,517	1,23,964	15,79,481	20,05,353	9,77,566	10,27,787	7-78	3-99	1,489,133
FOR WHICH ONLY CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.																		
ES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																		
Imperial	18,57,095	79,759	19,36,854	1,64,14,205	9,37,703	1,73,51,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,19,426	6,19,426	...	3-57	...
Contributions	12,93,501	...	12,93,501	97,79,178	...	97,79,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
er Canal	4,06,673	14,078	4,20,751	17,45,346	79,760	18,25,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,880	61,880	...	3-38	...
TOTAL	35,57,269	93,837	36,51,106	2,79,38,729	10,17,463	2,89,56,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,81,306	6,81,306	...	3-55*	...
ES UNDER SUSPENSION.																		
hman Khán's Canal . . . . .	...	...	...	35,095	...	35,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	1,404	...	4-00	...
orks for which Capital and Accounts and for which only Accounts are kept	39,45,130	1,15,774	40,60,904	5,26,06,884	21,50,484	5,47,57,368	25,49,231	10,35,603	35,84,834	14,55,517	1,23,964	15,79,481	20,05,353	16,60,276	3,45,077	4-46*	0-77*	1,489,133
FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.																		
ach Canals . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,248	2,38,483	3,46,731	1,57,052	10,712	1,67,764	1,78,967	...	1,78,967	...	...	246,593
GRAND TOTAL	39,45,130	1,15,774	40,60,904	5,26,06,884	21,50,484	5,47,57,368	26,57,479	12,74,066	39,31,565	16,12,569	1,34,676	17,47,245	21,84,320	16,60,276	5,24,044	4-86*	1-17*	1,687,725

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

OFFICERS BY WHOM THE PERIODICAL INSPECTIONS OF THE SEVERAL RAILWAYS ARE TO BE MADE.

Circular No. X Railway, dated Simla, May 4, 1883.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 16 Railway, dated the 19th June 1878.

"	"	"	"	No. XV Railway, dated the 2nd February 1881.
"	"	"	"	No. XXXVII Railway, dated the 6th September 1881.
"	"	"	"	letter No. 500 R.E., dated the 18th July 1882.

OBSERVATIONS.—Owing to the rapid expansion of railways, a redistribution of the charges of the several Consulting Engineers as regards inspection of new lines previous to their being opened for traffic, the half-yearly inspection of open lines, and the investigation into accidents, has been rendered desirable.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to rule, in supersession of all previous orders, that from the 1st July 1883, the circles of inspection shall be formed as follows, the Consulting Engineers performing the abovementioned duties on all those railways stated against their names :—

	<i>Railways on which inspections are to be made.</i>	<i>New lines to be inspected previous to opening.</i>
(a) Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras (subject to the concurrence of the Government of Madras).	Madras South Indian Mysore Nizam's	All railways in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and districts to the south of the Tongabhadra river, and all the branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column.
(b) Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay (subject to the concurrence of the Government of Bombay).	/ Great Indian Peninsula Dhond and Maunmad Berar Branches Bhopal Wardha Coal Bombay, Baroda and Central India Patri Salt Branch. Gackwar of Baroda's Bhavnagar-Gondal Rajputana-Malwa including sections of the Rewari-Ferozepore as opened Jodhpore Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Southern Mahratta East Indian Patna-Gya Dildarnagar-Ghazipur Sindia Eastern Bengal Calcutta and South-Eastern Northern Bengal	All railways in the Bombay Presidency excepting Sind and all branches and extensions of lines enumerated in the previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same.
(c) Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.	Nalhati Tirhoot Dacca-Mymensing Assam* Kokilamukh Darjeeling-Himalayan Bengal Central Deoghur Bengal and North-Western Tarkessur	} All railways in Bengal, British Burma,* and Assam,* and all branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same.

Investigation of accidents to be specially arranged for (see paragraph 3).

	<i>Railways on which inspections are to be made.</i>	<i>New lines to be inspected previous to opening.</i>
(d) Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.	(Sind, Punjab and Delhi Amritsar-Pathankot Indus Valley and Kandahar Punjab Northern Pindi-Murree Rewari-Ferozepore (first inspection previous to opening only).	All railways in the Punjab and Sind, and all branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same.
(e) Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Bareilly-Pilibhit Rohilkhand-Kumaon Cawnpore-Farakhabad Hathras-Muttra-Achneyra Bengal and North-Western	All branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same.

2. Railways which are opened subsequent to the issue of these orders will come within the circle of the officer who makes the inspection previous to opening, unless special orders are passed to the contrary.

3. As regards railways in British Burma and Assam, the Chief Commissioners of those provinces will each nominate an officer independent of the Railway Department of the province to perform the duties of Government Inspector for the investigation of accidents, and the periodical inspections in Burma will be conducted under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

4. The Consulting Engineers are also empowered to depute the powers with which they are vested by this Resolution to any of their Deputies who have been duly appointed by Government to act as Deputy Consulting Engineers.

5. In special cases where it may be deemed inexpedient by the Local Administration to adhere strictly to these orders, such as the inspection of small additions to the railway in Burma, the orders of the Government of India should be taken in each instance.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments,

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Beluchistan.

The Director General of Railways.

The Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways.

Administrations and Officers marginally noted for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882-83, UP TO 31st MARCH 1883.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MARCH 1883.				Total area for the corresponding year.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).						RAIN-FALL. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.		
	Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.		Zila.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.			Total.	
GANGES.	Northern	10-00	7-64	49	43,684	49,257	46,712	1,851	1,116	1,906	2,192	53,767	5-5	5-1	5,907
	Anupshahr	7-00	4-91	462	75,462	68,645	81,459	2,025	2,223	7,535	2,040	95,282	5-1	3-6	
	Meerut	8-10	5-95	925	95,541	91,323	150,971	9,793	4,337	16,806	2,781	184,688	3-5	3-6	
	Bulandshahr	7-20	5-75	352	114,250	102,177	86,498	24,172	4,021	17,494	2,358	134,543	3-8	2-6	
	Aligarh	5-50	4-80	519	155,144	138,007	57,599	44,167	989	4,467	4,521	111,743	3-3	1-9	
GANGES.	Narora	9-00	5-50	168	22,009	21,921	8,971	4,936	8,563	6,685	5,655	34,793	2-9	1-7	1,537
	Mainpuri	7-00	4-03	600	61,200	62,263	10,444	2,492	2,491	8,584	1,388	25,399	1-4	1-2	
	Cawnpore	8-20	3-87	825	103,812	107,017	35,766	16,319	599	4,859	8,062	65,605	2-5	1-8	
	Etawah	5-80	3-42	975	839*	154,942	55,577	25,192	471	2,744	9,844	93,825	2-9	1-7	
	Bhogpur	7-00	5-66	950	53,763	49,801	60,961	37,668	1,529	508	6,015	106,681	2-5	1-8	
TOTAL, UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.							41,713	61,449	2,746	3,217	3,373	115,098	5-0	2-1	5,907
							24	36	26	41	...	127	3-6	3-2	
							8,342	4,445	5,791	9,950	726	29,254	2-0	3-2	
							6,992	147	17	197	415	7,768	6-4	6-7	
							2,737	30	6	25	73	2,871	3-6	3-7	
Eastern Jumna Canal.							4,125	562	...	563	...	5,250	5-5	3-7	5,907
							2,937	625	...	625	...	4,187	5-5	4-0	
							27,438	3,750	...	3,125	...	34,313	4-4	2-8	
							212	5	180	174	18	589	1-4	1-0	
							...	...	...	229	595	824	2-0	1-2
TOTAL.							717,369	253,694	35,595	92,436	51,242	1,150,336	5,907
							
							
							
							

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that owing to a fair rainfall in the early part of March all rabi irrigation ceased. The total area irrigated is less than that brought in last rabi, owing to the heavy crop of sugar which had to be maintained. Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there was no irrigation of rabi crops effected during the month, the increase being an irrigation of February. The rajahs were run three-fourths supply on the banks to escape their agricultural operations, and people on the banks to escape their agricultural operations. Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there has been no rabi irrigation during the month; the 7,684 acres increase are differences between actual measurements and assumed area by shudkar. Indigo pisco commenced on the 22nd. Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that rain fell on several days and all over the Division up to the 12th. After that there was a high west wind, but that the weather looked unsettled, and that these causes prevented demand from being anything but trifling in amount. Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the new irrigation done this month is nearly exactly the same as that done in March 1882, the falling off in the total area irrigated is apparently due to the more favourable cold-weather rains this year. Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that rain fell throughout the Division during the first 10 days of the month, which practically closed rabi irrigation. Kharif pisco was carried on towards the end of the month to very good effect. Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease in the area irrigated during the corresponding period of last year is principally due to a large area having been sown with light crops in the kharif which was not cultivated in rabi. The chief crop hindering rabi cultivation was arhar, of which an unusually large area was sown. Executive Engineer, Bhogpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that no new rabi irrigation was effected, and that alterations are due to more correct estimates, that about 1,000 acres pisco for sugarcane and indigo were also done during the month, and that showers, accompanied by slight hail, were reported from several stations in the beginning of the month. Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that wheat is kharif area irrigated during this month. Executive Engineer remarks that the kharif area irrigated during this month is slightly increase over last rabi.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the heavy rain on 12th March enabled the cultivators to sow their sugarcane without any assistance from the canals. Last year about 10,000 acres of sugarcane pisco had been reported by the end of March; this year at canal water was not required for pisco.

ALLAHABAD, The 21st April 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

The following areas under Kharif crops were also irrigated during March 1883 :—

	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Kh. h.	Panukhabad.	Bareilly.	Pilibhit.	Taml.	Total.	REMARKS.
ie	1,360	807	411	31	7	1,894	350	413	5,273	Abstract. Eastern Jumna Canal Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal Mohikhand Canals Total
.	9	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	60	
ood-grains . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
crops	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
ineous	153	1,463	1,081	67	1	...	...	...	2,765	
Total	1,525	2,271	1,492	149	8	1,894	350	413	8,102	

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1883.

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.	AGRA CANAL.						REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.						
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	
at	3,950	...	3,950	...	AGRA CANAL. 1883. 1882. 860 1,122 93 123,426 33 44,481 29,087 N/A.
1	
y or dhán	
ar or mixed grain	200	...	200	...	
g	Particulars. Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos Yon mailbags

Weeds had in Agra Navigation Channel. It will be closed for clearance in April.

W. P. V. HORST,

Chief Clerk

GOVERNMENT OF T. N. K. A. O.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1889, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1004, 1005, 1006 AND 1007 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12th MAY 1883.

[illegible]



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1883.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th May 1883.

No. 8 S. I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the aforesaid Order:—

To be a Knight Commander.

John Henry Morris, Esq., C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil Service and Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces (now retired).

To be Companions.

William Brittain Jones, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Bengal Civil Service, late Resident at Hyderabad, now Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Brevet-Colonel George Tomkyns Chesney, Royal Engineers, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

By Order of the Grand Master,

C. GRANT,

*Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the
Star of India.*

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th May 1883.

No. 22 I. E.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen, who by their services have merited the Royal favor, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—

Frederick Charles Berry, Esq., B.A., Bengal Civil Service, Political Agent, Kala-handi, Central Provinces.

Alexander Grant, Esq., MEM.INST.C.E., late Engineer-in-Chief of the Punjab Northern State Railway (now retired).

Francis Langford O'Callaghan, Esq., MEM.INST.C.E., late Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway, at present attached to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Wilkenson Campbell (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy), Commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Peterson, Commandant, 2nd Punjab, or Simla, Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Ross Church, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, Madras Volunteer Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Jackson, Commandant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps.

Thakur Bichu Singh, Principal Member of the Dholpur State Council.

Frederick Augustus Hugh Elliot, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, lately Tutor to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

By Order of the Grand Master,

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

CROWN OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th May 1883.

No. 1313 I. P.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India upon—

Florence Fitzgibbon, Countess of Kimberley.

Her Excellency Mrs. (Anna Julia) Grant Duff.

Sidh Sri Maharaj Kumari Patiala Wali Maharani Saheba Bussunt Kunwar Devi, of Dholpur.

C. GRANT,

*Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign Department.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 24th May 1883.

No. 1330 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Ganpat Rai, Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Biluchistan, the title of "Diwan," as a personal distinction.

No. 1331 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Babu Gopal Chandar Sarkar, Honorary Magistrate, Bhagalpur, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1332 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Babu Shib Chandar Banarji, B.A., B.L., Honorary Magistrate, Bhagalpur, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1333 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Thakur Randhir Singh, Talukdar of Singramau, in the Jaunpur district, North-Western Provinces, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1334 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Thakur Madho Singh, a Zamindar of the Jaunpur district, North-Western Provinces, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1335 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Khushi Ram, Zamindar of Bhatona, in the Bulandshahr district, North-Western Provinces, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1336 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Sardar Baghail Singh, 2nd Class Extra Assistant Superintendent in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1337 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Babu Anandidin, Superintendent of the Office of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Governor General's Agent for Central India, in the Public Works Department, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1338 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Babu Ganga Charn, late Head Accountant in the Indore Treasury, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1339 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Pandurang Hari Vaidya, late Superintendent of the Drawback and Reporter General's Department at Bombay, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1340 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Kashinath Lakshman, Inspector of Police in Khandesh, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1341 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Jamssetji Framji Palkiwala, late Head Appraiser in the Bombay Custom House, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1342 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Raja Amir Hasan, Talukdar of Mahmudabad, in the Sitapur district, Oudh, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1343 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Framji Ardasir, of Ahmednagar, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1344 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Ghulam Muhammad Hasan Ali Sahib, of the Carnatic family, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1345 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Narayanrao Krishnarao, late 1st Grade Inspector of Police in the Ahmedabad district, the title of "Rao Sahib," as a personal distinction.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 286.

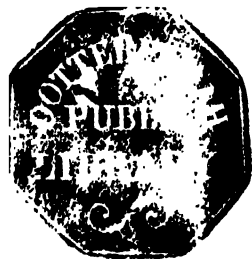
Simla, the 24th May, 1883.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major R. Harvey, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment,
vice Brigade Surgeon T. E. Charles, M.D., retired.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 10th
May, 1883.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH LOCAL BOARDS
BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said :—

“ My Lord—I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of local bodies in each district of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may from time to time be made applicable to like purposes.

“ The object of the Bill is to give effect to the views of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the subject of local self-government as enunciated in the Resolution of that Government, dated Lucknow, 5th December 1882, and published, together with the letter of the Home Department conveying the general approval of the Government of India of Sir Alfred Lyall's proposals, in the Local and Imperial Gazettes during the same month.

“ The law at present in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh does not admit of these proposals being fully carried out. The levy of rates in the united Provinces is authorised by Acts III and IV of 1878. Those Acts prescribe rigidly the proportions in which the rates levied under them are to be allotted by the Local Government to each district, and direct the appointment of district committees for the purpose of assisting in determining how the allotments shall be applied, and in the supervision and control of the expenditure of such allotments; but they leave the appointment of the district committees and the definition of their functions and authority altogether in the hands of the Local Government; they allow of the number of members of each committee being so small as six, and of half even of this small number being Government officers; and they enable the Local Government to divert to general provincial objects all balances of the annual allotments remaining unexpended at the close of each year.

"The duty, therefore, devolves on me of asking from the Council leave to introduce Bills which will remove these obstacles to giving effect to the Resolution interposed by the existing law, and substitute for it enactments under which the proposals of the Local Government can be brought into operation.

"With a few exceptions, on which I need not dwell, as there will be ample opportunity for discussing them in Committee, the Bill embodies and throws into legislative form the recommendations of the Resolution.

"Those proposals have been the subject of long and careful deliberation with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. During the rainy season of last year, under instructions from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, District and Divisional Officers put themselves in communication with the leading non-official gentlemen of their respective charges, including the members of municipal and district committees. Meetings were held at tahsils by Collectors or their Assistants, and at head-quarter stations by Commissioners. The points on which the Government wished for information were fully discussed at these meetings and elsewhere, and the outcome of the meetings and discussions was a mass of reports filling more than 300 closely printed pages. In August, the Lieutenant-Governor convened a large committee at Naini Tal, presided over by the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, and having on it as members three Commissioners of Divisions, four District Officers, the heads of the Police and Educational Departments, two officers of the Secretariat, one of whom—Mr. Woodburn—had been a Deputy Commissioner of long experience and great efficiency in Oudh, and four distinguished Native gentlemen, one of them—the Hon'ble Rájá Sivá Prasád—a Member of this Council.

"To this Committee were referred for consideration and report the Resolutions of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government and the orders of the Local Government on the subject of those Resolutions, the reports of Divisional and District Officers to which I have above alluded, and a draft Bill embodying such provisions of Acts III and IV of 1878, and Act XV of 1873, as seemed *prima facie* applicable to the new arrangements.

"The report of this Committee is dated the 30th September, and its labours are thus characterised by the Local Government :—

"To this Committee Sir Alfred Lyall is much indebted for clear and well-reasoned conclusions upon all the principal matters referred for deliberation, especially upon the methods best adapted in the present circumstances of the country for carrying out the policy of local self-government as declared by His Excellency the Governor General in Council."

"Then followed the Resolution of the 5th December recorded by the Local Government, accepting, with certain modifications, most of the recommendations of the Committee. Bills were drafted to effect the necessary legislative changes, which when finally approved of were forwarded to the Government of India; but the Council towards the close of the Calcutta session was so much occupied with more pressing business, that there was no time available for the consideration of those measures; and I am only now in a position to introduce the Bills as revised by the Legislative Department.

"The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill, as its preamble already quoted sets forth, provides for the constitution of local bodies, in supersession of the existing district committees, to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may, from time to time, be made applicable to the purposes.

"The first, and perhaps most important, point dealt with is the constitution of these boards.

"Power is given by section 3 to the Local Government to divide, for the purposes of the Act, each district into sub-districts, which will generally correspond with tahsils; and section 4 establishes for each sub-district a local board having authority over that sub-district, and for each district a district board having authority over the entire district (cantonments and municipalities excepted); while sections 23 and 24 define the relations of local boards to district boards, and the mode in which control by the former is to be exercised

by the latter. The arguments in favour of this are stated by the Local Government in the following passage which I extract from the Resolution of December, 1882 :—

‘ But for the Provinces generally, the Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees with the arguments in favour of making the area of each subordinate board’s jurisdiction coterminous with a tahsíl; and this plan has accordingly been adopted. On the one hand, the formation of representative boards for the chief subordinate divisions of each district will ensure better knowledge of, and attention to, local wants, more regular attendance at board meetings, closer supervision over the departments under local management, and prompter and more effective execution of local works, than is possible with a single district board meeting only at headquarters. On the other hand, to make separate and independent units of local administration within each district would tend to break up piecemeal the organisation of the district; and while increasing the necessity for, would throw serious difficulty in the way of, the constant exercise of central direction and control. For it must be admitted that there is little or no prospect of obtaining for sub-divisional boards throughout the Provinces, or even in different parts of many districts, an equal standard, or anything like a level, of general intelligence and working capacity. To set up all these boards as separate administrative bodies would be to accept the risk of great and confusing variety in the results of their administration—a risk that would be greatest in the remote and backward tracts where intelligence and energy are often most required, and where these qualities are of course least likely to be available on the spot. The business of settling matters of finance and adjusting public interests between the several sub-divisional boards concerned in them would cause much correspondence, and would lead to the multiplication of petty offices, with the probable consequence of wasting much money and time on establishments, and in the preparation, submission and scrutiny of returns and reports. The plan of making the central district board an aggregate of the sub-divisional boards is, on the contrary, in many ways favourable to the adjustment of the mutual relation between the various subordinate boards and between them and the central board; while it appears to be the best arrangement for maintaining a consistent and systematic administration of local affairs throughout the district. Moreover, upon no other system could the minor bodies generally rely upon securing the membership of the leading men within their jurisdiction; while lastly, the plan has the great advantage of reducing to a minimum the necessity for official superintendence and interference. If the sub-divisional boards were independent, the expedient of placing them in different classes for the purpose of graduating their powers according to the circumstances and conditions of different parts of the Provinces and of districts would in the beginning probably be unavoidable. But all such intermediate classifications are apt to affect the simplicity of the broad groundwork and fundamental principle of self-government; and the Lieutenant-Governor infinitely prefers that the district board, which will be by far the best judge of the claims and capabilities of each section of its own body, should delegate the proper degree of power and allot the requisite amount of funds to each interior circle. It will be for the district board, as composed of members representing all parts of the district, to act, after full consultation, upon the system thus sketched out, and to draw up a scheme explaining the arrangements made for distributing the work of local administration to its various subordinate boards, and adjusting their mutual relations.’

“ I may add that the tahsíl is in the North-Western Provinces the smallest unit of revenue-administration; that its area is rarely altered; that it is well known to all residents within it; and that it corresponds generally with the boundaries of the topographical division of the country known as parganas.

“ The constitution of local bodies being thus provided for, the next step was to determine the method of appointing the members of these boards. Sections 5 and 6 lay down the following broad rules :—At least three-fourths of the members of each local board must be persons residing or owning landed property, or carrying on trade or business, in the sub-district, and must be *chosen by election*. The remaining fourth may be appointed directly by the Local Government.

“ As to the mode of election, Sir Alfred Lyall writes in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Resolution :—

‘ Whether, and to what extent or proportion, the membership of the boards should be determined by election was specially referred for inquiry and opinion to all the districts of the Provinces; the point was discussed in every district with the result described in the district and divisional reports; and, as is shown in the Committee’s report, it was closely debated by the Provincial Committee. The large towns are much alike everywhere; they are always centres of comparative wealth and intelligence; they form constituencies easily represented, and their administration is always open to public observation and criticism. But the ordinary Indian districts possess none of these characteristics, and, as far as can be judged from these papers, the balance of Native opinion preponderates decidedly against the unrestricted introduction into them of the elective system. Such a step certainly appears inadvisable at the present time, when the state of society varies so widely in different parts of the country, when the

whole principle of self-government is novel and imperfectly understood, and when the practice of general election is not only unknown outside the towns, but is apparently not in accord with the feelings and ideas of those classes of the community that have the largest interest in local self-government, and to whom we must look for its success. It is manifest that local self-government—meaning a system of administration by the gratuitous exertions of persons best acquainted with the characteristics of the neighbourhoods in which they are interested, and possessed of means, leisure and public spirit enabling and impelling them to devote themselves to that administration—cannot be initiated and developed into real independence except by the co-operation of these classes, represented by men who can lead and will be trusted by the community at large. This is how all systems of local representation have begun in all times and countries; so that it would be remarkable if in such a country as India the best way of beginning were found to be by popular suffrage. That the services of such men could be secured by open election, that they themselves would seek election or would generally allow their names to be submitted for the purpose, seems from all the information hitherto collected to be questionable. If, therefore, we find that the views and prepossessions, as far as they have been elicited, of persons qualified to form a judgment on the best mode of initiating local self-government in the extensive districts of these Provinces are largely in favour of leaving at the outset the constitution of the local boards more or less in the hands of the Government, there seems to be no sufficient reason for endeavouring, almost on the spur of the moment, to invent any such elective machinery as would necessarily raise numerous and various questions of franchise and voting rights, and all the practical difficulties inseparable from the attempt to adjust an arbitrary system to the diverse circumstances of the country. In short, the solid and universally recognized fact that local self-government depends absolutely for its success upon the character and ability of those to whom it is entrusted has led the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to the conviction that, in inaugurating the policy in the districts, a system of careful and consultative nomination by Government of the electoral body is preferable to election by untried and unfamiliar methods. Sir Alfred Lyall believes that this conclusion is supported by the judgment, and conforms to the present wishes of a large majority of the people.

‘ Having regard, then, to the extreme importance of placing in competent hands the duties and responsibilities of district administration in the beginning of what is avowedly an experiment, and to maintain the continuity of existing arrangements which imply (in such matters as, for example, education and sanitation) a standard of civilisation in advance of the average intelligence and culture of Native society, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided to adopt in principle the recommendation formulated in the 9th paragraph of the Provincial Committee’s report. The Committee proposed that the Government should nominate for each tahsil an electoral body which should elect a certain number of its members to form the tahsil or sub-divisional board. They advised also that a minimum qualification (on the basis of land-revenue or license-tax assessment) should be fixed, and that details might be left to be settled by local officers. But the differences in the distribution of the population, of wealth and of property in land between and within different districts are so large and manifold, that, after much examination of the question, it has been found impracticable to fix any comprehensive qualification for election purposes, much less to devise methods of canvassing and election that would be everywhere applicable or universally acceptable. The only comprehensive plan that can be laid down at the first introduction of the system is to determine, with reference to the area, revenue and tenures, population, wealth, and to other conditions and special features of each sub-division, how many persons, not being salaried officers of the Government, would fairly represent its inhabitants and interests. The district officer must then be empowered to prepare in each district the measures that may be most convenient and appropriate to its circumstances and peculiarities for ascertaining how many suitable persons are available in its sub-divisions and how they can best be chosen. The proceedings taken will be reported to the Government, and the lists of electors that are drawn up will be duly placed on record. As soon as the lists are complete, the electors will be asked to return from among their own body, by such method as may seem appropriate or necessary, the members of the sub-divisional board, who will hold office for a term of three years.’

“ A section will be found in the Bill enabling the Local Government to introduce this system; and any abuse of the power conferred in the direction of limiting the number of electors is guarded against by the proviso that the persons entitled to vote at the election of a member of a local board shall not be less than twenty-five. In addition to the elected members, at least one-fourth may be directly appointed by Government. This principle, my Lord, has been already accepted by the Council in the case of the Central Provinces, and the reasons for it were put forth with great eloquence and force in the debate on the Local Self-Government Bill for those Provinces on the 12th of January last, by the Hon’ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, a Native gentleman whose ripe experience, broad views, sympathy with his countrymen and disinterested and successful efforts for their enlightenment must always attach the highest weight to his



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 21. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

- PART I.**—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.
- PART II.**—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.
- PART III.**—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.
- PART IV.**—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
Nothing for publication.
- PART V.**—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883.
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
- SUPPLEMENT No. 21.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 25th May 1883.

No. 129.—Mr. R. M. King is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 16th January 1883.

MEDICAL.

The 25th May 1883.

No. 193.—The services of Surgeons D. W. D. Comins and L. A. Waddell, M.B., are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 20th February 1883.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st May 1883.

No. 710.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of Act XVII of 1877 (The Punjab Courts' Act,

1877), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. H. Baden Powell, c.s., Additional Commissioner, Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence on deputation of Mr. D. G. Barkley, M.A., c.s., Barrister-at-Law, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 22nd May 1883.

No. 108.—*Appointment.*—The Reverend T. B. Speedy to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Bundelcund, with effect from the 27th January 1883.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th May 1883.

No. 8 S. I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the aforesaid Order:—

To be a Knight Commander.

• *To be Companions.*

William Brittain Jones, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Bengal Civil Service, late Resident at Hyderabad, now Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Brevet-Colonel George Tomkyns Chesney, Royal Engineers, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

By Order of the Grand Master,

C. GRANT,

*Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the
Star of India.*

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th May 1883.

No. 22 I. E.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen, who by their services have merited the Royal favor, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—

Frederick Charles Berry, Esq., B.A., Bengal Civil Service, Political Agent, Kala-handi, Central Provinces.

Alexander Grant, Esq., MEM. INST. C.E., late Engineer-in-Chief of the Punjab Northern State Railway (now retired).

Francis Langford O'Callaghan, Esq., MEM. INST. C.E., late Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway, at present attached to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Wilkenson Campbell (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy), Commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Peterson, Commandant, 2nd Punjab, or Simla, Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Ross Church, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, Madras Volunteer Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Jackson, Commandant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps.

Thakur Bichu Singh, Principal Member of the Dholpur State Council.

Frederick Augustus Hugh Elliot, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, lately Tutor to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

By Order of the Grand Master,

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

CROWN OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th May 1883.

No. 1313 I.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India upon—

Florence Fitzgibbon, Countess of Kimberley.

Her Excellency Mrs. (Anna Julia) Grant Duff.

Sidh Sri Maharaj Kumari Patiala Wali Maharani Saheba Basant Kunwar Devi, of Dholpur.

C. GRANT,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

*Simla, the 24th May, 1883.**No. 1330 I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Ganpat Rai, Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Biluchistan, the title of "Diwan," as a personal distinction.

No. 1331 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Babu Gopal Chandar Sarkar, Honorary Magistrate, Bhagalpur, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1332 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Babu Shib Chandar Banarji, B.A., B.L., Honorary Magistrate, Bhagalpur, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1333 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Thakur Randhir Singh, Talukdar of Singramau, in the Jaunpur district, North-Western Provinces, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1334 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Thakur Madho Singh, a Zamindar of the Jaunpur district, North-Western Provinces, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1335 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Khushi Ram, Zamindar of Bhatona, in the Bulandshahr district, North-Western Provinces, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1336 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Sardar Baghail Singh, 2nd Class Extra Assistant Superintendent in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1337 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Babu Anandidin, Superintendent of the Office of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Governor General's Agent for Central India, in the Public Works Department, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1338 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Babu Ganga Charn, late Head Accountant in the Indore Treasury, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1339 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Pandurang Hari Vaidya, late Superintendent of the Drawback and Reporter General's

• No. 1340 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Kashinath Lakshman, Inspector of Police in Khandesh, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1341 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Jamsetji Framji Palkiwala, late Head Appraiser in the Bombay Custom House, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1342 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Raja Amir Hasan, Talukdar of Mahmudabad, in the Sitapur district, Oudh, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1343 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Framji Ardasir, of Ahmednagar, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1344 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Ghulam Muhammad Hasan Ali Sahib, of the Carnatic family, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1345 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Narayanrao Krishnarao, late 1st Grade Inspector of Police in the Ahmedabad district, the title of "Rao Sahib," as a personal distinction.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

POLITICAL.

The 23rd May, 1883.

No. 1469 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. C. Ellis as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America, at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Robertson.

No. 1472 G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. James Sernon as Consular Agent for France, at Coconada.

No. 1475 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 534G, dated the 21st February, 1883, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. Delageniere as Acting Vice-Consul for France, at Aden, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 23rd May, 1883.

No. 1478 G.—Lieutenant P. J. Melvill, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a Political

agent to the Resident at Hyderabad, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1301 I.—Subject to the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Mr. R. E. Acklom, District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, is appointed Superintendent of Police on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System, exclusive of that portion of the line which lies in the Bombay Presidency.

The appointment will have effect from the date on which Mr. Acklom assumes charge.

MILITARY.

The 23rd May, 1883.

No. 1481 G.—The following Brigade Orders, issued by the Commandant of the Central India Horse, dated the 23rd April, 1883, are confirmed:—

1st Regiment.

Captain G. E. Money officiated as 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his own duties as 3rd Squadron Commander, from 13th March to 13th April, both days inclusive, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Buller, Officiating Com-

Lieutenant W. E. Evans-Gordon, Officiating 3rd Squadron Commander, officiated as 2nd Squadron Commander, from 13th March to 13th April, both days inclusive, *vice* Captain G. E. Money.

With reference to G. O. G. G., dated 17th January, 1883, Lieutenant E. E. Robertson will officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 9th March, 1883.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th May 1883.

No. 1113.

C. L. C.

PAGE 151.

Section 44.

Insert the following Note under this Section:—

[NOTE.—In applying this Section to Medical Officers of the Administrative Grades in the Service, namely, Surgeons General and Deputy Surgeons General, "sixty" or "sixtieth," as the case may be, should be substituted for the words "fifty-five" or "fifty-fifth" in the Section.]

No. 1115.—Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having been granted privilege leave for six weeks, and Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during Mr. Byrne's absence, Mr. Byrne made over and Mr. Biddulph assumed charge of the duties of the appointment after noon on the 16th May 1883.

No. 1116.—Mr. T. W. Rawlins, B.C.S., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Lahore before noon on the 21st May 1883.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th May, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 286.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major R. Harvey, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, *vice* Brigade Surgeon T. E. Charles, M.D., retired.

The 25th May, 1883.

No. 287.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date

specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant George Bowring, Dorsetshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 17th Native Infantry,—18th March, 1882.

No. 288.—In modification of G. G. O. No. 211 of 1883, the services of Lieutenant S. Fraser, Middlesex Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency.

No. 289.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, KHEDDAH ESTABLISHMENT—

Major D. C. Hennessey, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 10th Native Infantry, to officiate as Superintendent of the Kheddah Establishment at Dacca, *vice* Mr. G. P. Sanderson, on furlough. Dated 1st July, 1883.

No. 290.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, TRANSPORT BRANCH—

The following appointments are made in the Warrant grades of the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department:—

To be Conductors.

Sergeant-Major E. Murphy, 13th Hussars.
Color-Sergeant L. Ogley, 1st Battalion, South Yorkshire Regiment.
Lance-Corporal J. Wilson, 72nd Highlanders.
Sergeant G. A. Reynolds, Commissariat Department.

To be Sub-Conductors.

Sergeant J. Ross, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Corporal J. Staines, L-A, Royal Horse Artillery.
Lance-Corporal J. Baldwin, 6th Dragoon Guards.

No. 291.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Willmot Lane, c.s., to be Major-Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Lawrence, seconded.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 292.—Major A. B. Douglas, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Native Infantry, is granted furlough without pay for the 30th November, 1882, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 483 of 1882.

No. 293.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel P. Wheeler, Infantry, (m.c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Major A. B. Strahan, (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 294.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 13th April, 1883, page 1964.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 13th April, 1883.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Deputy Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants, Bengal Establishment, to

have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 16th September, 1882 :—

James Neal.
Daniel Buckley.
John Halliday (since retired).
James Brown.
Thomas Shanahan (since retired).
Charles Dodge (since retired).
Francis Fraser.
Charles Owens.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 16th September, 1882 :—

William Crawford.
James Burns.
James Bennett Reilly.
James Kelly.
Michael O'Connor.
Patrick Leahy.
Cornelius O'Gorman.
Michael Carew.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-General Alexander Crombie Silver, Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 19th March, 1883.

To be Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Frederick Charles Maisey, Bengal Infantry. Dated 19th March, 1883.

To be Lieutenant-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Major-General William Wilkinson Taylor, Bombay Infantry. Dated 19th March, 1883.
Major-General George Strangways, Bengal Infantry. Dated 19th March, 1883."

"London Gazette," dated the 17th April, 1883, page 2024.

"INDIA OFFICE ;
17th April, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following transfers from the Half-Pay List of the Staff Corps to the Retired List :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captain Thomas John Baynes. Dated 27th March, 1883.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Captain Henry Gardiner. Dated 16th March, 1883."

"London Gazette," dated the 20th April, 1883, page 2112.

"WAR OFFICE ;

Pal Mall, 20th April, 1883.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Prescott Forteath, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 20th February, 1883.

The undermentioned Deputy Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 1st December, 1882 :—

Joseph Edmundson.
John McDermott.
Matthew Johnstone.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 1st December, 1882 :—

Nicholas Hutchinson.
James Ryan."

PENSIONS.

No. 295.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

First Class Apothecary G. R. Jenkins is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 296.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Anderson, Bombay S. C.,—20th May, 1883.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 297.—Lieutenant C. E. Norten, R.E., is appointed as Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

No. 298.—Captain J. F. Lewis, R.E., while employed on special duty in connection with the Aden Defences, is attached to the Military Works Department, with the rank of Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 299.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineering Establishment :—

Name.	From	To	Date.	Nature of promotion, &c.
Lieut. J. G. Day, R.E. ...	Asst. Engr., 1st grade...	Exe. Engr., 4th grade...	11th November, 1882	Temporary.
Lieut. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E.	" " ...	" " ...	1st January, 1883 ...	"
Lieut. A. L. Mein, R.E. ...	Temp. Exe. Engr., 4th grade.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade...	17th " " ...	Reversion.
Lieut. J. C. Campbell, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade...	Exe. Engr., 4th grade...	1st March, 1883 ...	Temporary.
Lieut. G. M. Porter, R.E.	Temp. Exe. Engr., 4th grade.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade...	3rd " " ...	Reversion.
Lieut. A. L. Mein, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade...	Exe. Engr., 4th grade...	9th " " ...	Temporary.
Capt. C. H. Brookes, R.E.	" " ...	" " ...	19th " " ...	"
Capt. C. C. Carter, R.E.	" " ...	" " ...	21st " " ...	"
Lieut. G. M. Porter, R.E.	" " ...	" " ...	29th " " ...	"
Lieut. J. Kellie, R.E.	" " ...	" " ...	16th April " ...	"

No. 300.—The promotion of Lieutenant A. H. Kenney, R.E., to the temporary rank of Executive Engineer, 4th grade, with effect from 1st January, 1883, notified in G. G. O. No. 129 of 1883 is cancelled.

confirmed in that grade, with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr. A. H. E. M. McCausland,—11th April, 1882.

Mr. B. Ashburner,—20th April, 1882.

No. 31.—Mr. John William Peacock to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, in the Indian Marine, with effect from date of joining.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 30.—The undermentioned 4th grade officers, on probation in the Indian Marine, are

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st May, 1883.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 15th and the 21st May, 1883 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps	Lieutenant H. T. G. Burne	14th May, 1883	Bar		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 15th to the 21st May, 1883.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>British Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
George Hadden (a)	Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Department.	27th February, 1883.	Intestate	117 3 9	...	21st July, 1883.

(a)—*Widow.*—Sarah Hadden.

Child.—George Hadden.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th May 1883.

No. 136.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Opening of the Attock Bridge over the River Indus.

The Governor General in Council having formally authorized the opening for public traffic on the 24th May 1883 of the railway bridge across the river Indus near Attock, desires to record his great satisfaction at the masterly and expeditious manner in which this important engineering work has been brought to completion.

2. The following is a brief description of the bridge which has been constructed on a design prepared by Mr. G. L. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways: the total length over all is 1,651 feet, comprising two spans of 314 feet and three of 264 feet each, with two short abutment spans; and the height of rail level above the low water level of the river is 142 feet. The girders are of steel with open bracing,

and are carried on strongly braced steel piers, founded in rock. The railway track is on the top of the girder, and a roadway for ordinary traffic is provided on the bottom boom.

3. Work was commenced on the abutment and pier foundations towards the end of 1881, the piers were completed and erection of girders commenced by July 1882, and the first engine passed over the completed structure on the 5th May 1883.

4. The rapid construction of a work of such magnitude reflects the greatest credit on the officers concerned, to whose unremitting exertions and forethought it is due that the work has been carried through from beginning to end without any check; and His Excellency the Governor General in Council has much pleasure in according the thanks of the Government of India to Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, who has throughout been in charge of the work as Engineer-in-Chief, as well as to the whole of his staff, amongst whom Mr. H. Johnson, the Executive Engineer in immediate charge of the work, and Mr. S. M. Hecquet, Honorary Assistant Engineer, the senior member of the Upper Subordinate Establishment, deserve special mention.

5. The opening of this fine bridge completes the Punjab Northern State Railway, and supplies the last link in a continuous chain of railway communication from Calcutta to Peshawar, a distance of 1,560 miles. The construction of a railway from Lahore to Peshawar presented many physical difficulties; it had to cross the great rivers Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum, and from Jhelum to Peshawar it had to pass through an exceedingly wild and difficult country, intersected by numerous streams and ranges of hills, besides the river Indus, the opening of the bridge over which has now brought the whole to completion.

6. The bridge over the Chenab river is the longest in the world, being 9,300 feet or over $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length; this bridge was opened on the 22nd January 1876, and named the Alexandra Bridge, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

7. This railway has passed through several changes since its construction was first determined on. It was originally intended to be carried along the Grand Trunk Road in itself a magnificent work constructed shortly after the annexation of the Punjab under Lord Napier of Magdala, and General Sir Alexander Taylor), and was commenced as a broad gauge railway in November 1869.

8. In April 1870, however, it was decided as a measure of economy to change the gauge, and the railway on the metre gauge was opened to Wazirabad, 62 miles, in April 1875, and to Jhelum Cantonment, 103 miles, in September 1876. Meanwhile, during Lord Northbrook's viceroyalty, on more mature consideration of the evils attendant on a break of gauge, on an essentially military line of communication, it was again decided in August 1874 that the railway from Lahore to Peshawar, in continuation of the line from Calcutta to Lahore, should be a broad gauge line; and, looking to the importance of maintaining the Grand Trunk Road intact as a road, it was deemed best that the broad gauge line should be constructed on an entirely new alignment.

9. The construction of the new broad gauge line was commenced early in 1875, and it was opened to Jhelum in October 1878, when the metre gauge line was removed from the Grand Trunk Road, and the latter work restored to its full usefulness. The wisdom of the final decision to make this railway on the broad gauge was abundantly verified during the recent Afghan war, for—

1,23,000 men,
19,500 horses, ponies and mules,
2,500 carts,
21,500 tons of military material,

were transported by it, although open only as far as Jhelum until 1st January 1880, when the short extension to Rahtial was opened. As soon as it was seen that war with Afghanistan was imminent, orders were issued to press on the work through the very difficult country between Jhelum and Rawal Pindi and on to the Indus at Attock, and by very great exertions (work being carried on by night as well as by day at several of the bridges by means of the

electric light) the railway was opened to Rawal Pindi in October 1880, and to Attock in January 1881.

10. A large number of officers have been employed, from time to time,

List of senior officers employed on the construction of the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore to Peshawar.

- Mr. H. Lee Smith } In charge of surveys.
 „ H. P. LeMesurier }
 „ A. Grant, Chief Engineer from 1870 to 1877.
 Colonel J. Bonus, Engineer-in-Chief from 1877 to 1879.
 Mr. H. Lambert, Superintending Engineer in charge of Chenab Bridge Division, and Engineer-in-Chief from 1879 to 1880.
 „ F. L. O'Callaghan, Engineer-in-Chief from 1880 to 1883.
 „ R. T. Mallet, Superintendent of Works, Ravi Division.
 „ W. J. Galwey, Superintendent of Works, Jhelum Division.
 „ F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, Goojranwala Division.
 „ H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, South Bank, Chenab Bridge.
 „ F. L. Dibblee, Superintendent of Works and Executive Engineer, Jhelum Division.
 „ F. D. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, Rawal Pindi Division.
 „ H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, North Bank, Chenab Bridge, also of Attock Bridge.
 Major T. Gracey, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Kushalghur Branch.
 Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, Solan Division.
 „ M. Dooley, Executive Engineer, South Bank, Chenab Bridge.
 „ H. L. Monk, Executive Engineer, Jhelum Bridge.
 „ F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, Salt Branch.
 „ W. Harvey, Executive Engineer, Ravi Division.
 „ G. E. Thomas, Executive Engineer, Ravi Division.
 „ P. T. S. Large, Executive Engineer, Peshawar Division.
 „ M. C. Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, Raltial Ravines Division.
 „ Mr. T. L. Tanner, Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, Khushalghur Branch.
 Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Khushalghur Branch.

on this great work, from the commencement of the surveys under Mr. Lee Smith in 1865 to the completion of the railway in 1883. To each and all including the subordinate staff His Excellency the Viceroy offers his hearty congratulations on the completion of a railway which, in its importance to the country, and in the varied difficulties of construction which have been so successfully overcome, is second to none in India.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th May, 1883 :—

No. 10 of 1883.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH LOCAL BOARDS BILL, 1883.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.

Constitution of Local Boards and District Boards.

3. Formation of sub-districts.
4. Establishment of local boards for sub-districts and of district boards for districts.
5. Constitution of local board.
6. Constitution of district boards.
7. Term of office of members of local boards and of certain district boards.
8. Resignation of members of those boards.
9. Removal of members of those boards.
10. Filling of casual vacancies on those boards.
11. Incorporation of district board.
12. Time for boards coming into existence.

Chairmen and Vice-chairmen.

13. Chairman of local board.
14. Chairman of district board.
15. Vice-chairman of district board.
16. Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman of district board.
17. Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice-chairman of district board.

SECTIONS.

18. Chairman appointed by Local Government to be member of district board.
19. Person to preside at meeting of district board.
20. Chairman and vice-chairman of local or district board re-eligible.

Notification of Elections, &c.

21. Notification of elections, &c.

Duties of District Boards.

22. Matters to be administered by district boards.

Duties of Local Boards and their Relations to District Boards.

23. Local board to be agent of district board.
24. Control of district board over local boards.

Joint Committees.

25. Joint committee of two or more boards.

Conduct of Business.

26. Ordinary and special meetings.
27. Quorum.
28. Vote of majority decisive.
29. Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.
30. Resolutions to be recorded.
31. Power to make rules as to conduct of business.

Officers and Servants.

32. Appointment of secretary.
33. Employment of other officers and servants.

Vesting of Property by Order of Government.

34. Power to vest property in district board.

District Fund.

35. Constitution of district fund.
36. Vesting and custody of district fund.
37. Application of district fund.

Control.

38. Control of Commissioner and Magistrate over boards and joint committees.
39. Power of Commissioner to suspend action under this Act.
40. Extraordinary powers of Magistrate in case of emergency.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 1-6.

SECTION.

41. Powers of Local Government in cases of default of local board.

42. Power to supersede district board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

Suits by and against District Boards.

43. Privileges of district boards and their officers.

Liability of Members of Boards.

44. Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

Forms and Rules.

45. Power of Local Government to frame forms and make rules.

46. Procedure for making rules.

47. Publication of rules.

Miscellaneous.

48. Acquisition of land.

49. Penalty on member, officer or servant being interested in contracts made with board or committee.

Exceptional Provisions.

50. Power of Local Government to except local area from operation of Act.

51. Case of sub-district excepted from provisions regarding election.

52. Administrative committee to be appointed for district wholly excepted from Act.

Amendment of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878.

53. Section 11, clause (c), Act III of 1878, amended.

54. Sections 12, 13 and 15 of same repealed.

55. New section substituted for section 14 of same.

Amendment of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878.

56. Section 11, clause (c), of Act IV of 1878, amended.

57. Sections 12 and 14 of same repealed.

58. New section substituted for section 13 of same.

Contracts made by the Committees under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Rates Acts.

59. Contracts of local rates committees.

Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.

60. New section to follow section 7 of Act XVII of 1878.

61. Amendments of sections 6 and 17 of same Act.

A Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the constitution of local bodies in each district in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may from time to time be made applicable to the like purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh; and

Commencement. (3) it shall come into force on the first day of September, 1883.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

“Prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under section 45.

Constitution of Local Boards and District Boards.

(1) The Local Government shall, by order in writing, for the purposes of this Act, divide each district into sub-districts.

(2) There shall be excluded from the sub-districts formed under this section such portions of the district as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a municipality.

(3) The Local Government may, from time to time, by order in writing, vary any order made under this section.

4. There shall be established for each sub-district a local board having authority over that sub-district, and for each district a district board having authority over the entire district, except such portions thereof as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a municipality.

Constitution of local board. 5. (1) The local board for a sub-district shall consist of—

(a) so many persons residing or owning landed property or carrying on trade or business in the sub-district, and elected as next hereinafter provided, as the Local Government may, from time to time, fix in this behalf; and

(b) such person or persons (if any), not exceeding in number one-fourth of the board, as the Local Government may, subject to the rules made under section 15, from time to time appoint in this behalf.

(2) The elective members of a local board shall be elected in manner prescribed by the rules made under section 15, and the persons entitled to vote at the election shall be nominated by the Local Government or determined in such other manner as may be prescribed by the rules: Provided that the persons entitled to vote at the election of any such member shall not be less than twenty-five in number.

6. The district board for a district shall consist of all persons who for the time being are members of the local boards of the sub-districts comprised in that district:

Provided that the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that the district board shall consist of so many members of each local board as it thinks fit, elected in this behalf by the local board in manner

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 7-17.

prescribed, and may by a like notification rescind any such direction with effect from the date on which all the persons holding office as members of the district board at the date of the notification shall, under the provisions next hereinafter contained, have vacated their offices as such members.

7. (1) The term of office of a member of a local board and of a member of a district board elected under the proviso to section 6 shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Local Government by rules made under this Act, but shall not exceed three years.

(2) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

8. A member of a local board and a member of a district board elected as aforesaid may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Local Government; and, on the acceptance by the Local Government of such resignation, the member shall be deemed to have vacated his office as such member.

9. The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any member of a local board or of a district board elected as aforesaid who refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any order, implying, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member, or who without sufficient excuse neglects for more than six consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the board.

10. (1) When the place of an elected member of a local board or of a member of a district board elected as aforesaid becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member under section 8 or section 9, or by his death, a new member shall be elected in manner prescribed to fill the place:

Provided that the Local Government may, subject to the limitation of the proportion of appointed members of a local board prescribed by section 5, clause (b), direct in any such case that the vacancy shall be left unfilled.

(2) When the place of an appointed member of a local board becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, but subject to the rules made under section 45, appoint a new member to fill the place.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

11. Every district board shall be a body corporate by the name of the district board of its district, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immovable, to transfer any moveable property, and, with the previous approval in writing of the Commissioner of the Division, any immovable property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the

purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

12. The several local boards and district boards under this Act shall come into existence at such time as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Chairmen and Vice-chairmen.

13. (1) Every local board shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to be chairman for one year.

(2) If the chairman so elected dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns the office of chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall elect another of its members to be chairman for the period during which the person so dying, ceasing to be a member, resigning or becoming incapable would have been entitled to continue in office, and no longer.

(3) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

14. (1) Every district board shall, on first coming into existence and thereafter whenever the term of office of its chairman expires under this Act, take into consideration, at a special meeting convened for the purpose within the time prescribed, the appointment of a chairman, and, if the meeting is attended by not less than three-fourths of the members of the board, may, by a majority of the members present,—

(a) determine whether the chairman shall be elected, or his appointment shall be left to be made by the Local Government, and

(b) if it is determined that the chairman shall be elected, elect one of its members to be chairman; and

the Local Government may, if it approves of the person so elected, declare him to be chairman of the board.

(2) If no such meeting is held within the time prescribed, or if three-fourths of the members of the board are not present at the meeting, or where several meetings are convened under this section at any of those meetings, or if no such election takes place, or if the person elected is not approved of by the Local Government, the Local Government shall appoint as chairman such person as it thinks fit.

15. At a special meeting held under section 14, or at another special meeting held for this purpose, the district board shall elect one or two of its members to be its vice-chairman or vice-chairmen.

16. The term of office of a chairman or vice-chairman of a district board shall be one year.

17. (1) If a chairman of a district board elected under section 14, sub-section (1), dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office of chairman or becomes incapable of acting, a special meeting of the

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 18-25.

board shall be held within the period prescribed, and a new chairman shall be elected or appointed in manner provided by that section.

(2) If a chairman of a district board appointed under section 14, sub-section (2), dies, resigns or becomes incapable of acting, the Local Government shall appoint another chairman.

(3) If a vice-chairman of a district board dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office of vice-chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall, at a special meeting held for this purpose, elect one of its members to be vice-chairman in his place.

(4) A chairman or vice-chairman elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office.

18. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, a chairman appointed by Local Government to be member of district board, sub-section (2), or section 17, sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), shall, if he is not already a member of the district board, become a member thereof by virtue of such appointment, and continue to be a member thereof while he holds the office of chairman.

19. (1) At every meeting of a district board the chairman, if present, shall preside.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting, and a vice-chairman is present, such vice-chairman or, when two vice-chairmen are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

20. A chairman of a local board, and a chairman or vice-chairman of a district board, shall be again eligible for election or appointment on the expiration of his term of office.

Notification of Elections, &c.

21. All elections, appointments and removals of members of local boards and district boards, and all elections and appointments of chairmen of district boards, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Duties of District Boards.

22. The following matters shall, subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Local Government may, from time to time, make and impose, be under the control and administration of the district board within the area subject to its authority:—

- (a) the construction, repair and maintenance of public roads and other means of communication;
- (b) the management, maintenance and visiting of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, staging-houses, inspection-houses and other public institutions, and the construction and repair of all buildings connected with

(c) the construction and repair of public wells, tanks and water-works, and the supply of water from them and from other sources;

(d) the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity;

(e) the establishment and management of pounds, including, where the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, is in force, all the functions of the Local Government and the Magistrate of the district under sections four, five, six, seven, twelve, fourteen and seventeen, and clause (a) of section eighteen, of that Act;

(f) the management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to its charge under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act;

(g) the licensing and regulation of stage-carriages under Act No. XVI of 1861 (*an Act for licensing and regulating stage-carriages*) including the functions of a Magistrate under sections two, three and ten of that Act;

(h) the regulation of encamping-grounds and, where the Sarāis Act, 1867, is in force, of sarāis and parāos, including the functions of the Magistrate of the district under sections three, four, six, seven, ten, eleven and twelve of that Act;

(i) the maintenance of any building or other property which is vested under this Act in the district board, or may be placed by the Local Government under the management of that board; and

(j) any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public.

Duties of Local Boards and their Relations to District Boards.

23. Every local board shall, in the sub-district Local board to be agent under its authority, be the agent of the district board, and, as such agent, shall have such authority and discharge such duties in respect of all or any of the matters specified in section 22 as the district board may, by written authority in that behalf, from time to time, confer or impose upon it.

24. The district board may, by a resolution passed by two-thirds of the members present at a meeting, either on complaint made to it or of its own motion, reverse or vary any order or other proceeding of any local board within the district:

Provided that, except for reasons recorded in writing, no such resolution shall be passed until the local board has been allowed an opportunity of showing cause against the same.

Joint Committees.

25. (1) A district board may, from time to time, Joint committee of concur with any other district board, or with the board of any municipality, or with more than one such board, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of such committee, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the boards, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the pro-

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N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 26-35.

ceedings of any such committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the division if the areas under the authority of the boards are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

26. (1) A meeting of a district board or local board shall be either ordinary or special.

Ordinary and special meetings.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

27. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a district board or local board shall, except where otherwise provided by this Act, be one-half of the whole board.

Quorum.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a district board or local board shall be such number or proportion of the members of the board as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under this Act.

28. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, or by any rule made under this Act, all questions coming before a meeting of a district board or local board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

29. The Civil Surgeon of the district, the Executive Engineer of the division, and the Inspector of Schools of the circle, shall be entitled to attend any meeting of a district board or local board, and to address the board on any matter affecting respectively sanitation, public works or public instruction.

30. (1) Every resolution passed by a district board or local board at a meeting shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a local board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the district board.

(3) A copy of every resolution passed by a district board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district.

31. Every district board, and, with the previous sanction of the district board, every local board, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act and with any rules made under this Act by the Local Government as to—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- (b) the quorum necessary for the transaction of

(c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings;

(d) the language of the board;

(e) the appointment, duties and proceedings of committees of the board; and

(f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the board for money paid under this Act.

Officers and Servants.

32. (1) Every district board and every local board shall, from time to time, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may remove any person so appointed.

(2) If a secretary appointed under sub-section (1) is a member of the board, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. If he is not a member of the board, the district board may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, assign to him such pay, leave-allowances, gratuity or pension as it thinks fit.

33. Subject to such general or special orders as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf, every district board may employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries, such other officers and servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of its duties and of the duties of the local boards in the district, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities or pensions as it thinks fit, and as may be approved by the Commissioner of the division.

Testing of Property by Order of Government.

34. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the territories administered by the Local Government, shall vest in any district board; and thereupon that property shall vest in that board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property.

District Fund.

35. There shall be formed for each district a fund, to be called the district fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) the balance (if any) of the allotments made for the district under section 11 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, which may be available for expenditure in the district on the day on which the district board comes into existence;

(b) all sums which may, from time to time, be allotted by the Local Government to the district fund under section 11 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, as

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IV of 1878.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 36-40.

and, subject to such conditions as the Local Government may from time to time impose, the following, namely :—

- I of 1871.**
- XVII of 1878.**
- XVI of 1861.**
- (c) the surplus accruing in the district under section eighteen of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871;
 - (d) the proceeds of public ferries payable into the district fund under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act;
 - (e) all fees for licenses realised in the district under the Stage-carriages Act, 1861
 - (f) receipts from parāos and encamping-grounds under the regulation of the district board;
 - (g) the sale-proceeds of grass on the sides of roads, and on other public ground, under the control and administration of the district board, and of timber fallen or felled thereon;
 - (h) receipts from property vested in the district board;
 - (i) rents and profits accruing from nazūl and other property placed by the Local Government under the management of the district board;
 - (j) other sums assigned to the district fund by the Local Government;
 - (k) sums contributed to the district fund by local bodies or private persons; and
 - (l) all other sums received by or on behalf of the district board in the carrying out of this Act.

36. The district fund shall be vested in the district board, and the balance standing at the credit of the fund shall be kept in the Government treasury of the district.

Vesting and custody of district fund.

37. The district fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the several matters specified in sections 22, 32 and 33 within the area subject to the authority of the district board, and, with the sanction of the Local Government, outside of that area, and also to the payment of Inspectors of Schools, normal school teachers, officers of the Public Works Department and subordinate medical officers (including vaccinators) appointed by the Government and employed in the district.

Application of district fund.

Control.

38. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may—

Control of Commissioner and Magistrate over boards and joint committees.

- (a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property within the limits of the division or district respectively occupied by any local board, district board or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of any such board or committee;
- (b) call for and inspect any document in the possession or under the control of any such board or committee having authority with-

- (c) require any such board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents, relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he may think fit to call for; and

- (d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such board or committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between officers exercising the powers conferred by subsection (1), it shall be referred—

- (a) if it arises between two or more Magistrates in the same division, to the Commissioner; and

- (b) if it arises between two or more Magistrates in different divisions or between two or more Commissioners, to the Local Government;

and the decision thereon of the Commissioner or of the Local Government, as the case may be, shall be final.

(3) When the Magistrate of the district is a member of a district board or joint committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that board or committee, the powers conferred upon him by this section.

39. (1) A Commissioner may, by order in writing, suspend within his division the execution of any resolution or order of a local board, district board or joint committee, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done within his division in pursuance of, or under cover of, this Act, if, in his opinion, such resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order, or the doing of such act is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

Power of Commissioner to suspend action under this Act.

(2) When the Commissioner makes any such order, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit.

40. (1) In cases of emergency the Magistrate of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a district board or local board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the district board.

Extraordinary powers of the district may provide of Magistrate in case of emergency.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate of the district may make an order directing the person in charge of the treasury where the balance of the district fund is kept to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Magistrate of the district shall forth-

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 41-45.

which he uses the powers given to him by this section.

41. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that any district board has made default in performing, or has inefficiently performed, any duty imposed on it by this or any other Act for the time being in force, the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct the district board to perform that duty, or to take such measures as the Local Government may direct for the performance thereof, and may fix a time within which the duty shall be performed or the measures shall be taken.

(2) If the order is not obeyed to the satisfaction of the Local Government within the time fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Magistrate of the district to execute it, and may direct that the expense of executing it shall be paid within such time as it may fix to the Magistrate by the district board.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person in charge of the treasury where the balance of the district fund is kept to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

42. (1) If a district board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this Act or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor (General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declared the board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When the district board of a district is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:

- (a) all members of the board and all members of the local boards of the district shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;
- (b) all powers and duties of the district board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government from time to time appoints in that behalf;
- (c) all property vested in the district board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the local board and district board shall be re-established, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment or election.

Suits by and against District Boards.

43. In respect of every suit instituted against the district board, or against any officer or servant of the board

shall have, as nearly as may be, all the privileges which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer, respectively, has under Chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1881

Liability of Members of Boards.

44. Every member of a local board or district board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the district board if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct; and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him in any Court of competent jurisdiction by the district board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Forms and Rules.

45. The Local Government may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding for which it considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Act—

- (a) as to the method and time of election of elective members of local boards, and of members of such boards to be members of district boards;
- (b) as to the appointment of members of local boards under section 5, clause (b);
- (c) as to the notice to be given of meetings, the business that may be transacted at general and special meetings respectively, and the majority by which any question which may come before a board at a meeting shall be decided;
- (d) as to the formation of committees and the delegation of powers to such committees;
- (e) as to the mode of entering into and executing contracts and transfers of property on behalf of district boards, and the authority on which money may be paid from the district fund;
- (f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of district boards, and as to the authority by which, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;
- (g) for the guidance of district boards when suits or other proceedings are intended to be, or have been, instituted by or against them in Civil Courts;
- (h) as to the office or offices through which correspondence of, and with, local boards and district boards shall pass;
- (i) as to the accounts to be kept, and as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;
- (j) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure, and the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;
- (k) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by local boards and district boards respectively; and,
- (l) generally for the guidance of local boards.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 46-56.

ment in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act and for settling their relations to one another.

46. The Local Government shall, before making any rules under section 45, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person concerned with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

47. Every rule made under section 45 shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by section 46.

Miscellaneous

48. Where any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the district board, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the district board of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the district board.

49. If any member, officer or servant of a local board, district board or joint committee appointed under this Act is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with such board or committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

Provided that no person shall by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and a board or committee.

Exceptional Provisions.

50. If the circumstances of any district or part of a district are, in the opinion of the Local Government, such that all or any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, except the district or part from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the excepted district or part until again applied thereto by a like notification.

51. When a sub-district is excepted, under section 50, from the provisions of this Act requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a local board shall be elected, the Local Government may itself appoint all such

52. When a district is excepted, under section 50, from all the provisions of this Act, a committee shall be appointed for the control and administration in that district of the matters mentioned in section 22, or of such of them as the Local Government may, from time to time, specify; and the Local Government shall, from time to time, prescribe the manner in which the members of the committee shall be appointed and removed, define the functions and authority of the committee, and place at its disposal, subject to such control as the Local Government thinks fit, the amounts mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of section 35, and such of the sources of income mentioned in the other clauses of that section as the Local Government thinks fit:

Provided that not less than one-half of the members of the committee shall be persons who own or occupy land, or reside, in the district, and are not in the service of Government.

Amendment of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878.

53. For section 11, clause (c), of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) Subject to the appropriation directed by clause (a), the Lieutenant-Governor shall, from time to time, allot from such fund to the district fund constituted for each district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883, such amounts as he thinks fit:

“Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year to the district fund of any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the proceeds of the rates assessed under the first clause of section five in such district in such year.”

54. Sections 12, 13 and 15 of the said North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, are repealed.

55. For section 14 of the said North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“14. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act shall be kept in each district, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the district board constituted for the district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883.

“An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette.”

Amendment of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878.

56. For section 11, clause (c), of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) Subject to such appropriation, the Chief Commissioner shall, from time to time, allot from the said fund to the district fund constituted for each district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883, such amounts as he

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 60-61.

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year shall not be less than one-half of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year."

IV of 1878. 57. Sections 12 and 14 of the said Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, are repealed.

IV of 1878. 58. For section 13 of the said Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"13. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act shall be kept in each district, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the district board constituted for the district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883.

"An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette."

Contracts made by Committees under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Rates Acts.

III of 1878.
IV of 1878. 59. Every contract entered into, whether in its own name or in the name of the Government, by the committee appointed in a district under section 15 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or section 14 of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, may be enforced by and against the local board constituted for that district under this Act, in like manner as it might have been by and

against the committee if this Act had not been passed.

Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.

60. After section seven of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"7A. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh may direct that any public ferry wholly or partly within the area subject to the authority of a district board in any district in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, as the case may be, be managed by that board, and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the district fund of that district; and proceeds paid into district fund.

"and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly."

61. In section six of the same Act, after the words "section seven," and in section seventeen of the same Act, after the words "section seven" when they first occur, the following shall be inserted, namely:—"and section 7A."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE existing law respecting the constitution and functions of district committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is contained in Acts III and IV of 1878. Those Acts, while directing the Local Government to make allotments for local purposes to each district from the rates levied under them, yet enable the Government to appropriate for the benefit generally of the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, as the case may be, the balances of such allotments remaining unexpended in each district at the close of the year, and thus prevent all continuity in local financial administration.

2. They also, while establishing committees for the purpose of determining how allotments shall be applied, and of supervising and controlling such allotments, leave the appointment of these committees and the definition of their functions and authority altogether in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner.

3. In accordance with the proposals for the extension of local self-government enunciated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in its resolution of 5th December, 1882, fresh legislation is now necessary in order to constitute local bodies for smaller areas, and to impose upon district boards more extensive duties and confer upon them greater financial and administrative independence.

4. With this object the Bill has been drawn up. It has been drafted on lines laid down by the Local Government after consultation with its most experienced officers and with non-official gentlemen throughout the provinces most competent to give advice on the subject. Its principal provisions are as follows.

5. Sections 3 to 12 provide for the constitution of local bodies in each district.

6. The Local Government is empowered by section 3 to divide every district into sub-districts, excluding military cantonments and municipalities.

7. For each sub-district there will be established a local board, and for each district a district board.

8. The district board will ordinarily consist of the aggregate members of the local boards, but power is reserved to Government to direct that it shall consist only of delegates chosen from the local boards to meet cases where the total number of members of local boards would constitute too large a body for the efficient transaction of business.

9. The qualifications for members of the local boards are contained in section 5, and such members must be elected, except in case of one-fourth of the board, who may be nominated by the Government. This principle of nomination has been already accepted by the Council in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act. The electoral body may be constituted by the Local Government or according to rules which

10. Provisions are next made for the term of office of members of the board, for their resignation, removal, for filling up casual vacancies among them, for the incorporation of the district boards, and for fixing a time for their coming into existence.

11. Sections 13 to 20 deal with the appointment of chairmen and vice-chairmen of district and local boards. Both may elect vice-chairmen. Local boards may elect their own chairman, and district boards must, within a certain time after coming into existence, decide at a special meeting whether they will elect their chairman or leave the appointment to be made by the Local Government.

12. These provisions are mainly in accordance with the views elicited at public meetings held throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the recommendations of the provincial committee, and the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that for a time at least, unless there be a strong expression of popular feeling to the contrary, it is expedient that the district officer should be chairman of the district board.

13. The duties of district boards are enumerated in section 22. Among these is the management of ferries made over to them by Government. The Northern India Ferries Act vests the immediate superintendence of every public ferry in the Magistrate or some other officer duly appointed, except where the Local Government makes over the superintendence of a ferry situated within municipal limits to a municipality. Section 10 of the Bill adds a section to the Northern India Ferries Act, giving corresponding powers to make over the management of ferries and their proceeds to district boards.

14. Sections 23 and 24 define the relations between district and local boards, and the control to be exercised by the former. The smaller is to be the agent of the larger body, which may reverse or vary any orders of a local board within the district under certain conditions laid down.

15. Section 25 gives power to district boards to appoint joint committees for any purpose, such as a long line of communication, in which they may be jointly interested.

16. Sections 26 to 30 lay down general rules for the conduct of business, and provide for the views of departmental officers on subjects connected with their departments being brought before the district board by those officers in person, as well as for the record of the resolutions of the board and the communication of them to the Magistrate of the district within 10 days.

17. Sections 32 and 33 enable the district board, subject to general or special orders of the Local Government, to appoint such officers and servants as are necessary for the proper discharge of its duties, and to appoint as secretary one of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner, an outsider.

The limitations on the power of appointment are made, as it is necessary that certain officers of the provincial establishments employed in the departments made over to the board should be taken over; and as much of the routine work will be in the hands of the secretary, it is desirable that, when a salary is attached to that office, there should be some guarantee that an incapable man is not appointed.

18. Section 35 establishes a district fund, which shall be at the disposal of the district board for the discharge of its duties under the Bill.

The principal items will consist of the allotments from local rates prescribed by Acts III and IV of 1878, and of assignments from provincial revenues; but various petty sources of income are also made over, and it is expected that the closer supervision to be hoped for from the local boards will develop them to a considerable extent.

19. The subject of control by the Executive is dealt with in sections 38-42. The powers conferred are almost identical with those in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, with the addition that authority has been given to the Commissioner to suspend, and to the Local Government to rescind, any single act, order or resolution of the board that is in excess of its powers.

It is considered advisable that Government should have this power, to be exercised in cases where it might think it undesirable to resort to the heroic remedy of supersession.

20. Section 45 gives power to the Local Government to make forms and rules consistent with the Act. These are much the same as the corresponding powers in the Central Provinces Act.

21. Sections 50, 51 and 52 deal with those exceptional localities to which the whole or some of the provisions of this Act may be deemed unsuitable. In territories so vast, and among a population characterized by such differences in knowledge, habits and modes of thought, as those of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, such tracts must be met with; and it is not desirable to insist on the residents of them being forced to accept an Act which would prove inoperative if not mischievous.

22. When the provisions as to election only are deemed unsuitable, the Local Government will appoint the members of the local boards; but when the whole Act is unsuited to the district, a district committee shall be appointed in such manner, shall perform such duties, and shall be placed in possession of such funds from the local rates allotments as the Local Government shall prescribe.

The 10th May, 1883.

J. W. QUINTON.

D. FITZPATRICK.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th May, 1883:—

No. 11 of 1883.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES
BILL, 1883.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Notification of intention to apply Act.
4. Application of Act.
5. Special rule as to application of Act to towns to which Act XV of 1873 applies.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Constitution of Boards.

6. Board to consist of elected and appointed members.
7. Magistrate to convene meeting to determine system of election.
8. Persons to be invited to meeting.
9. Matters to be considered at the meeting.
10. Power to Local Government to make rules regarding election.
11. Term of office of member of board.
12. Resignation of member of board.
13. Removal of members.
14. Filling of casual vacancies.
15. Incorporation of municipal board.
16. Time for boards coming into existence.
17. Consequences of establishment of municipal

SECTIONS.

Chairman and Vice-chairman.

18. Election or appointment of chairman.
19. Chairman to become member if not already member.
20. Appointment of vice-chairman.
21. Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman.
22. Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice-chairman.

Notification of Elections, Appointments, &c.

23. Notification of appointments, &c.

Joint Committees.

24. Joint committee of two or more boards.

Conduct of Business.

25. Time for holding meetings.
26. Ordinary and special meetings.
27. Quorum.
28. Chairman of meeting.
29. Vote of majority decisive.
30. Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.
31. Resolutions to be recorded and published.
32. Power to make rules as to meetings and proceedings.

Officers and Servants.

33. Appointment of secretary.
34. Employment of other officers and servants.

Contracts.

35. Authority to contract.
36. Mode of executing contracts.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

37. Taxes which may be imposed.
38. Procedure in imposing taxes.
39. Power to abolish tax.
40. Taxes leviable under Act XV of 1873 to be deemed to be taxes under this Act.
41. Recovery of taxes.

Municipal Fund

42. Municipal fund constituted.
43. Custody of municipal fund.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS

GENERALLY.

Municipal Police.

44. Police-establishment.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 1-5.

SECTIONS.

46. Appointment, punishment, and duties of municipal watchmen.
 47. Duties of municipal police enrolled under Act V of 1861.
 48. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to be in force in every municipality.
Conservancy and General Improvement.
 49. Duties of municipal board generally.
Prevention of Nuisances.
 50. Power of board to make rules regarding nuisances.
 51. Power to prohibit commission of public nuisances.
 52. Power as to conditional orders in respect of nuisances.
 53. Delegation of powers as to nuisances.
Additional Power to make Rules.
 54. Additional power to make rules.

CHAPTER V.**CONTROL.**

55. Control by Commissioner and Magistrate.
 56. Power to suspend action under Act.
 57. Extraordinary powers of Magistrate in case of emergency.
 58. Powers of Local Government in case of default of board.
 59. Power of Local Government to supersede board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.
 60. Power of Local Government to frame forms and make rules.

CHAPTER VI.**MISCELLANEOUS.**

61. Penalty on member, officer or servant of board being interested in contract made with board.
 62. Suits against boards and their officers.
 63. Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.
 64. Power to vest property in board.
 65. Acquisition of land under Act X of 1870.
 66. Procedure for making rules.

CHAPTER VII.**EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.**

67. Power to except municipalities from operation of provisions of Act regarding election.
 68. Power to withdraw local area altogether from the operation of this Act or Act XV of 1873.

A Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh;
It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.**PRELIMINARY**

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh; and

Commencement. (3) it shall come into force on the 1st day of September, 1883.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Municipality" means a local area to which this Act has been applied under section 4 or section 5.

(b) "Honorary Magistrate" means a Magistrate who holds no salaried office in any department of the Government service.

(c) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Local Government under this Act.

3. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification to apply Act. in the official Gazette, declare its intention to apply this Act to any town or to any group of towns in the immediate neighbourhood of one another.

(2) Every notification under sub-section (1) shall define the limits of the town or group of towns to which it refers, and may include within those limits any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity of any such town:

Provided that it shall not, without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, so include any military cantonment.

4. (1) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 3 may, if he objects to the application of the Act, xv submit his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by like notification, apply this Act to the local area.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any local area comprised in a municipality established under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, and shall, within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force, so apply it to every such local area unless before the expiration of that period—

(a) the Act has been applied under section 4 to some local area in which that local area is comprised; or

(b) the Local Government has declared, by a notification in the local Gazette, that the

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 6-14.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Constitution of Boards.

6. There shall be established for each municipality a municipal board having authority over that municipality, and consisting of—

Board to consist of elected and appointed members.

(a) so many elected members as may be determined in manner prescribed, representing wards of the municipality or particular classes of the inhabitants; and

(b) such person or persons (if any), not exceeding in number one-fourth of the board, as the Local Government may, subject to the rules made under this Act, from time to time appoint in this behalf.

7. (1) The Magistrate of the district within which any municipality is situate shall, within one month from the date on which this Act has been applied to the municipality under section 4 or section 5, issue notices in writing to the persons mentioned in section 8, inviting them to assemble at a time and place specified in the notices, for the purpose of preparing and submitting, within such time as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality.

(2) The Local Government may, from time to time, extend the time fixed under this section to any period not exceeding three months from the issue of the notices.

8. Notices under section 7 shall be issued to the following persons, namely:—

Persons to be invited to meeting.

(a) all Honorary Magistrates having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality;

(b) when the municipality comprises any local area for which a municipal committee has been appointed under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the members of that committee;

(c) when the municipality comprises any local area for which a panchayat has been appointed under Act XX of 1856, the members of that panchayat; and

(d) any leading residents of the municipality not included under the foregoing clauses, but who in the opinion of the Magistrate of the district should be allowed to take part in the discussion.

9. The persons who assemble in compliance with the notices issued under section 7 shall consider the following matters, and shall, within the time limited under section 7, submit proposals regarding the same to the Magistrate of the district for transmission to the Local Government, namely:—

Matters to be considered at the meeting.

(a) the division of the municipality into wards;

(b) the number of representatives proper for each ward:

(d) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;

(e) the registration of electors;

(f) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and

(g) any other matters regarding the system of representation and of election which it may seem to the meeting expedient to consider.

10. (1) The Local Government shall, after taking into consideration the proposals (if any) submitted to the Magistrate of the district under section 9, make rules regulating the matters referred to in that section.

(2) The Local Government may, after the municipal board has come into existence as herein-after provided, from time to time amend, after consulting the board, the rules made under this section, but no amendment made under this sub-section shall take effect until six months after it has been published in the official Gazette.

(3) Elective members of the board shall be elected in accordance with the rules made under this section and for the time being in force.

11. (1) The term of office of a member of a municipal board shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Local Government by rules made under this Act, but shall not exceed two years.

(2) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

12. A member of a municipal board may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Local Government, and, on such resignation being accepted by the Local Government, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Resignation of member of board.

13. The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any member of a municipal board who refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared an insolvent, or is convicted of any offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any order, implying, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member, or who without sufficient excuse neglects for more than six consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the board.

14. (1) When the place of an elected member of a municipal board becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member under section 12 or section 13, or by his death, a new member shall be elected in manner prescribed to fill the place.

Filling of casual vacancies.

(2) When the place of an appointed member of a municipal board becomes vacant as aforesaid.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 15-25.*

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

15. Every municipal board shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal board of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the rules made under section 60, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

16. A municipal board shall come into existence at such time as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

17. When a municipal board comes into existence under section 16 for a municipality constituted under this Act, and that municipality comprises within its limits a local area which is a municipality under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

- (a) the said North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act shall cease to apply to the local area;
- (b) the municipal committee (if any) constituted under that Act for the local area shall cease to exist;
- (c) all property vested in that committee shall vest in the municipal board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property;
- (d) every contract entered into by the committee may be enforced by and against the board in like manner as it might have been enforced by and against the committee if this Act had not been passed.

Chairman and Vice-chairman.

18. A municipal board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect as its chairman one of its own members or some other person, and the member or other person so elected shall, if the election is approved by the Local Government, but not otherwise, become chairman of the board:

Provided that in such municipalities as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of this section, the chairman shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

19. When a person not already a member of the board is elected or appointed chairman, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the

board by virtue of such election or appointment, and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as chairman.

20. In every municipality the board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect one or two of its members to be its vice-chairman or vice-chairmen.

21. (1) A chairman or vice-chairman elected by the board shall hold office for one year, and on the expiration of that period may be re-elected.

(2) A chairman appointed by the Local Government shall continue in office for such term as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, prescribe, and on the expiration of that term may be re-appointed.

22. (1) If an elected chairman or vice-chairman dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office of chairman or vice-chairman, or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall, at a special meeting, elect another of its members to be chairman or vice-chairman.

(2) If a chairman appointed by the Local Government dies, resigns his office of chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the Local Government shall appoint another chairman.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

Notification of Elections, Appointments, &c.

23. All elections and appointments of chairmen, and all elections, appointments and removals of members of municipal boards, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Joint Committees.

24. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, concur with any other municipal board, or with a district board, or with more than one such board, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of such committee, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the boards, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which such committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the division, if the areas under the authority of the boards are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

25. (1) A municipal board shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month on such day as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 32.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 26-35.*

(2) The chairman, or, in his absence, a vice-chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the board, convene a meeting at any other time.

26. (1) A meeting of a municipal board Ordinary and special shall be either ordinary or meetings. special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

27. (1) The quorum necessary for the trans- Quorum. action of business at a special meeting of a municipal board shall be one-half of the whole board.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a municipal board shall be such number or proportion of the members of the board as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under this Act:

Provided that, if at any meeting of the board a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

28. (1) At every meeting of a municipal board Chairman of meeting. the chairman, if present, shall preside.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting and a vice-chairman is present, such vice-chairman, or, when two vice-chairmen are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

29. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Vote of majority de- Act, or by any rule made cursive. under this Act, all questions which may come before any meeting of a municipal board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

30. The Civil Surgeon of the district, the Ex- Certain officers entitled to attend and speak. cutive Engineer of the division, and the Inspector of Schools of the circle, shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the board, and to address the board on any matter affecting respectively sanitation, public works and public instruction.

31. (1) Every resolution passed by a municipal Resolutions to be re- board at a meeting shall be corded and published. recorded in a book kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, and shall be published in some local English or Vernacular newspaper, or in such other manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a municipal board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district.

32. (1) Every municipal board may, from time Power to make rules to time, at a special meeting, as to meetings and pro- make rules consistent with ceedings. this Act and any rules made under this Act by the Local Government as to—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- (b) the manner in which notice thereof shall be given;
- (c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;
- (d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the adjournment of meetings;
- (e) the language of the board;
- (f) the division of duties among the members of the board;
- (g) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the board for money paid under this Act; and
- (h) all other similar matters.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Officers and Servants.

33. (1) Every municipal board shall, from time Appointment of secre- to time, at a special meeting, tary. appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may at a like meeting remove any person so appointed.

(2) If an officer in the service of the Government, and who is not a member of the board, is appointed secretary, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the board by virtue of such appointment, and shall continue to be a member of the board as long as he holds the office of secretary.

(3) If a secretary is a member of the board, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. If he is not a member of the board, the board may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, assign to him any such pay, leave-allowance, gratuity or pension as it thinks fit.

34. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, Employment of other every municipal board may officers and servants. employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities or pensions as it thinks fit.

Contracts.

35. (1) A municipal board may delegate to one Authority to contract. or more of its members the power of entering into, on its behalf, any contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees.

(2) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees shall not be executed until it has been sanctioned by the board at a meeting.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chap. IV.—Powers and Duties of Municipal Boards generally—Secs. 44-52.*

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS
GENERALLY.*Municipal Police.*

44. Every municipal board shall maintain a police-establishment for watch and ward, for the prevention and suppression of nuisances and for the enforcement of the rules and orders of the board.

45. (1) Subject to the provisions of section nine of the Cantonments Act, 1880, the establishment maintained under section 41 shall, as the board with the approval of the Local Government may determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police force under the Local Government within the meaning of section two of Act V of 1861; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the board may, from time to time, after consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector General of Police, determine.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between the board and the Magistrate of the district or the Inspector General of Police under this section, it shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

46. If the establishment maintained under section 41 is a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall be appointed, and shall be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction of fine, under such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf; and shall perform such duties, and be liable to such penalties, as village-policemen appointed under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873, or under the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, as the case may be, perform and are liable to.

47. If the establishment is part of the general police force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define the duties which the officers and men of the establishment may or may not be required to perform.

48. Section thirty-four of Act V of 1861 shall be in force in every municipality, and every watchman under this Act shall have the powers of a Police-officer under that section.

Conservancy and General Improvement.

49. Every municipal board, so far as the municipal fund at its disposal will permit, shall, after providing for the maintenance of the police-establishment referred to in the foregoing sections,—

- (1) keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and watercourses clean and in repair;
- (2) cause those streets and roads to be watered and lighted;
- (3) provide for the establishment and maintenance of schools and dispensaries and of other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public health, and control and administer all such institutions within the municipality, except where they may, by a special order of the Local Government, have been excepted from the operation of this section;
- (4) construct and provide for the maintenance and management of poor-houses, markets and other works of public utility; and,
- (5) generally, do all acts and things calculated to promote the health, comfort, convenience or interests of the inhabitants of the municipality.

Prevention of Nuisances.

50. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

- (a) declaring that such acts or omissions within the municipality as may in its opinion cause or tend to cause any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public, or to people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or injury, obstruction danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right, shall be deemed, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and for the purposes of XLV of 18 this Act, to be public nuisances; and
- (b) defining the cases, manner and times in and at which officers of the board may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of public nuisances.

(2) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

51. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the municipality, anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance.

52. (1) The Local Government may invest, within the limits of the municipality, a municipal board with the powers of a Magistrate of a district as described in section one hundred and thirty-three of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with powers to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any of the acts or omissions which may have been declared to be public nuisances under clause (a) of section 50 of this Act.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter V.—Control—Sections 53-58.

(2) Sections one hundred and thirty-three to one hundred and forty-two (both inclusive) of the Code of the Criminal Procedure shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers.

(3) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the powers with which it has invested a board under this section.

53. A municipal board may, at a special meeting, delegate to one or more committees of its members any of the powers vested in the board by section 51, or with which the board may have been invested under section 52.

Additional Power to make Rules.

54. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules,—

(a) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads where those conveyances, animals or persons are hired for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;

(b) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths; and

(c) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this section, a municipal board may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing one with a further fine of five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(3) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing portion of this section, the municipal board of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under sub-section (1) in respect to any vehicles to which that Act applies.

CHAPTER V.

CONTROL.

55. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may—

(a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property within the limits of the division or district respectively occupied by any municipal board or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of any such board or committee;

(b) call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any

such board or committee having authority within those limits;

(c) require any such board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he may think fit to call for; and

(d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such board or committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee.

(2) When the Magistrate of the district is a member of a board or joint committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that board or committee, the powers conferred upon him by sub-section (1).

56. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district (as the case may be) the execution of any resolution or order of the municipal board or joint committee, or prohibit the doing with in those limits of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When a Commissioner or Magistrate makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit.

57. (1) In cases of emergency, the Magistrate of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a municipal board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate of the district may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is from time to time possible, from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Magistrate of the district shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers conferred upon him by this section.

58. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that a municipal board has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Local Government may

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter VI.—Miscellaneous—Sections 59-65.

appoint the Magistrate of the district to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as it may fix, to the Magistrate by the board.

(3) If the expense be not so paid, the Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

59. (1) If a municipal board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declare that board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

- (a) All members of the board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members.
- (b) All powers and duties of the board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in that behalf.
- (c) All property vested in the board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Local Government.
- (3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the board shall be re-constituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified from being members.

60. The Local Government may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding of a municipal board for which it considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Act—

- (a) with respect to the appointment of members of a municipal board under section 6, clause (b);
- (b) as to the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Act;
- (c) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;
- (d) as to the conditions on which property vested in the board may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;
- (e) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between boards and the Local Government or officers of that Government shall pass;
- (f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of boards, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;

(g) as to the accounts to be kept by boards, as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge

(h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of boards, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

(i) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by boards; and,

(j) generally, for the guidance of boards and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

61. If any member, officer or servant of a board is otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the board, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code:

XLV of 1

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the board.

62. In respect of every suit instituted against a municipal board, or against any officer or servant of the board in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, the board, officer or servant shall have as nearly as may be all the privileges which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer respectively has under chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1

63. Every member of a municipal board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the board, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

64. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immovable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the territories administered by the Local Government, shall vest in any municipal board; and thereupon the property shall vest in that board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, the property.

65. Where any land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the municipal board,

Acquisition of land under Act X of 1870.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter VII.—Exceptional Provisions—Sections 66-68.

proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the board of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the board.

66. (1) The authority empowered to make rules under section 10, section 5f, section 5k or section 69 shall, before making them, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(2) Every rule made under any of those sections shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by this section.

CHAPTER VII.

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

67. (1) If it appears to the Local Government that the circumstances of any municipality are such that the provisions of this Act requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a municipal board be elected are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, except the municipality, wholly or in part, from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply, or shall only apply in part, as the

Power to exempt municipalities from operation of provisions of Act regarding election.

case may be, to the excepted municipality until again applied thereto by a like notification of the Local Government.

Provided that no notification shall be issued under this section in respect of a municipality for which a municipal board has come into existence unless its issue has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

(2) While the municipality continues to be excepted, wholly or in part, from the operation of the provisions mentioned in sub-section (1), the Local Government may appoint such of the members of the municipal board as would otherwise have been elected.

68. (1) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local Gazette, withdraw from the operation of this Act or the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, any local area to which that Act may have been applied or extend

(2) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of the whole area subject to the authority of a municipal board or municipal committee, all property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the board or committee shall vest in the Local Government, and be applied by it, in such manner as it thinks fit, for the promotion of the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants.

(3) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of a part of the area under the authority of a municipal board or municipal committee, such part of the property of the board or committee as the Commissioner may determine shall vest in the Local Government, and be applied as aforesaid.

XV of 1873.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are at present constituted and guided in the execution of their functions by Act XV, 1873, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act of that year.

That Act gives plenary powers to the Local Government to appoint ordinary and *ex officio* members of municipal committees. It leaves to the Local Government to determine absolutely whether in any municipality of the united provinces members shall be elected or not, and if confers upon it the power of appointing *ex officio* members to the extent of one-third of the total number of the committee, a power very generally acted on.

2. The manner of election, where elections are allowed, is under the Act regulated solely by the Local Government without reference to the parties most concerned, and casual vacancies are filled up by direct appointment by the same authority, or are not filled up at all.

3. The Local Government may also appoint the president and vice-presidents of all committees, and may unconditionally cancel, suspend or limit any of the proceedings, bye-laws or rules of the committees and abolish any tax imposed by them.

4. Section 34 of the Act further imposes on a municipality without any restriction the obligation of providing for the maintenance of a police-establishment, the effect of which has frequently been to throw on municipalities a large portion of the charge for police kept up for the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders against the general law of the land.

5. These provisions are inconsistent with the proposals for the extension of local self-government enunciated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in its resolution dated 5th December, 1882.

6. The present Bill has been drafted to enable the Local Government to carry these proposals into effect, put forward after consultation with the most experienced officers of the provinces, with the members of existing municipal committees and numerous non-official gentlemen.

7. Except in the provisions necessary to carry out the object above specified and in the arrangement of chapters and sections, the Bill follows closely the present Municipal Act.

8. Chapter I contains the usual preliminary matter, and prescribes the course to be followed when it is intended to introduce the Act into any local area for the first time, or into existing municipalities.

9. Chapter II deals with the organisation of municipal boards.

These are to consist of members elected in the manner prescribed by the Local Government, and of a certain proportion of nominated members, not to exceed one-fourth of the whole.

The principle of nomination has been already accepted in the Central Provinces, and is meant to provide against the danger of classes of the community being overridden by hostile majorities.

10. Before making rules for determining the system of representation and election, the Local Government is required by sections 8 and 9 to inform itself of the sense of the community on these subjects.

11. Section 18 leaves the election of their own chairmen to municipal boards, with the exception of such municipalities as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification, exempt from the operation of this section. In these latter the chairman will be appointed by the Local Government.

This exception is meant to meet cases where an officer of Government must remain chairman, at least for a period, either in order that he may have time to transfer functions and accounts often onerous and complicated to a non-official successor, or for lack of a qualified non-official to deal with special circumstances, or by reason of the expressed wish of the municipal board itself.

12. Section 24 contains a provision, not in the existing Act, enabling municipal boards to appoint joint committees for any purpose in which they may be jointly interested.

13. Power to appoint officers and servants necessary for the performance of its duties is given to the board by sections 33 and 34, and the appointment of an officer of Government or of an outsider as secretary is made subject to the sanction of the Commissioner. It is obviously impossible to allow boards to appoint to such office Government servants against the wish of Government, and it is necessary to take some guarantee against the appointment of an incapable man as paid secretary; especially with a non-official chairman the office of secretary to the municipal board will be one of great importance.

14. Chapter III, on taxation, varies but little from the existing Act.

15. Chapter IV, on the powers and duties of the boards, groups together all the duties of the boards in what is thought to be the order of their obligation, and simplifies the rules of the existing Act as regards nuisances.

16. Chapter V deals with the subject of control. The provisions are similar to those of the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, with the exception that the Commissioner may at once suspend, and the Local Government rescind, any act, order or resolution of the board which is manifestly in excess of its powers.

This authority is given to provide for cases which may not be of a nature grave enough to call for the penalty of supersession.

17. Section 60 empowers the Local Government to frame forms and make rules on certain matters therein specified.

18. Chapter VI contains miscellaneous provisions as regards the conduct of litigation, penalties on, and liabilities of, members, acquisition of land, and the like.

19. Chapter VII enables the Local Government to exempt from the provisions of the Act regarding election municipalities to which it considers such provisions to be unsuited, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to withdraw from the operation of this Act, or of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act of 1873, any local area to which either of those Acts may have been applied.

This latter power is deemed necessary, as cases sometimes occur where a municipality has been established in a place which experience proves to be unfit for municipal institutions, or where change of circumstances may have rendered such institutions unsuitable, and it would be improper in such cases to insist on the Act remaining in force for ever. At the same time, the power is one which should be exercised with great caution, as it is a more serious matter to withdraw a privilege once conferred than to withhold it in the first instance; and the Local Government has therefore been debarred from acting on the section unless with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

The 10th May, 1883.

J. W. QUINTON.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in varying quantities throughout the Madras Presidency, and in several districts of the Bengal Presidency it has been very heavy. In British Burma and Mysore and Coorg the rainfall has been general, and in the Sylhet and Cachar districts of Assam has been disastrously and unprecedentedly heavy. Slight rain has also fallen in four districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in two districts of the Bombay Presidency. Elsewhere there has been little or none to report.

In the Madras Presidency standing crops are in good condition, and agricultural operations are progressing. Preparations for *kharij* are in general progress in the Bombay Presidency, and sowing has commenced in places. In the Bengal Presidency cultivation is well in hand, *aus* rice and jute have been sown, and sugarcane planted in several places; the harvesting of *boro* rice and millet is still in progress.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh *kharij* operations are going on, and *sawan* and sugarcane are being irrigated in Partabgarh. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest is almost completed, except in the extreme north-west; prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces land is being prepared for *kharij* in several districts, and threshing and winnowing of the *rabi* continue in others. In Cachar and Sylhet great damage, though not as yet precisely ascertained, has been done by floods, which are now abating. In Mysore and Coorg standing crops are in good condition, and in the Nizam's territories preparations for *kharij* are general.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 23rd)		
Bellary ...	·1 (average of two stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy and sugarcane, outturn average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, outturn twelve annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, the latter more general.
Ganjam ...	·62 (average of two stations).	Standing crops cotton and <i>ragi</i> thriving; fever, small-pox, and cholera continue, the last in parts; cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	·31 (average of three stations).	Fever, guinea-worm, and small-pox in parts, the last more general; cattle-disease almost disappearing.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good under larger tanks; harvest of <i>kar</i> paddy and <i>ragi</i> , outturn one-fourth to three-fourths; small-pox and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Coimbatore ..	·88 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest of paddy in one taluk, outturn average five; small-pox and cholera continue in parts.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest of paddy and flax, outturn below average; cholera slight.
Madura ...	·91 (average of five stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	1·36 (average of twelve stations).	Sowing of first crop almost over in several taluks; harvesting of third crop in parts; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks.
Travancore ...	1·46	Cultivation fairly progressing; fever and small-pox continue.
Bombay—(May 23rd)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Weather sultry; 6 cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, in villages 82 fresh cases; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in Shahbandar; river at Kotri on 21st 8 feet 1 inch, against 8 feet 5 inches last year; estimated area of past <i>rabi</i> in excess of last year, average realisations about 13 annas in the rupee, might have been better but for blight; prices of wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36, in Dadu 32, 32 and 48, in Sakro 16, 34 and 48, and in Sujawal 26, 34 and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River low; weather sultry; small-pox in eight, fever in four, and cattle-disease in two talukas; prices of wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 50, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharij</i> continue; 4 cases of cholera; prices—wheat 26½ and <i>bajri</i> 29½ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Preparations of land for ensuing season in progress; public health good; weather windy; <i>bajri</i> 28 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharij</i> continue; small-pox in Surat abating, average death 1; prices— <i>juari</i> 42 and <i>nagli</i> 49 lbs. per rupee.
Nāsik ...	.....	Cholera in all talukas, except Nandgaon, Chandwad, and Igatpuri, deaths 267; locusts have appeared in Igatpuri, Nāsik, and Yeola talukas; prices—wheat 27, <i>bajri</i> 30, and rice 22½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Drops of rain on 22nd	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 16th to 21st; on 22nd vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly on 17th and 18th, southerly and strong on 22nd; wind normal on all other days.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—<i>contd.</i>		
Poona ...	.....	Cholera continues, 238 cases, 124 fatal; small locusts appearing in Junar; prices— <i>bajri</i> 40 and <i>juari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee, in Poona city <i>bajri</i> 34 and <i>juari</i> 41 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Preparation of land for the next season in progress; cholera throughout the district, except Nagar, Jamkhed, and Akola, 80 deaths from cholera; small-pox in some parts of Jamkhed; slight damage by locusts in Sanganner taluka.
Sholapur ...	.....	Cholera in twenty villages, out of 110 cases, 41 fatal; prices— <i>juari</i> 59½ and <i>bajri</i> 51 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain at Gadag and Mandargi.	Paddy being sown in four talukas; scarcity of drinking-water in eight villages of Nargund; small-pox and fever in one taluka; prices—rice minimum 24 and <i>juari</i> 20 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Preparing ground and sowing seed for monsoon crop in low grounds in Karwar and Honore; small-pox in three and fever in two talukas; prices—rice 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; days hot, nights cool; strong wind, west and south-west, in Rajkot; small-pox in Junagad and Gadka talukas; cholera continues in Ambaran; prices— <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 33 lbs. per rupee.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Preparation for <i>kharif</i> in general progress; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar district, continues; locusts in Belgaum, Dharwar, Satara, Poona, Ratnagiri, Tanna, and Nāsik; cholera in Belgaum, Kaladgi, Satara, Poona, Sholapur, Khandesh, Tanna, and Nāsik; small-pox and fever in a few places.		
Bongal—(May 23rd)		
Chittagong ...	61	Weather hot, but stormy; prospects of <i>aus</i> crop bad; prices high cholera continues; a few cases of small-pox reported.
Dacca ...	232	Harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy almost completed; sowing of paddy and jute and planting of sugarcane going on.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	04	Sowing of <i>aman</i> paddy on low lands and of early paddy and jute and planting of sugarcane commenced; more rain wanted; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	208	Rain very beneficial to crops; sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> crops still going on mango crop has suffered from recent storms; except isolated cases of cholera, health of district generally good.
Rajshahye ...	.....	More rain needed; paddy crops coming up; health generally good.
Burdwan ...	3; Kulna, 1½; Kutwa, 23; Raniganj, 19.	Rain in Kulna done much good, wanted elsewhere; health fair.
Rungpore ...	669	Transplanting of winter rice commenced in some places; weeding of <i>aus</i> rice prevented by continual rain; general health good.
Bagalpur ...	30	Prospects good; young sugarcane and paddy doing fairly; public health good, though sporadic cases of small-pox and cholera reported.
Purneah ...	98	Crops doing well; sowing and weeding progressing; a few cases of cholera and small-pox reported; general health fair; rivers rising.
Patna ...	Nil	Strong east wind still prevailing; collection of cotton and castor going on; sugarcane looks well; cholera reported from Barh and Behar sub-divisions; outbreak of small-pox reported from thana Silao.
Durbhunga ...	114	Cool east wind; prospects of crops good; storm on 20th damaged mangoes; prices stationary; cholera in town and district.
Hazáribágh ...	15	Weather hot and sultry; no crops on the ground; cholera and small-pox still prevail in certain parts of the district, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack ...	.....	Weather hot; sky overhanging with clouds; ploughing in progress; sowing commenced in some places; public health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been rain in most districts during this week, also the rain has been rather excessive in some parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal, but no great harm has been done, except in Chittagong where prospects of <i>aus</i> rice are reported to be bad, and prices are high in consequence; cultivation is progressing, but in many places more rain is still much required; in several places sowing of <i>aus</i> rice and jute and planting of sugarcane have been done, and the young plants are growing well; sowing of <i>aman</i> rice has commenced in a few districts; harvesting of <i>boro</i> rice and <i>cheena</i> is still going on; mango has been considerably injured by frequent storms, nevertheless it is expected to yield an abundant crop in several places; in Darjeeling many tea gardens are said to have been infested by red spiders; cholera continues to be reported from several districts; small-pox from some and fever from a few; general health fair; the whole province is, however, fairly good.		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 22nd)	No rain	Strong easterly winds; crops good, except mustard; no sickness in men or cattle; prices steady; markets well supplied.
Allahabad ( „ „ )	.. ..	Excessive heat; wind easterly; not much sickness; water scarce in places; prices rising slightly.
Farrukhabad ( „ „ )	.....	Hot west winds for most part of the week, change since yesterday cloudy and stormy; health of people fair, but fever and small-pox continue to be reported; markets well supplied; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	*State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh <i>contd.</i>		
Gorakhpur (May 20th)	.....	Weather unbroken; harvest completed; a few cases of cholera and some sporadic cattle-disease; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 22nd)	No rain	Small-pox diminished in town, extended to district; <i>rabi</i> crops harvested; cattle-disease reported in four parganas; prices almost stationary.
Jhansi („ 21st)	.....	Weather exceedingly hot and dry; harvesting over; prices fluctuating; health good; cattle-disease disappearing.
Agra („ 22nd)	No rain	Hailstorm in two or three villages in Ferozabad on 17th; fever in four and small-pox in five parganas; sporadic cholera in three parganas; prices stationary.
Barilly („ „)	Slight shower	Prices stationary; health good, with some local exceptions.
Meerut („ „)	3 on 21st at Sadr	Heavy duststorms; health good; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	Good rain	<i>Kharif</i> operations still going on; general health good; prices same as last week; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Heat intense, wind easterly; prices stationary; occasional reports of cholera and small-pox; general health good.
Partalgarh ( „ „ )	.....	<i>Sacra</i> and sugarcane being irrigated; slight small-pox at Kunda; prices stationary; general health good.
Rae Bareilly ..	No rain	Weather seasonable; cholera continues; small-pox and fever abating; prices stationary.
Sitapur (May 22nd)	Slight rain in one or two places.	Small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Small-pox still reported in three tahsils, and cattle-disease in tahsils Bikapur and Akbarpur.
Punjab (May 22nd)		
Delhi ..	5	Health fair; a few cases of cholera; prices steady.
Hissar ...	.....	Small-pox in four tahsils of the Hissar district; harvesting completed, yield at the average; prices rising.
Umballa ...	.....	Health fair; harvesting completed, yield reported to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good; crops being winnowed; prices slightly rising.
Sialkot ...	.....	Measles of a mild type prevalent; crops being threshed; prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	No report received.
Lahore ...	.....	Weather cloudy and threatening; health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Cattle-disease in Attock, and slight fever in the Kahuta tahsil; harvesting completed, yield above the average; prices falling.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good; harvesting continues; preparations being made for <i>kharif</i> sowings; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices slightly falling.
Peshawar ...	.....	Strong winds prevailing; health good; prices steady.
Central Provinces— (May 23rd)		
Nagpur (May 23rd)	.....	Weather very hot and cloudy; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather clear, hot, and stormy; threshing and winnowing continue; prices stationary; small-pox continues; prices—wheat 22 and rice 16 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	.....	Weather very warm, with hot winds and occasional clouds; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; prices easy.
Seoni (May 22nd)	.....	Unusually hot, cloudy, with occasional duststorms; fields being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; prices—wheat 24 and rice 17 seers per rupee; large exports of <i>jissi</i> wheat.
Hoshangabad ...	04	Weather hot and windy; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; 2 deaths from cholera; prices—wheat 14 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; 15 deaths from small-pox; prices—wheat 16, rice 16, and <i>juari</i> 20 seers per rupee.
Raipur (May 19th)	.....	Very hot and cloudy; small-pox in some parts.
Sambalpur („ 17th)	.....	Intense heat; sugarcane doing fairly well; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
British Burma — (May 12th)		
Akyab ...	6.20	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather very hot and close; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; threshing and winnowing continue in some districts; cholera in Wardha; prices easy.
		Total rainfall 12.34 inches; 2 cases of cholera in town, of which 1 proved fatal, and 1 case in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—<i>contd.</i>		
Rangoon ...	2.48	Total rainfall 7.13 inches; 5 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 92 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	4.50	Total rainfall 4.65 inches; 2 deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public health good; 58 deaths of cattle in two townships.
Prome ...	2.23	Total rainfall 3.39 inches; public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	.45	Total rainfall 6.66 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease in three townships, and 310 deaths of cattle in Wagarro township.
Toungoo ...	1.77	Total rainfall 6.94 inches; 1 death from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
British Burma— (May 19th)		
Akyab ...	2.90	Total rainfall 15.24 inches; 1 death in town from small-pox, and 7 from small-pox and 4 from cholera in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in three townships, severe in Menhya.
Rangoon ...	.49	Total rainfall 7.62 inches; 2 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 89 to Rs. 91 per 100 baskets, with a downward tendency.
Bassein ...	.02	Total rainfall 4.67 inches; 31 deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; 64 deaths of cattle in one township.
Prome ...	.49	Total rainfall 3.88 inches; public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships, 10 deaths of cattle in district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	.95	Total rainfall 7.61 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease in two townships.
Toungoo ...	.26	Total rainfall 7.20 inches; public health good; 6 deaths of cattle in one township.
Assam—(May 17th)		
Gauhati ...	8.54	Heavy rain throughout the week, fears entertained for the <i>ahu</i> rice crops; public health indifferent; cattle-disease still prevalent.
Sylhet ...	16.44	Heavy rainfall in north and north-east of district; floods still continue; cultivation in north and north-east at a standstill; public health indifferent.
Cachar ...	.....	No report received.
Dibrugarh ...	0.71	Weather rainy; prospects of <i>ahu dhan</i> good; cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
Assam—(May 23rd)		
Gauhati (May 22nd) ...	4.11	Weather hot; fever and cholera in the district; <i>aus</i> crops doing well, but fear about the crops in low lands on account of inundation; cattle-disease still reported from the interior.
Sylhet („ 23rd) ...	8.07	The floods have been unprecedented for years, especially at this season; fine weather now prevails; damage, it is hoped, not so serious as might have been expected; public health indifferent.
Cachar („ „) ...	8.67	Rains abated since 20th; river rapidly flowing; stagnant water in low lands slowly decreasing; rice not available; fever and small-pox at Katigora, number of deaths not reported.
Dibrugarh ...	6.33	Weather warm; ploughing for <i>sali dhan</i> ; prospects of <i>aus dhan</i> good; cholera and small-pox abating.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 23rd)		
Bangalore ...	.83	Standing crops thriving; prospects good.
Mysore ...	2.62	Rain general throughout the district; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	.11	Prospects of season continue to be favourable; no changes to report.
General Remarks. —Rain in all districts, except in Shimoga; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good; prices stationary.		
Berar & Hyderabad— (May 23rd)		
Amrāoti ...	.....	Weather hot; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowing continue; prices—wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (May 23rd)		
Indore	Weather alternately hot and cool, with occasional clouds; health good.
Morar (Gwalior)	Health good; heat intense; small-pox still lingers.
Sutna	Health good; weather hot.
Rutlam	No report received.
Neemuch	Weather very hot, high winds; public health good.
Goona	Weather very warm; health fair; price of wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Bhopal	Weather seasonable; crops and public health good.
Agar	Weather hot; a few cases of cholera at Mandesar and Jeora.
Nowgong	Weather excessively hot; public health good.
Manpur	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu . (May 23rd)	11	High wind with dust last night; heavy wind with rain and thunder; weather cloudy.
Sirohi („ 20th)	Water in wells diminishing; health good; very hot, hot winds frequent.
Marwar („ 18th)	Water obtained with great difficulty; small-pox decreasing; crops all gathered; heat intense, hot winds blowing; prices rising.
Meywar („ „)	Tanks and wells fair; health very good; crops harvested; cloudy and windy.
Harowti („ 19th)	Great heat, fierce hot wind; health good; prices fallen.
Jhallawar („ 16th)	Weather sultry; health fair.
Ajmere („ 22nd)	Hot winds; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	Windy and duststorms; health good; prices stationary.
Bhurtpore	No report received.
Ulwur	No report received.
Nepal—(May 17th)		
Katmandu ...	46	Agricultural prospects good; weather warm; thunder and lightning constant towards evening.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROCEDURE REGULATING THE SUBMISSION BY PUBLIC BODIES OF
ADDRESSES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No. ²⁰
607-713.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—
under date Simla, the 21st May 1883.*

Read—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 12—108-124, dated the 16th March 1883, laying down rules for the submission by public bodies of addresses to the Government of India, the first of which is as follows:—

I.—An address, the sole or principal object of which is to promote or oppose a measure of Imperial legislation, or one which bears immediately upon general questions of Imperial policy, may be submitted direct to the Governor General in Council.

R E S O L U T I O N .

The foregoing Rule must be read with, and be held to be subject to, Rule 14 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council, which relates to Bills actually pending before the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, and is as follows:—

Communications on matters connected with any Bill before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor General in Council, or in a letter to the Secretary, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered.

Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from courts, officials, or public bodies *shall ordinarily be sent through the Local Government.*

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance;

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
N. W. P. and Oudh.
Punjab.

Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Hyderabad.

ally noted for information and guidance; that a copy be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India for

information; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Mrs. Isabella Hennessy, late a Christian inhabitant of the town of Calcutta, and a widow, died at Calcutta on the 29th August 1862.

James Turner, late Manager and Engineer in the employ of the Strand Bank Press Company at Chitpur in the Suburbs of Calcutta, on the 17th February 1881.

H. F. Showers, late a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps and attached to the 1st Punjab Infantry at , on the 25th March 1880.

James Gawler Macleod, late a Major in the General List of Infantry, at Agra, on the 18th November 1880.

Robert Becher, late a Major of the 62nd Regiment, Native Infantry, in the service of the late East India Company on the Bengal Establishment, in China, on the September 1841.

George Michael, formerly a Bailiff in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, but late of Khyroo Mather's Lane in Calcutta, a Money-lender, at Calcutta, on the 15th August 1881.

Edward Lewis Lundy, late Brigade Surgeon in H. M.'s 2nd Battalion, 22nd Regiment, at Allahabad, on the 19th April 1881.

Henry Hodges Forbes, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 3rd Regiment of Foot, at Sachanea, Naga Hills, on the 1st December 1879.

Richard Fincher Warren Trist, late a Captain in the Royal Artillery, at Peshawar, on the 10th June 1881.

Robert Lowe Spencer Vassall, late a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, at Bareilly, on the 15th March 1881.

Thomas Currie, late a Boarding House-keeper, for Seamen at No. 10, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 7th October 1881.

John Eckford, late a Major in H. M.'s Corps of Royal Engineers, and a Superintendent in the Indian Telegraph Department, at Netley Hospital, Hampshire, England, on the 19th August 1881.

Thomas Mercer Vigors, late of Bargage, in the County of Carlow, in Ireland, and late a Civil Engineer on the Northern Bengal State Railway, in Ireland, on the 7th September 1881.

George Constantine Edgar Bacon, late of Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk, in England. Banker, at Brighton, Sussex, on the 13th November 1880.

Robert Henry Tulloh, formerly an Assistant Engineer in the Department of Public Works, and late a Government Pensioner, at Lahore, on the 8th June 1881.

Robert Fergusson Gibbon, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Assistant Commissioner of Fyzabad, at Fyzabad, on the 30th July 1881.

William Henry Paulson, late of the Education Department, Calcutta, died at Sea, on the 7th November 1881.

Mitchell Chalmers Mather, late Manager of Salgonga Tea Garden, in Cachar, on the 2nd October 1880.

Lewis Ebenezer Parsons, late an Engine Driver, in the Punjab Northern State Railway, at Kushalgarh, on the 6th July 1881.

Seth Gardner, late a Permanent Way Inspector in the Nagpur-Chhatisgarh State Railway, at Tharsa, in the District of Nagpur, on the 3rd September 1881.

Henry Oxenden Weare, late a Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, H. M.'s 9th Regiment of Foot, at Lahore, on the 15th November 1880.

Mrs. Ann Bartlett, late of No. 1, Kenderdine's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, widow of the late Captain Samuel Bartlett, of the Government Inland Steam Service in India, at Calcutta, on the 3rd April 1882.

William Napier Campbell, late Assistant Commissioner of Darjeeling, at Darjeeling, on the 2nd November 1881.

Alexander Anderson, late a Tea Planter, in the District of Durrung, at Mizikajan, in the District of Durrung, on the 13th June 1881.

Arthur Major Brabazon, late a Lieutenant in the 1st Suffolk Regiment, at Khyrabad, Sitapur, on the 13th November 1881.

Francis Edward Charles Hood, late a Surgeon in the Army Medical Department, at Agra, on the 15th February 1882.

William Filkin Pegler, late of Bombay, a Sub-Engineer, in the Scinde, on the 21st April 1876.

John Adolphus Williams, late of the town of Calcutta, an Engineer, at on the

Thomas R. Spratling, late a Civil Millman, attached to the Ishapore Gunpowder Factory, at Barrackpore, on the 7th August 1881.

Clement Edmund Sherrard, late a Lieutenant in the Madras Staff Corps, at Pachmarhi, on the 9th June 1882.

Moumotho Nath Dey, late a Hindoo inhabitant of No. 67, Beadon Street, in the town of Calcutta, at on the

Koylash Obunder Shaha, late of No. 38, Radhamadhub Shaha's Lane, in Mooktaram Baboo's Street, a Hindoo inhabitant of Calcutta, and a dealer in Government Securities in Calcutta, on the 5th September 1882.

Charles William Wynne Alexander, late Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, at Aden, on the 14th November 1880.

William Durham, late of the town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 9th September 1879.

Thomas Walters, late Commander of the India General Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Dhubri*, died in Luckimpore, Assam, on the 25th August 1881.

David Mahony, late of Simla, in Upper India, in London, on the 11th September 1881.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

HIGH COURT,
CALCUTTA,
The 16th May 1883.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th May 1883.

No. 357.—In continuation of Notifications, No. 349, dated the 26th ultimo, and No. 353, dated the 8th instant, the following officiating promotions are made, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th April 1883:—

Major W. J. Heaviside, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. H. B. Talbot, Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. E. J. Jackson, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd May 1883.

No. 3.—Mr. H. M. O'Kelly, a Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th May 1883.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 11th May 1883.

No. 1.—With reference to Military Works Department Notification, No. 15, dated 11th April 1883, Lieutenant S. G. Burrard, R.E., is posted to the Superintending Engineer's Office as Personal Assistant. He joined the Agency on 24th March 1883.

The 16th May 1883.

No. 2.—The Government of India having sanctioned the formation of the Bolan Road Division, Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Sibi Division, and placed in executive charge of the Bolan Road Division.

No. 3.—Lieutenant W. Huskisson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sibi Division to the Bolan Road Division.

No. 4.—With reference to Military Works Department Notification No. 15, dated 11th April 1883, Lieutenant R. F. Allen, R.E., is posted to the Bolan Road Division. He joined his appointment on 25th March 1883.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr. & Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
Biluchistan, P. W. D.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.
Establishment.
Railway Branch.**

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 17th May 1883.

No. 1.—Mr. F. D. Fowler, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to Bhopal State Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination on 10th March 1882.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India, P. W. D.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 15th May 1883.

No. 1489 G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Gopal Dass held medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps from the 4th January to the 27th February 1883, in addition to his own duties.

No. 1496 G.—The following Hospital Assistants passed the examination for English qualification according to G. G. O. No. 495, dated the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their names, and are entitled to the enhanced rate of pay of their class :—

First Class Hospital Assistant Khoodabux,—
16th April 1883.

First Class Hospital Assistant Mohomed Galib,
—28th April 1883.

No. 1499 G.—Captain H. P. Burt, of the Agra Volunteer Rifles, having been transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is appointed to be Supernumerary Captain in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1501 G.—Major B. W. Blood, of the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, assumed command of the Corps on the 13th April 1883, from Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, proceeded on furlough.

The 17th May 1883.

No. 1521 G.—Captain W. Loch, Assistant to the Resident, Western Rajputana States, and Boundary Settlement Officer in Marwar, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st July 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

**CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-
MERWARA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 15th May 1883.

No. 380.—Mr. R. T. Whiteway, C.S., Settlement Officer, Ajmer, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 1st May 1883, of the privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 266, dated 9th April 1883.

The 18th May 1883.

No. 405.—Under Section 32 (last clause) of Act X of 1842 (Criminal Procedure Code), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to specially empower the following Officers in the Ajmer-Merwara District exercising powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class to pass sentence of whipping :—

Colonel C. H. Clay, Cantonment Magistrate, Deolie.

Rae Bishen Sarup, Deputy Magistrate, Kekrie.

M. Panna Lal, Munsif and Tehsildar of Ajmer.

M. Imamuddin, Munsif and Tehsildar of Beawar.

No. 407.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 335, dated 1st May 1883, Colonel C. H. Clay and Major J. H. L. Greenfield, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deolie, on the afternoon of the 3rd May 1883.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dûn, for the Quarter ending 31st March 1883.

Agents :

Calcutta,—*Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. (for sales only).
 Allahabad,—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.
 Nagpur,—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
 Lahore,—Curator, Government Central Book Depot.
 Madras,—*Messrs. Iligginbotham & Co. (for sales only).
 Poona,—Superintendent, Government Photo-zinco-graphic Department.

Rangoon,—Curator, Government Book Depot.
 Rajkot,—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kattywar only.
 Ahmedabad,—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Guzerat only.
 London,—*Messrs. Allen & Co., Waterloo Place (for sales only).
 Do. *Mr. Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross (for sales only).
 Simla,—*Messrs. Williams & Co., Ripon House (for sales only).

All published maps are also sold at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, by *Mr. J. N. T. Wood, for cash prepaid (for sales only).

* These Agents cannot issue maps free of charge on the Public Service.

N.B.—Maps are issued free of charge only on the Public Service. The cost of mounting maps, packing and postage of parcels, must be borne by applicants themselves. Lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

Description.	Size.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED PER SHEET OR COPY.	
		Uncolored.	Colored.
GENERAL MAPS.			
		R a.	R a.
Scale 1 Inch = 128 Miles. Indian Atlas. Index to the Sheets of—(corrected to December 1882).	Imperial	1 0	1 0
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles. Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Index Chart to the—, corrected to October 1882)	Double Elephant	1 0	...
Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles. Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore (with hills)	4 Sheets Atlas	4 0	5 4
Hazarajat. Sketch Map of—(Afghanistan)	Atlas	1 0	1 4
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.			
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 8 N. E. Part of District Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur State (Punjab)	$\frac{1}{2}$ Sheet Atlas	0 12	0 12
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 31 S. W. Parts of District Sirsa and Bahawalpur State (Punjab). Bickaneer State (Rajputana)	$\frac{1}{2}$ Sheet D. E.	0 12	0 12
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 53 N. W. Parts of Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, and Dewas States (Central India Agency)	Ditto	0 12	0 12
DISTRICT MAPS.			
Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles. Moradabad District (Gazetteer Map)	Foolscap	0 4	...
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles. Goalpara District (Assam), 1855-59 and 1864-75	Antiquarian	1 0	1 4
REVENUE BRANCH PUBLICATIONS.			
Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Deccan and Konkan Survey, Sheets Nos. 14 N. W. and S. W. Parts of Districts Thana, Nasik, and Ahmednagar (Bombay Presidency)	Double Elephant	1 0	1 4
Deccan and Konkan Survey, Sheet No. 18. Parts of Districts Ahmednagar, Poona and Thana (Bombay Presidency)	4 Sheets D. E.	4 0	5 0
Deccan and Konkan Survey, Sheets Nos. 22 N. W. and S. W. Parts of Districts Poona and Thana (Bombay Presidency)	Double Elephant	1 0	1 4
Deccan and Konkan Survey, Sheet No. 75. Parts of Districts Poona, Thana, and Kolaba. States of Habsan and Bhore (Bombay Presidency)	4 Sheets D. E.	4 0	5 0
Konkan Survey, Sheet No. 84. Parts of Districts Thana and the Island of Bombay	2 Sheets D. E.	2 0	2 8
North-Western Provinces Survey, Sheet No. 1. Part of District Saharanpur	3 Sheets D. E.	3 0	3 12
North-Western Provinces Survey, Sheet No. 2. Part of District Saharanpur	2 Sheets D. E.	2 0	2 8
North-Western Provinces Survey, Sheet No. 3. Part of District Saharanpur	4 Sheets D. E.	4 0	5 0
North-Western Provinces Survey, Sheet No. 4. Parts of Districts Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar	Ditto	4 0	5 0
North-Western Provinces Survey, Sheet No. 30. Part of District Meerut	2 Sheets D. E.	2 0	2 8
North-Western Provinces Survey, Sheet No. 31. Part of District Meerut	Ditto	2 0	2 8

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA—continued.

Description.	Size.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED PER SHEET OR COPY.	
		Uncolored.	Colored.
REVENUE BRANCH PUBLICATIONS—contd.			
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.			
Deccan Survey, Sheets Nos. 61, 62, and 68. Parts of Districts Satara, Sholapur, Koladgi, and Kolhapur Agency (Bombay Presidency)	Double Elephant	1 8	1 12
Dera Ismail Khan, Sheet No. 36 (Punjab)	Ditto	1 8	1 12
Konkan Survey, Sheets Nos. 75, 77, 84 and 85. Parts of Districts Thana and Poona, and the Island of Bombay	Ditto	1 8	1 12
Noakholly District, Sheet No. 12 (Bengal)	Double Royal	1 8	1 12
North-Western Provinces Survey, Sheets Nos. 65, 66 and 67. Parts of Districts Moradabad and Budaun, and Rampur State	Double Elephant	1 8	1 12
Oudh Province, Sheet No. 120. Part of District Lucknow	Double Royal	1 8	1 12
Oudh Province, Sheet No. 138. Part of District Rae Bareilly	Ditto	1 8	1 12
Oudh Province, Sheets Nos. 153 and 154. Part of District Partabgarh	Ditto	1 8	1 12
Oudh Province, Sheet No. 178. Part of District Fyzabad	Ditto	1 8	1 12
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Survey. Index to the Sheets of the —	Imperial	0 8	0 8
TOPOGRAPHICAL BRANCH PUBLICATIONS.			
INDEX MAPS.			
Gwalior and Central India Survey Index	Foolscap	0 4	0 4
Khandesh and Bombay Native States Survey Index	Ditto	0 4	0 4
Bhopal and Malwa Survey Index	Ditto	0 4	0 4
South Sylhet and Tipperah Hills Survey Index	Ditto	0 4	0 4
Rajputana Survey Index	Ditto	0 4	0 4
Mysore Survey Index	Ditto	0 4	0 4
Kohat Survey Index	Ditto	0 4	0 4
Biluchistan Survey Index	Ditto	0 4	0 4
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.			
Bhopal and Malwa Survey, Sheets Nos. 51 and 53. Parts of Gwalior, Rutlam, Sailana, &c. (Central India Agency)	Double Elephant	1 0	1 4
Gwalior and Central India Survey, Sheets Nos. 91 and 92. Parts of Jodhpur State (Rajputana)	Ditto	1 0	1 4
Mysore Survey, Sheets Nos. 23 and 24. Parts of Districts Kadur and Shimoga	Ditto	1 0	1 4
Khandesh and Bombay Native States Survey, Sheets Nos. 21, 23, 24, and 34. Part of Khandesh District (Bombay Presidency)	Ditto	1 0	1 4
Scale 1 Inch = 2 Miles.			
Biluchistan Survey, Sheets Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	½ Sheets D. E.	0 8	0 10
Khasi and Garo Hills Survey, Sheets Nos. 27 and 28 in one. (Second Edition). Part of North Cachar (Assam)	Ditto	0 8	0 10
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.			
Biluchistan Survey, additions and corrections to previous survey	2 Sheets ½ D. E.	0 8	0 10
*GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY BRANCH PUBLICATIONS.			
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.			
*Cutch Survey, Sheet No. 21	Double Elephant	1 12	2 0
TECHNICAL CHARTS.			
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.			
*Assam Valley Triangulation, 1876-78. Between Latitudes 26°-48' and 29°, Longitudes 94° and 97°	2 Sheets D. E.	2 0	...
PLANS OF TOWNS AND CANTONMENTS.			
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.			
Bankipore Civil Station (Patna District, Bengal). New Edition	2 Sheets D. K.	2 0	2 8
Patna City (Bengal), New Edition	Double Elephant	1 0	1 4
Scale 6 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Calcutta (Second Edition)	2 Sheets D. E.	1 8	2 0
Scale 3 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Moradabad Town, Cantonment, and Environs	Foolscap	0 4	...

* Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dun.

J. E. SANDEMAN, Major, S.C.,
For Offg. Surveyor General of India.SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 27th April 1883.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May 1883.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.					
	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFERRED OF 1832-33. 1833-34.	OF 1832-33. 1833-34.	OF 1834-55.	Transfer of 1835.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Reduced Loan of 1881.	TOTAL.	Of 1879.	Of 1878.	TRANSFERRED LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TRANSFERRED LOAN OF 1879, 5 PER CENT. PORTION.		5 PER CENT. TRANSFERRED LOAN 1880-81.				
Balance of 30th April 1883	54,100	13,02,720	30,06,100	2,47,33,100	1,04,69,800	2,72,98,537	2,70,58,100	1,000	9,45,00,157	48,75,800	1,10,29,200	10,30,75,400	11,89,30,400	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,37,23,357
4½ PER CENT.																	
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th May 1883	...	...	500	...	500	10,500	7,500	...	19,000	...	10,000	5,000	15,000	...	...	...	34,000
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th May 1883	...	...	500	11,000	2,000	7,300	6,500	...	27,300	...	8,500	77,500	86,000	...	...	...	1,13,300
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May 1883	...	...	1,000	1,03,900	1,000	3,18,800	1,06,500	...	6,33,000	...	7,000	51,500	58,500	...	...	...	5,91,500
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	64,100	13,02,720	30,11,100	2,46,48,000	1,04,73,100	2,76,32,937	2,75,10,600	1,000	9,50,79,457	48,75,800	1,10,54,700	10,32,09,400	11,91,39,900	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,44,62,157
Balance on 15th May 1883	54,100	13,02,720	30,11,100	2,48,01,400	1,04,72,100	2,74,33,137	2,77,20,100	...	9,47,40,157	48,75,100	1,10,64,200	10,31,42,400	11,90,71,700	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,40,55,057

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Mar. 1863, enforced from India 4,717 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,981 lakhs.

16th Mar 1833 to 31st "	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1st April " to 15th April "	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16th " " to 30th " "	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1st May 1883 to 15th May "	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4,778 lakhs.																
	3,983 "																
	Balance against India																
	786 lakhs.																

**PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th May 1883.**

**R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.**

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th May 1883.

No. 18.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 271, dated 11th May 1883, Captain R. Calrow, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is posted to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, Colonel, R.E.,
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 19th May 1883.

No. 26.—Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway, Construction Section, to the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway.

The 21st May 1883.

No. 27.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 54, dated 21st February 1883, transferring Mr. H. Groves, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to the Railway Branch, that officer is posted to the Saugor-Katri-Bilaspur Railway Survey.

F. S. STANTON, Col., R.E.,
Director General of Railways.

Report of a Deserter from the A-4th Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Mhow, this 15th day of May 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. R.A.—32314, Gunner John Harvey.	At what Place Enlisted,— Portsmouth.
Age,—26 years 5 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Stepney, London,
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Middlesex.
Colour of— Complexion, swarthy; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, brown.	Marks,—Tattoo mark "L. M." on left arm.
Date of Desertion,—13th May 1883.	Trade,—Sugar refiner.
Place of Desertion,—Mhow, Central India.	Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches or Trowsers,—
Date of Enlistment,—11th May 1881	REMARKS,— Under 3 years' service.

R. MARSHALL, Major, R.A.,
Comdg. A-4th R.A.

Report of Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 22nd day of May 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name No. 1948, Private Thomas Black.	At what Place Enlisted,— Northampton.
Age,—27 years 4 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Siego, Siego.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Marks,—Scar on neck.
Colour of— Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, hazel.	Trade,—Moulder.
Date of Desertion,—18th May 1883.	Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches or Trowsers,—
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta,	REMARKS.—Deeply marked on face, slightly bow-legged.
Date of Enlistment,—15th January 1879	Under 5 years' service.

L. B. HOLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Warwickshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 23rd day of May 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 297, Private Joseph Wallis.	At what Place Enlisted,— Warwick.
Age,—20 years 3 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Birmingham, Bir- mingham, Warwickshire.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Marks,—None.
Colour of— Complexion, dark; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—Striker.
Date of Desertion,—23rd May 1883.	Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches or Trowsers,—
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.	REMARKS,— Under 2 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—28th February 1882.	

L. B. HOLE, Lieut.-Colonel,

Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Warwickshire Regt.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 1st Kumbham 1058 (11th February 1883), certain treasure, consisting of gold and silver coins, &c., approximately valued at Rs100-14, was found in Pulánkát Paramba of Puttúr Amsam, Palghat Taluk.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar, at his Office, on the 25th October 1883, with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Acting Collector.

MALABAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

CALICUT,

The 7th May 1883.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, ESTI- MATED VALUE.	General Treasury.	Interest part.	BALANCE OF BULLION		
				Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment.
1883.				Rs	Rs	Rs
May 14				1,687	24,53,301	3,58,777
15				1,687	23,53,301	3,58,777
16				1,687	23,53,301	3,58,777
17				1,687	22,53,301	3,58,777
18				14	21,51,962	3,61,479
19				44	21,51,962	3,61,479

CALCUTTA MINT.

The 21st May 1883.

J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,

Mint Master.

2. The following rates of commission will be charged for Money Orders payable in France :

On sums not exceeding	Rs.	0	0	0
" exceeding	£2 but not exceeding	£5	0	8
" "	£5	£7	0	12
" "	£7	£10	1	0
" "	£10	£13	1	4
" "	£12	£15	1	8
" "	£15	£17	1	12
" "	£17	£20	2	0

3. Money Orders payable in France must be expressed in sterling, and will be paid in local currency at current rates of exchange.

4. No Money Order drawn upon France may exceed £20 or contain a fraction of a penny. No person can obtain in one day more than four orders payable to the same payee.

5. In these and other respects Money Orders exchanged with France will be treated like Money Orders exchanged with Germany, and will be subject to the foreign Money Order Rules published in the Indian Postal Guide.

L. G. WAIT,

Asst. Director General of the Post Office of India,
Foreign Post Branch.

The 26th May 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS:

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf	1st June 1883.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports	31st May	Str. Khaugra.
Madras and Ceylon	31st "	P. & O. Str. Clyde.
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	29th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay	29th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	1st June	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay	2nd "	From Bombay†.
Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits	30th May	Str. Madura.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyoo, and Rangoon	30 "	Str. Cocanada.

* Also mails for South Africa via England, also a supplemental despatch via Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay can be forwarded.

† Also mails for South Africa via England, also via Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 24th May 1883

Collins, T. C.	Jones, W.	Schouls, Engel & Co.
Dowson, C. S.	Lowe, W.	Stool, J. A.
Gill, J. C.	Martin, C. Norman.	Thomas, G. V.
Gordon, J. A.	Mowls, Paul.	Watson, A. W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Anderson, Mrs. A.	Gardner, Wm.	Mincher, Boris.
Angelo, Harry A.	Gerton, Miss.	Moore, William.
Ballingall, R. H.	Greenberg, Rose.	Moore, Capt. R. F.
Binnie, George.	Greenwood, Mrs. L.	Morris, C. E.
Blackman, Russell.	Gregory, H.	Mowbray, F. W.
Bradley, P. W.	Grove, H. F.	Newhouse, H.
Brenor, Mrs.	Hallewell, J. A.	O'Donel, —.
Brown, E.	Haly, J. J.	Onest, Creslo.
Browne, R.	Hawkins, Geo.	Pimlott, James Thomas.
Browne, Col. Hornes.	Hav, Arthur.	Potts, John Geo.
Buckle, Henry.	Hankivetz, Madame.	Purcell, Miss N.
Bucknall, A. C. L.	Harris, Lord.	" Rex.
G. P.	Heller, Miss.	Rostam, J. B.
Cammell, Minard A.	Hogg, F. Camac.	Ross, J.
Carrier, Antony.	Hunter, H. C. D.	Sharp, Miss.
" Chaperone."	Hutchinson, Miss Florence.	Shaw, Lt. D. G. L.
Clark, Mrs. M. A.	Kamar, Madame A.	Stewart, Duncan.
Cooper, Henry.	Kelly, Mrs. E.	Sullivan, Harry.
Cummings, Miss Annie.	L. S.	Stovell, Capt. Gerald.
Davis, Ellen.	Lewis, Mrs. R. B.	Stuart, Wallace.
DeLa Corneuve, F. E. W.	Lewis, S.	Teifelberg, Marckee.
Dick, Arthur.	Lund, Enoch.	Watson, T. W.
Donovan, John.	McClure, A.	Wilson, William.
Elder, T. Jardine.	McManus, J.	Williams, John.
Freir, Madame Bella.	Miller, Robert.	Williamson, William F.
Felice, Cornalia.		Windmar, Mrs.
Fletcher, John.		Winloch, Lord.
Francis, G.		

Registered Letters.

Anthony, C.	Deveria & Co., Powell.	Merwanjee, C.
Clarke, J. H.	Elliot, W. H.	Mieleah, F.

The 25th May 1883.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during June 1883 :—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
1st June 1883*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
8th June 1883*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
12th June 1883	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
14th June 1883	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
18th June 1883	By French Steamer.
20th June 1883*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
26th June 1883	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
28th June 1883	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
30th June 1883*	By Star Line private vessel.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessels being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory.)

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three annas (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional.)

NOTICE.

The attention of the public is called to the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, requiring a stamp duty of one anna to be paid on the following instruments mentioned in Schedule I:—

ARTICLE 1.—Acknowledgment of a debt exceeding R20.

5.—Agreement or memorandum of an agreement relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a company or association or bill of exchange.

11.—Bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand for amount exceeding R20.

17.—Certificate or other document evidencing the right or title to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any company or association.

19.—Cheque for an amount exceeding R20.

26.—Delivery order in respect of goods sold or transferred, exceeding in value R20.

40.—Letter of allotment of shares in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company.

41.—Letter of credit authorising another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn.

46.—Note or memorandum sent by a broker or agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security, exceeding in value R20.

51.—Proxy empowering to vote at a meeting of any association.

ARTICLE 52.—Receipt for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds Rs20.

„ 58.—Shipping order for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.

Under the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd March 1882, facility is afforded for having skeleton forms of the above-named instruments impressed in this office with the one-anna stamp on payment of the amount into the Calcutta Collectorate or any mofussil treasury and production of the Collector's receipt.

W. H. RYLAND,
Offg. Supdt. of Stamps.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1883.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs 1-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs 3-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 18 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سکونا فبری فیوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیوے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشق بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ،

اور عوام الناس ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا دس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دوائی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں ملتی ہے ماسیوے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے معقول قاضی چار روپیہ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	R	a.	p.
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E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 25th July next, at 10-15 A.M.

The Managers will propose the following addition to, and amendment of, the rules:—

ARTICLE XXIX.

- (a.)—In the second proviso for the words “continue the whole or any part of his pension,” substitute the word “grant.”
- (b.)—In the same proviso, after the word “livelihood” insert a pension not exceeding that to which he would be entitled if he had not passed the age of 21 years.

By order of the Managers,

C. A. WILKINS,
Offg. Secretary.

The 8th May 1883.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 033891, of the 4½ per cent. of 1879, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Jumna Doss Burma Dutt, and last endorsed to J. A. Campbell, C.E., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

J. BUCHAN,

Sub-Manager, National Bank of India, Limited.

CALCUTTA,

The 12th May 1883.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 056857, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for ₹5,000, originally standing in the name of Ramlall Budreedoss; Nos. 093425 and 093426, of 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Madhubandoss Dwarkadoss, and last endorsed to Goneshdass, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

GONESHDASS,
Putialah,
care of Rughnathdass Soonderdass,
11, Puggyputty, Calcutta.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 087717, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹5,000, originally standing in the name of Boolakeedass; No. 087764, of 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹2,000; originally standing in the name of Boolakeedass, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

BOOLAKEEDASS,
Putialah,
care of Rughnathdass Soonderdass,
11, Puggyputty, Calcutta.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 082943, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Nolini Nath Mitra, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NOLINI NATH MITRA,
Rajarampore, Burdwan,
at present Munsif at Meerseerai, Chittagong.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

N^o 21.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

Nos. 185-921., dated Simla, 9th May 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay. No. 68W.I.—145, dated 20th March 1883 submitting Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1881-82, and Resolution of the Government of Bombay thereon.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital expenditure during the year under review amounted to R3,95,066, and the total outlay incurred under this head up to the end of the year to R90,93,031, including direct and indirect charges. Of this amount, R23,69,777 had been expended on Productive Public Works, and R67,23,257 on other Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

2. The gross receipts from all sources amounted to R30,44,828, being nearly 16 per cent. in excess of those for the previous year; the maintenance charges, direct and indirect, to R13,16,203; and the net revenue to R17,28,625. The net revenue from Productive Public Works returned 6 per cent., and that from other Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept 9.15 per cent., on the total capital outlay to the end of the year.

3. The total area cultivated under the canals during the year amounted to 1,601,981 acres, being 7.3 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year, but

the assessed revenue (R34,74,351) was 18 per cent. in excess of that of 1880-81. The disproportion between the increase in the area under cultivation and the assessed revenue is partly due to an increase of revenue on "kharif" lands, but mainly to the revision of settlements which is now going on as the old settlements fall in, and a steady increase in revenue is anticipated from this cause for many years to come.

4. The irrigating duty obtained from the water varied from about 35 to 65 acres per cubic foot per second, and was on the whole rather above the average of the previous year. On the Eastern Nara, on which the average duty was 64.75 acres per cubic foot per second, the duty obtained in irrigation of rice was about 50 acres, and in irrigation of "dry crops" about 120 acres per cubic foot per second.

5. The maintenance charges were considerably above the average of the previous five years owing to the necessity for special clearances of the canals, which had been somewhat neglected in previous years from the greater necessity for completion of flood embankments. The Superintending Engineer states that R7.28 lakhs may be considered as the nominal allowance for the proper maintenance of canals and embankments, and R2.35 lakhs for establishments, making a total of about 9½ lakhs of rupees as the ordinary annual allotment required; but this appears to be rather a narrow estimate of requirements, as the average outlay of the 5 years ending on March 31st, 1881, amounts to 11.16 lakhs of rupees. The Commissioner in Sind states that much yet remains to be done, and is confident that, if liberal grants are maintained for a few years longer, the results will be even more satisfactory than those given in the report under review.

6. The revenue charges are given in paragraph 6 of the Superintending Engineer's report as R2,71,070, and amount to 8.82 per cent. on the actual realisations of canal revenue, which are shown in paragraph 10 as amounting to R31,04,939. The charge seems high, unless detailed measurements and assessments are annually made of the irrigated areas.

7. The Government of India agrees fully with the Government of Bombay in considering that no necessity exists for making any alteration in the present method of accounting for the canal revenue, as the share of the land revenue due to the canals is fixed and duly credited to these works in the Administrative Accounts.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded for information to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department.

Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Gazette Supplement.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

By order,

H. A. BROWNLOW, Colonel, R.E.,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department,—
No. 47, W. I.—104, dated 7th March 1883.

Read again—

From the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 163, dated 18th January 1883—Submitting, with his remarks, the Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1881-82.

Endorsement by the Commissioner in Sind, No. 413, dated 27th January 1883—Submitting the above report with his observations thereon.

RESOLUTION.—The inundation of 1881 was on the whole a favorable one, and in its results above the average.

2. The steady increase in the area of *kharif* cultivation, omitting years of flood, is extremely satisfactory, indicating, as it does, that the protective embankments of recent construction are being efficiently maintained, and that ruined lands are again being gradually brought under cultivation.

3. No increase in *rabi* cultivation can be looked for until the existing conditions are somewhat modified by the introduction of a certain quantity of perennial water into some of the canals which will admit of such a system being economically carried into effect.

4. The increase in the Irrigation revenue of over 6½ lakhs of rupees on the average of the five preceding years is satisfactory proof that the revised system of assessment is already bearing fruit, and further that the additional sum expended since 1879-80 on the maintenance and repairs of canals and embankments has yielded a substantial return.

5. Both the Commissioner and Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind agree that, as the revised system of assessment is extended throughout the province, combined with a liberal grant for canal clearances, the revenue may be expected to increase annually for some years to come.

6. The decrease of revenue on the Eastern Nara for the year under review is fully explained. The protective embankments are now making good progress, and the lands that have been injured by floods will soon be recovered. When complete immunity from floods can be guaranteed, the returns from all the canals under this system will rapidly increase: and the supply channel at Rohri can then be deepened sufficiently to ensure a proper *rabi* supply for the Mithrao and Thar canals.

7. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs for the whole province during 1881-82 was Rs 10,98,941, or Rs 1,58,233 more than in 1880-81. The result of this large additional outlay will be seen in the report for the next year 1882-83.

8. The normal amount required annually for the proper maintenance of the canals and embankments is said to be about Rs 7½ lakhs, or, including establishment charges, about 9½ lakhs.

9. The percentage of cost of establishment in 1881-82 works out to about 24; that of expenditure on revenue to about 40; and the cost of maintenance per acre of cultivation to 13¾ annas.

10. The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation has correctly interpreted the intention of Government in the 9th paragraph of his report. Credit should be given in the accounts of *all* the canals for the difference of assessment on *jaghir* lands. The Examiner of Public Works Accounts should be requested to revise the General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Sind for, and up to the close of, 1881-82 accordingly.

11. The Commissioner concurs with the Superintending Engineer that the present arrangement of showing the Irrigation share of the consolidated rate under the head *Indirect* in the General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works is apt to mislead. Government, however, consider that there is no

necessity for any change in the form of keeping the accounts of Irrigation works in Sind which has been ordered by the Government of India.

The value of the canals as Irrigation works cannot be overlooked so long as the share of the land revenue, under the consolidated rate system, due to or dependent on the works, is properly credited in the accounts; and this share has been fixed at 90 per cent.

12. The Commissioner brings prominently to notice the importance of the Kashmor Bund, and the highly satisfactory way in which, under severe pressure, it stood and answered the purposes for which it was constructed. He also records his opinion that the results of all the different canals, as detailed by the Superintending Engineer, are satisfactory. For all these good results, great credit is due to Colonel LeMesurier and the Executive Engineers under his control.

13. Now that the embankments in Upper Sind have been completed and only require to be carefully maintained and watched during the inundation season, those in Lower Sind are being taken in hand. As regards the provision of special funds for the purpose, Government await the receipt of some definite proposals, with detailed plans and estimates, for the necessary works.

14. Copies of the report and of the Commissioner's endorsement, together with the observations of this Government thereon, should, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Commissioner in Sind,--No. 413, dated 27th January 1883.

Read—

Letter No. 163, dated 18th January 1883, from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, submitting Irrigation Revenue Report for the year 1881-82.

Submitted to Government.

2. This report explains fully the revenue results of the year. The inundation of 1881 was a favorable one, though at one time owing to the lowness of the river in July and August, apprehensions were entertained that the crops were likely to suffer serious loss. The timely rise of the river in September removed these fears, and as it continued high, and the canals contained water till a late date, the crops were above the average, and the Irrigation revenue was unusually large, being no less than Rs. 6,29,844 in excess of the average of the previous five years. These figures, it must be remarked, refer to assessments, not actual collections.

3. This large increase is attributed by the Superintending Engineer to the introduction of the revised system of assessment, and this, there can be no question, has had a great deal to do with it: but a great deal is also due to the recultivation of lands, which had been left uncultivated, owing to the successive floods now fortunately kept out by the Kashmor and other protective embankments; and also to general causes, for, as the table in the following paragraph of the report shows, the increase has been very general all over Sind, and not confined to the parts where revised rates have been introduced. Another reason that has largely contributed to the increase has been the state of the Western Nara, one of the largest canals in the Shikarpur and Karachi districts, which in the previous year failed very seriously, owing to the set of the river against its mouth, but which worked satisfactorily during the year. The increase in kharif cultivation has really been considerably larger than the table given in para. 3 shows, for, as Colonel LeMesurier has pointed out, kharif lands flooded, but cultivated with *rabi* crops in seasons of flood, have been entered under the head of *kharif*, because so classed at the time of settlement. The present method of recording cultivation is undoubtedly defective, but this is not the place to discuss how it can best be improved.

4. The improved results described by the Superintending Engineer are also due in no small degree to the endeavours recently made to improve the canals,

and clear them more thoroughly than had been done for long, for, as the Superintending Engineer remarks, he had been compelled in some previous years to neglect clearances in order to obtain funds for protective embankments. The increased expenditure on canals may be said to have commenced in 1879-80, when, as shown in para. 6, R6,87,162 were expended on works. In 1880-81 the expenditure rose to R7,32,956, and in 1881-82 to R8,86,044. The results are now beginning to be apparent, and a return being received which shows the wisdom of placing the canals in thorough order, and keeping them in it. Much yet remains to be done, but the Commissioner is confident that if liberal grants are continued for a few years longer, the results will be even more gratifying than those described in the present report.

5. The Commissioner observes that the Superintending Engineer has throughout used the figures supplied by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and as this is what Government has directed, the only figures it is necessary for the Commissioner to draw attention to are those which show consolidated land revenue, as given in Table VII. In this table the consolidated revenue is entered as being R37,65,471. This, unfortunately owing to a mistake, for which the Collectors of Hyderabad and Karachi—not the Examiner—are responsible, is not correct, the correct figure being R37,46,220. The difference represents the village cess levied on land revenue under Bombay Act IV of 1881 in the talukas into which revised settlements have recently been introduced. Instructions have been given to prevent a similar error in future.

6. The Superintending Engineer has, in paras. 14 to 16, raised the question whether the present method of classing receipts under the head of “direct” and “indirect” is suited to Sind. In other Provinces he points out “owners’ rate” and “water advantage rate” are entered as indirect receipts, while water rates appear as “direct” revenue; but in Sind 90 per cent. of the consolidated revenue, which includes water rate, is entered as “indirect.” The Commissioner agrees with Colonel LeMesurier that the present arrangement is misleading; but, on the other hand, the whole 90 per cent. would not, according to the system in force elsewhere, appear under the head “direct” revenue; so that, if what is desired is to have one system in all Provinces, some further change than that suggested by Colonel LeMesurier would have to be made. Whether such a change is really necessary or desirable, the Annual Report is not the place to discuss, and therefore the Commissioner will not further pursue the subject.

7. The Kashmir embankment, in spite of the severe test to which it was exposed, stood well, and it is highly satisfactory to find this very important work answering so admirably.

8. The Superintending Engineer gives, as usual, details for all the different canals: it is not necessary for the Commissioner to review these details; it may suffice to say that the results are satisfactory.

9. The Commissioner is glad to notice that the embankments in Lower Sind are now “being taken up as a whole.” The embankments in Upper Sind may now be said to be in good order, but those in Lower Sind still leave much to be desired; and until this has been seen to, and cultivation made less risky, no large increase in revenue can be looked for. Now, too, that revenue survey operations are being rapidly pushed on in Lower Sind, every help should be afforded to cultivators: the old and very faulty lease system will cease, as the settlement is extended, and a very large increase of revenue may confidently be looked for, if only agricultural operations can be carried on in safety. In his 70th paragraph, the Superintending Engineer observes that special funds will be required for the work to be done in Lower Sind, and the Commissioner trusts that Colonel LeMesurier will bring to notice what sums are required, as he fully concurs with that officer in the opinion that there ought to be no cause of complaint of insufficient return for the outlay “as far as the whole district on both banks (of the Indus) south of Jerruck is concerned.”

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Sindh for, and up to the close of, 1881-82.

WORKS IN OPERATION.																	
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.				IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.							
Begari Canal.	Mithrao Canal.	Total.	Desert Canal.	Sukkur Canal.	Ghar Canal.	Eastern Other works.	Alibhar Kuchel Canal.	Mirak Great Canal.	Surfraz Canal.	Fuleli Canal.	Total.	Grand Total.	Shikarpur Canals Division.	Hyderabad Canals Division.	Fuleli Division.	Karachi Division.	TOTAL.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
76,020	76,020	76,020	96,177	4,339	...	10,90,471	...	12,439	...	...	3,03,323	3,79,352	...	...	...	...	...
6,028	6,028	6,028	2,604	145	...	6,111	...	498	...	...	9,686	15,714	...	...	...	...	...
82,057	82,057	82,057	98,781	4,484	...	1,96,442	...	12,934	289	...	3,13,009	3,95,066	...	...	...	...	...
12,87,376	9,98,186	22,85,562	8,01,625	12,35,152	4,15,337	25,80,161	23,297	1,83,000	1,18,559	10,77,561	64,442	87,33,959	...	...	...	...	...
41,089	43,182	84,271	32,117	54,025	23,448	1,06,462	710	7,436	10,121	43,536	2,74,855	3,59,076	...	...	...	...	...
13,58,416	10,41,362	23,99,778	9,34,042	12,93,077	4,38,785	26,86,623	23,917	2,01,096	1,34,680	11,20,947	67,23,287	90,83,034	...	...	...	...	...
18,499	812	19,311	10,106	327	4,256	19,396	604	2,401	1,071	24,680	63,941	82,682	...	...	...	...	33,631
1,03,047	1,21,088	2,24,136	1,04,265	31,935	4,29,147	32,677	19,337	71,103	24,501	3,06,948	10,16,163	12,40,243	...	...	...	...	16,86,253
1,21,546	1,21,896	2,43,441	1,10,371	32,162	4,33,403	51,993	20,141	73,644	25,572	3,31,928	10,79,504	13,22,945	...	...	...	...	17,21,853
37,529	62,597	1,00,096	12,404	6,293	1,52,334	3,22,073	7,617	32,865	19,524	4,72,420	10,78,850	11,78,939	...	...	...	...	...
22,49,878	13,48,159	35,98,037	7,72,016	3,41,870	82,96,522	17,16,944	60,153	4,09,390	90,100	29,07,649	4,60,071	1,91,95,709	...	...	...	...	...
22,87,407	14,07,719	36,95,128	7,65,110	3,47,943	94,48,556	20,99,007	67,967	4,41,915	1,15,624	33,83,069	1,66,79,521	1,93,74,647	...	...	...	...	...
59,972	36,184	96,156	22,637	51,477	1,59,611	32,190	9,581	15,831	15,917	1,42,684	4,49,778	5,45,334	...	...	...	...	...
2,344	1,031	3,375	639	1,986	3,793	1,174	310	375	686	5,134	14,067	17,452	...	...	...	...	7,52,927
62,316	37,216	99,532	23,296	53,463	1,63,404	33,334	9,891	16,006	16,013	1,47,818	4,03,945	5,63,276	...	...	...	...	...
13,15,649	9,29,746	22,45,395	5,53,915	6,53,915	21,23,063	9,01,353	55,235	1,42,906	1,02,725	30,85,443	71,81,821	93,97,216	...	...	...	...	...
37,268	50,627	88,093	6,787	19,254	52,528	39,053	1,870	4,340	4,707	95,174	2,25,731	3,13,546	...	...	...	...	...
13,52,917	9,90,573	23,43,490	5,73,196	6,73,196	21,75,594	9,39,406	57,105	1,46,046	1,07,432	31,83,617	73,77,572	97,11,021	...	...	...	...	...
59,972	36,184	96,156	22,637	51,477	1,59,611	32,190	9,581	15,831	15,917	1,42,684	4,49,778	5,45,334	...	...	...	...	...
9,34,490	4,27,146	13,61,636	3,70,837	2,23,256	62,73,282	11,49,601	10,592	2,94,909	8,192	2,19,452	83,01,949	86,83,565	...	...	...	...	...
49,974	39,927	89,901	30,141	45,074	16,621	99,399	823	7,485	4,742	42,707	2,60,700	3,40,601	...	...	...	...	...
6,59,223	7,24,113	13,83,336	2,36,625	6,90,171	2,78,370	17,95,639	8,574	65,679	40,360	9,33,118	40,46,855	54,30,166	...	...	...	...	...
9,368	44,753	54,121	2,36,625	6,90,171	2,78,370	17,95,639	8,574	65,679	40,360	9,33,118	40,46,855	54,30,166	...	...	...	...	...
2,78,362	2,98,967	5,77,329	3,34,213	9,15,327	59,94,592	6,46,028	2,018	2,29,290	40,167	7,03,556	42,55,124	42,33,418	...	...	...	...	...
1,59,757	611	1,60,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIVISIONS.																	
Begari Division.																	
Clearance and extension of																	
C. Buxitrah.																	
C. Buxitrah as well at Doha.																	
Additions to office quarters at																	
Bakani.																	
Main naup of garden at																	
Bakani.																	
Repairs to Kashmor and Begari																	
Bund.																	
General charges for Establish-																	
ment and Tools and Plant.																	
Total Begari Division																	
GARA DIVISION.																	
Sikandar Canals Division																	
Kassimpur Bund																	
Eastern Nara Division.																	
Surveying a line of embank-																	
ment south of Purn.																	
Fuleli Division																	
Kutchi Collectorate																	
Division.																	
Total																	

G. J. MELLISS, Colonel, S.C.,
Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 31st MARCH 1883.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MARCH 1883.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.			
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GATE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average month.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.				
	Full supply.	Actual through-out.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.										
1st Division	4.9	4.21	3,073.6	{ 1,114 901 551 9	...	...	Gurdaspur	10,970	0.9	0.1	Wheat	128,889	The Bari Doab Canal was open during the whole month. The decrease in area irrigated up to the date is 23,586 acres as compared with the same period of last year, and 65,948 acres as compared with March 1881. Superintending Engineer states that the decrease is attributed to a considerable area having been soiled in this fall on the dampness left from the irrigation of the previous crop.	
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4.6	3.6			Amritsar	78,267	0.8	0.3	Barley		1,921		
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3.0	2.9			Lahore	106,764	1.1	0.3	Mixed grains		9,946		
Passing through Escapes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous	55,245	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3,073.6	2,575	...	...	...	196,021	...	...	...	196,001	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073.6	2,888.87	...	...	...	224,897	...	...	...	224,897	
Karnal Division	4.33	4.03	2,546	{ 739 389 848 186 176	{ 44,614 kur- ries, bullocks, &c.; 6,290 mds. are- wood; and 14,136 cubic feet timber.	Umballa	500	0.78	1.47	Wheat	146,837	On the Western Jumna Canal the final operations of the year show an increase of 37,577 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year.		
Delhi do.	5.70	4.03				Karnal	46,694	0.90	1.26	Barley		665	
Hansi do.	9.00	7.70				Delhi	30,546	0.40	1.40	Mixed grains		29,040	
Do. Bulla Head	8.80	5.64				Rohatuk	39,895	0.70	0.35	Miscellaneous		18,464	
Passing through Escapes	Hissar	43,330	0.60	2.40	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	2,338	...	...	Jhind	33,667	0.10	0.10	...	...	1,781 in the Karnal Division.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	1,690	...	...	Bikaner	167	...	...	...	...
Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	2,546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	On the Indus Canals there is an increase of 37,577 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	Lahore	33,105	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...
Indus Canals	Montgomery	88,867	0.49		0.2
...	Mooltan	180,428	0.37		0.05
Muzaffargarh	Dera Ghazi Khan	48,295	5.80	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh	157,330	...	...	...	...
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508,025	...	...	...	508,025	
PERMANENT CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470,498	...	...	...	470,498	On the Permanent Canals there is an increase of 40,009 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391,007	...	...	...	391,007	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350,998	...	...	...	350,998	

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883.

4 SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Grass.									Firewood.									Salt.									Districts.
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Wholesale.			Retail.						
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
5	3	35	3	35	3	36	10	26	10	215	13	215	13	215	13	14	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	Ganjam	
0	3	22	3	26	5	30	6	35	2	87	8	87	8	93	5	14	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	Vizagapatam	
9	2	28	3	36	6	33	10	33	10	191	6	191	6	194	6	14	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	Godavery	
6	8	29	6	35	5	25	10	26	3	145	13	145	13	145	13	15	11	15	6	15	6	15	6	15	6	Kistna	
8	3	29	2	36	6	22	10	22	0	93	5	93	5	93	5	15	6	14	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	Nellore	
0	0	30	0	30	0	33	8	36	2	191	6	191	6	194	6	17	2	14	6	16	10	16	10	13	14	Cuddapah	
1	0	31	0	34	0	40	5	40	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	14	5	13	2	14	5	13	2	Anantapur
8	13	38	13	29	2	31	6	33	10	91	13	91	13	97	3	15	13	14	10	15	8	15	8	14	5	Bellary	
2	3	32	3	28	8	31	8	30	0	182	11	190	8	163	5	14	13	14	13	14	6	14	6	14	6	Karnool	
8	2	28	2	28	13	27	5	27	5	83	13	83	13	81	6	16	14	16	14	16	8	16	8	16	0	Chingleput	
4	11	24	11	27	6	27	5	26	8	92	5	92	5	92	5	17	5	16	5	16	14	16	14	15	11	North Arcot	
2	8	30	13	35	14	30	8	30	8	140	0	140	0	140	0	15	6	14	5	14	13	14	13	14	5	South Arcot	
1	0	31	13	30	3	32	0	31	2	201	11	201	11	201	11	18	6	18	6	19	5	18	0	18	11	Tanjore	
9	5	39	5	39	5	31	8	33	3	194	6	194	6	194	6	15	10	15	3	15	10	14	11	15	3	Trichinopoly	
4	2	31	2	34	2	34	11	34	10	97	3	97	3	97	3	17	13	17	0	17	0	17	0	16	3	Madura	
6	5	38	11	34	2	45	6	43	10	121	8	121	8	115	13	17	5	15	10	6	13	16	13	15	6	Tinnevely	
2	13	31	3	31	3	34	3	37	11	70	0	70	0	81	10	18	11	18	11	18	5	18	5	18	5	Coimbatore	
1	10	21	10	20	14	24	11	24	11	161	13	161	13	121	8	13	0	13	0	12	0	12	0	11	0	Nizieria	
5	14	35	14	32	8	41	6	41	6	151	10	151	10	151	10	16	0	16	0	15	6	15	6	14	5	Salem	
0	3	21	2	19	6	22	3	22	3	109	5	109	5	116	10												

d In Ghatal retail price of salt 12-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt.

* Sambar Salt.

† In common use.

c In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumbon Bara), Pennisetum Spicata.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Dist. Districts.	15 6 15 5	14 9	21 5	23 2	32 0	11 8	10 12	10 0	17 12	16 0	20 0	23 2	24 8	32 0	17 12	...	...	...
Malwa	12 8 13 5	3 5	16 0	20 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	20 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...
...	14 8 15 3	16 7	24 9	...	32 0	16 7	16 13	20 0	17 4	18 4	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 4	22 8	29 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abad	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 10	15 12	5 9	14 0	14 8	27 8	18 0	18 0	25 8	20 0	20 0	32 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 0	18 0	to	37 8	37 8	48 12	13 8	16 8	19 11	17 4	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 8	15 0	19 14	...	...	13 8	15 0	18 0	21 0	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 12	18 6	20 0	...	...	7 8	9 0	10 0	19 0	18 12	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. Districts.	14 8	14 8	16 0	21 0	21 0	40 0	16 0	16 4	25 0	19 4	19 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21 0	21 0	22 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 4	12 0	10 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 4	12 4	13 4	...	...	20 4	21 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	17 11	17 11	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rebar.	17 8	17 8	19 8	32 0	32 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20 0	20 0	21 0	24 8	24 8	30 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 8	16 0	15 8	25 0	...	26 0	35 0	11 0	20 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 0	18 0	17 0	26 0	...	11 0	11 8	22 0	18 0	18 8	...	23 8	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	...	...
...	14 0	15 0	15 0	50 0	...	14 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19 0	21 0	19 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 0	16 8	15 8	28 0	30 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...
...	17 0	16 0	18 8	10 0	10 0	43 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19 11	19 10	20 0	29 6	33 9	27 12	13 9	13 9	16 12	16 12	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 6	16 6	17 1	26 8	25 4	34 0	16 6	15 12	18 15	18 15	18 15	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.	15 12	13 2	14 7	...	...	15 12	17 1	14 7	26 4	26 4	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 2	13 2	13 8	...	...	26 4	26 9	28 0	32 8	32 8	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NOTA NAPORE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Frontier Agency.	18 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	...	18 0	18 0	23 8	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The interior retail price of common rice varies from 21-9 to 42 seers per rupee.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: -Balesa Land 12 seers, Banorhat 13 seers, Diamond Hill 10-8 seers, and Barackpore 12-12 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: -Kooresia 12-12 seers, and Cheneopore, Chajalangi, and Banaghat 12 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: -Sahana 12 seers and Bagmati 11 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: -Jhenadali, Mazura, and Narad 12 seers, and Bangong 13 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: -Ladaga 11 seers, Jangpore 10-14 seers, and Kanai 12 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: -Natore 12 seers, and Nargong 11-4 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: -Nalpur 12 seers, Kargong 10 seers, and Gathaoda 11 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: -Sargajunge 12 seers per rupee.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: -Kutong 8 seers and Siliang 10 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: -Amare 10 seers per rupee.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: -Amare 10 seers, Munbhingunge 10-16 seers, and Nargong 13-4 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: -Gomunda 10-8 seers, Madarpore 13 seers, Banaga 11 seers, and Gopalpunge 12-12 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: -Gomunda 10-10 seers, Porepore 11 seers, and Bura 9 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: -Ashoregunge 10-10 seers, Atica 12 seers, Jangpore 11 seers, and Netokona 12-5 seers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MAY 25, 1888.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

[illegible]

(h) Rice and gram farming and salt rice

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																			
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata																				
Districts.		Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.				
		12	2	11	13	11	15	12	15	12	12	14	5	10	2	10	2	10	0	11	2	11	2	11	11	30	6	30	14	26	11	...	...	...
				
		14	0	14	0	14	0	13	0	13	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		12	0	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	14	4	10	8	14	4	14	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		14	11	14	11	14	11	15	12	15	12	15	4	12	1	12	10	10	8	14	11	16	13	12	10	36	12	37	13	27	5	...	...	...
		15	0	15	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	12	0	18	0	18	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		9	13	9	5	9	8	10	3	10	3	10	8	14	14	16	13	11	3	19	9	20	10	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		16	8	15	8	16	0	23	4	23	0	21	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	26	0	26	0	20	0	21	0	20	0		
		15	0	15	0	16	12	21	0	21	0	26	0	8	0	8	0	6	8	10	0	10	0	9	0	25	4	25	4	28	0	19	0	20	8		
		19	10	18	12	18	0	28	12	27	8	21	8	13	12	13	12	13	8	15	0	15	0	15	0	28	12	28	12	21	0	25	10	25	8		
		19	15	20	0	18	11	27	15	27	10	23	10	8	0	8	0	8	0	13	0	13	0	12	0	28	8	28	8	24	0	22	8	25	0		
(City)		21	0	18	11	17	8	30	0	30	4	25	8	8	0	8	2	6	8	11	9	11	4	11	0	28	4	28	4	27	0	26	0	25	8		
		15	8	15	0	15	8	22	8	22	0	23	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	21	0	21	0	20	0	19	0	19	0		
Jodhpore		17	15	16	4	17	3	25	4	23	4	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	10	8	24	14	24	6	23	13	19	2	20	0	
		17	4	17	14	18	14	29	0	28	2	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	8	0	20	0	20	0	25	0	20	2	21	0	
		15	0	16	0	20	0	28	0	28	0	27	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	8	18	0	18	0	18	0	21	0	21	0		
		13	8	14	0	16	4	21	0	21	0	21	0	7	0	7	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	18	4
State of Meywar		15	4	15	8	18	0	24	0	24	0	28	0	7	12	8	0	6	8	9	0	9	0	8	8	...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	21	0
		20	0	19	0	23	0	28	0	25	0	30	0	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oodeypore)		12	14	12	14	15	10	18	12	18	5	21	7	10	15	10	15	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Meywar Agency)		No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore)		14	8	15	12	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	10	15	9	1	12	13	14	1	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15	15	15	12	15	8	21	14	21	4	23	12	6	4	6	4	5	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	20	0	20	0	25	0	18	7	18	2		
		13	0	12	0	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	3	4	3	1	6	10	6	10	6	12	...	...	...	...	19	14	19	14	20	6
		20	0	18	8	20	0	30	0	27	0	30	0	10	0	10	12	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	27	0	26	0	27	0	...	...	...
		19	0	18	0	19	4	22	0	19	0	22	0	10	0	10	0	8	8	13	0	13	0	10	0	26	0	26	0	24	8	15	0	15	0		
		19	0	17	11	16	13	28	0	26	0	23	1	8	0	8	2	7	0	9	12	9	11	10	0	29	8	29	4	23	6	21	8	21	0		
		18	6	17	3	17	0	23	10	22	14	23	14	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	8	14	8	13	21	6	24	6	18	9	18	6	18	6	
		17	4	16	0	17	12	24	0	20	6	22	4	13	0	13	4	10	4	15	2	16	12	15	0	22	12	21	1	21	8	17	1	17	0		
		17	8	16	15	18	1	28	2	28	15	25	6	10	2	10	2	10	2	11	8	12	6	12	6	26	7	26	8	23	8	24	10	25	2		
		15	8	15	0	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	8	9	12	0	12	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	22	14	20	0	20	13
		17	5	17	8	...	...	22	9	22	13	22	7	7	5	6	14	7	7	9	12	10	1	9	10	25	9	24	14	22	7	20	2	21	1
		24	0	24	0	26	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	8	11	0	10	8	35	0	35	0	33	0	33	0	20	0		
and (Sutna)		21	12	22	1	23	0	41	5	42	8	35	5	8	0	8	0	7	0	20	4	22	0	23	0	42	0	40	0	40	0	33	10	32	0		

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 23. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Suplt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 :—

The Panjáb Local Self-government Bill, 1883.

The Bombay Port-dues Reduction Bill, 1883.

SUPPLEMENT No. 23.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SANITARY.

Simla, the 7th June 1883.

No. 178.—The Egyptian Government having intimated that the quarantine lately maintained against vessels coming from Bombay will be removed in respect of such vessels as leave Bombay after the 13th June 1883, the Notification in the Home Department, No. 152, dated the 1st instant, publishing rules for the imposition of quarantine against cholera in the port of Aden is cancelled, with effect from the 13th idem.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th June 1883.

No. 805.—The services of Captain D. E. Gouldsbury, of the 19th Punjab Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

The 7th June 1883.

No. 824.—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the following Sub-Registrars in the Madras Presidency to perform the functions of Notaries Public under that Act :—

K. Anantanarayanan Aiyar, B.A.

Sripati Rama Murti.

Potapragada Venkataramanayya.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th June 1883.

No. 119.—The Reverend A. Kitchin, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo.

Mr. Kitchin's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PATENTS.

The 29th May 1883.

No. 496.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 146 of 1881.—Edward Monson George, Assistant Engineer, East Indian Railway, Sutan, amended specification of his invention for a portable tubular wire fence.

No. 147 of 1882.—James Mylne, Zemindar and Indigo Planter of Behra, in the District of Shahabad and Presidency of Bengal (but at present residing in

England), for improvements in roller mills for crushing sugarcane to express cane juice therefrom.

No. 164 of 1882.—Daniel Kemp West, Civil Engineer, of 23, Saint Mary Axe, London, E.C., for improvements in machinery for pressing bales.

No. 169 of 1882.—Charles Francis Brush, of Cleveland, United States of America, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in electric-lamp apparatus.

No. 170 of 1882.—Charles Francis Brush, of Cleveland, United States of America, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in secondary batteries or magazines of electricity and in apparatus connected therewith.

No. 184 of 1882.—James Mylne, of Beheea, in the District of Shahabad, for an improvement in his invention for a portable sugarcane crushing mill.

No. 34 of 1883.—The Maxim Weston Electric Company, "Limited," of London, England, for improvements in electric-lighting apparatus.

No. 35 of 1883.—Lazare Weiller, of Angoulême, France, Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of silicious copper and silicious bronze, particularly suited for making electric-conducting wires.

No. 36 of 1883.—John George Farthing, Mechanical Engineer, of Rotherhithe, Surrey, London, at present Resident Engineer, Bengal Ice-manufacturing Company, "Limited," Scaldah, Calcutta, for improvement in ice-making for condensing vapour, ether, ammonia, or any other vapours into a liquid; also a compound receiver for same.

No. 37 of 1883.—William Flood Murray, Surgeon-Major of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, and Alexander Douglas Larymore, Superintendent, Jail Department, Bengal, both at present residing in Calcutta, amended specification of their invention for a cheap self-acting punkah.

No. 39 of 1883.—Henry Gerner, of 67, Strand, in the City of Westminster, for improvements in the treatment of India-rubber, gutta percha, and analogous gums.

No. 50 of 1883.—Joseph Samuel Beeman, of 67, Strand, London, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in electric lamp-holders and switches therefor or for other purposes.

No. 51 of 1883.—Joseph Samuel Beeman, of 67, Strand, London, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in electric lamps.

No. 52 of 1883.—George Alexander Dick, of London, England, for improvements in the manufacture of metallic alloys and compounds.

No. 58 of 1883.—John Buckett, Engineer, of Gravel Lane, Southwark, in the County of Surrey, Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in calorific engines.

No. 60 of 1883.—Charles Thomas Kingzett, Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland and Fellow of the Chemical Society, Analytical and Consulting Chemist, of 17, Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, Middlesex, England, and Maximilian Ziegler, Fellow of the Chemical Society, of 19, Buckland Crescent, Belsize Park, London, England, for improvements in antiseptics, disinfectants and deodorants.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 4th June, 1883.

No. 1546 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 711G., dated the 8th March, 1883, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. T. R. MacLellan as Acting Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, at Karachi, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

MILITARY.

The 7th June, 1883.

No. 1569 G.—The following promotion is made in the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 11th April, 1883:—

Kote-Duffadar Wajid Ali Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Fahim Khan, deceased.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June 1883.

No. 1352.—Leave out of India for one year on medical certificate having been granted to Mr. W. T. Piercy, Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Mr. Piercy made over charge of his duties after noon on the 18th May 1883.

The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information:—

The 7th June 1883.

No. 1333.

C. L. C.

Pages 139 and 140.

Section 4.

Insert the following Note under this Section:—

[NOTE.—The Local Government may refuse to grant the full amount of leave applied for in any case, and should by the exercise of this power so regulate the date of an officer's return from leave as to cause as little change as possible in administrative arrangements.]

• *Page 166.*

Section 77.

Rule I.

Substitute the following for the Rule :—

1. ‡ An officer absent on furlough or special leave out of India, who wishes to have his leave extended or commuted, must apply to the Secretary of State and produce with his application, evidence that the Local Government, or if he is an officer serving under the direct orders of the Government of India, that the head of his Department, had been referred to by him, and that the Local Government or the head of his Department, as the case may be, had no objection to the extension or commutation desired. This Rule will be strictly enforced, and officers returning to India, at times other than those fixed for them by their own Government or the head of their Department as the case may be, must understand that they are liable to be kept on subsistence allowance until a suitable vacancy occurs to which to post them. The Secretary of State, however, reserves to himself the power of granting extension or commutation of leave to an officer, in any case in which it appears to him that sufficient ground has been shown for the application being made, without the previous approval of the Local Government or the head of the Department, as the case may be : but in the event of its being found necessary by the Secretary of State, to communicate with the Government of India or the Government of Madras or Bombay by telegraph in regard to any such application, the cost of the telegrams, to and from India, will be charged to the applicant.

Page 224.

Form C.

Strike out column 14.

The 8th June 1883.

No. 1385.

C. P. C.

Page 17.

Section 30.

Insert the following Note under this Section :—

[NOTE.—The period of five years referred to in this Section begins to run from the date on which the officer first takes up the office whether substantively or temporarily, provided that, if temporary, he is confirmed without reverting to his substantive appointment ; but the currency of the period is not interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher appointment.]

Page 54.

Section 106.

Rule 1B.

Insert the following Note under this Rule :—

[NOTE.—The period of five years referred to in this Rule begins to run from the date on which the officer is first appointed to a grade whether substantively or temporarily, provided that, if temporary, he is confirmed without reverting to his substantive grade ; but the currency of the period is not interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher grade.]

Rule 6 (a).

Insert the following as Note 2 under this Rule :—

[NOTE 2.—The period of five years referred to in this Rule begins to run from the date on which the officer first takes up the office whether substantively or temporarily, provided that, if temporary, he is confirmed without reverting to his substantive appointment ; but the currency of the period is not interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher appointment.]

No. 1381.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council directs that the stamp duty payable on an Instrument of Partition of land held on settlement for a period not exceeding 30 years and paying the full assessment to Government, shall not exceed the amount payable on a valuation of the land at five times the annual revenue.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th June, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 317.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieutenant W. H. Lewin, 1st West India Regiment.

Lieutenant H. W. Lowry, Royal West Kent Regiment.

No. 318.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieutenant A. A. Graves, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieutenant A. T. H. Newnham, Yorkshire Regiment.

No. 319.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain T. H. Goldney, Wing Officer, 38th Native Infantry, Adjutant, 2nd Punjab, or Simla, Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, *vice* Major F. W. Nicolay, resigned. Dated 24th May, 1883.

No. 320.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant W. J. H. Bond, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 15th May, 1882.

No. 321.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 178 of 1882, Mr. H. G. Whelan is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, with effect from the 28th March, 1883, *vice* Mr. A. J. Whitten, retired.

No. 322.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant C. C. Reid, East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 27th May, 1883.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 323.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) M. C. Farrington, South Yorkshire Regiment, Assistant Adjutant General, Oudh Division, (m. c.) to the 28th October, 1883, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Captain W. R. LeG. Anderson, Bombay S. C., Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, (m. c.) for 182 days, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant R. B. Shawe, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for 182 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant C. J. Orr, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Brigade Surgeon J. Brake, (p. a.) for one year and 317 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 324.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant S. D. Gordon, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for 91 days.

MEDALS.

No. 325.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 665, dated the 8th December, 1882, the Governor General in Council publishes for general information paragraph I of Horse Guards General Order No. 42 of 1883:—

Extract from G. O. No. 42 of 1883.

I. His Highness the Khedive of Egypt (authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey) having signified his desire to express his approbation of the services rendered by the British Army in suppressing the late rebellion in Egypt by conferring a Bronze Star on all the troops engaged in this service, Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to notify her assent to the proposal, and the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has it in command to convey Her Majesty's permission that the decoration be accepted and worn in uniform by all officers and soldiers who are entitled to the Egyptian Medal under the provisions of General Order 280 of 1882.

Arrangements have been made by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for the supply of His Highness the Khedive's Bronze Star to officers and men of the Indian Contingent on the Egyptian Medal rolls already submitted in accordance with the above-quoted General Order.

PENSIONS.

No. 326.—Conductor Samuel Corbett, Commissariat Department, has been transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from the 16th April, 1883.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 327.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Tweedie, c.s.i., Bengal S. C.,—25th April, 1882.

No. 328.—The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel John Pringle Sherriff, Bengal S. C., to the rank of Colonel by Brevet is antedated to the 1st October, 1877, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 329.—NATIVE ARMY—

9th Native Infantry.

Subadar Down Opudhya to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Peera Misser, invalided; Jemadar Uchloo Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Peera Misser, invalided; Havildar Bullee Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Uchloo Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1883.

22nd Native Infantry.

Havildar Mahboob Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mustalli Khan, invalided,—1st May, 1883.

No. 330.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—*No. 4 Mountain Battery.*

Havildar-Major Ruttun Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Goormukh Singh, invalided; Havildar Ahmed Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahomed Shah, invalided,—1st May, 1883.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Devi Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Jani Khan, invalided; Havildar Heth Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Singh, invalided,—1st May, 1883.

* **MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.****PROMOTIONS.**

No. 331.—In G. G. O. No. 273 of 1883, the promotions of Assistant Commissary Andrew Forsyth, Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Ryan, Deputy Assistant Commissary Charles Atkinson, and Deputy Assistant Commissary George Mortimer should be to the rank of Assistant Engineer in the respective grades stated, and not to the rank of Honorary Assistant Engineer.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 11th June 1883.

No. 144.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 118 of 8th May 1883, Mr. C. C. Harold,

Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Nizam's State Railway, in addition to his own duties, from 5th May 1883 until relieved by Mr. H. W. War-den.

The 6th June 1883.

No. 145.—The services of Major C. S. Beauchamp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, at present on furlough, are transferred temporarily to the Railway Branch.

No. 146.—The undermentioned transfers are ordered, with effect from 20th February 1883:—

Mr. St. J. Hewitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bhopal Railways, to Rajputana Provincial Establishment.

Mr. C. S. Rennie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana, to Establishment under Director General of Railways.

No. 147.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following sub. *pro tempore* promotions among the Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the 20th February 1883:—

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. R. E. Nelson.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. St. J. Hewitt.

No. 148.—Lieutenant H. H. Barnett, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, is, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



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Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 :—

The Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
The Bombay Port-dues Reduction Bill, 1883.

SUPPLEMENT No. 22.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st June 1883.

No. 782.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8, Act XVII of 1875 (The Burma Courts Act, 1875), the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish, with effect from 1st July 1883, a Court to be called the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of the Pyoontaza sub-division, the local limits of the jurisdiction of which shall be those of the Thayekhthamein township.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 29th May 1883.

No. 134.—*Appointments.*—Mr. E. S. Symes, c.s., Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner during the absence on furlough of Mr. G. D. Burgess, c.s., or until further orders.

Mr. H. T. White, c.s., Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, *vice* Mr. Symes.

SANITARY.

The 1st June 1883.

No. 152.—The following rules have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of Act I of 1870, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 17th May 1883, to provide for quarantine against cholera in the port of Aden :—

- I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving from the port of Bombay shall, before entering the harbour, indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come.
- II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the harbour.
- III.—Immediately on any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer of the port shall go along-side the vessel, and, if communication with the shore is desired, shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage, duly appointed and notified in that behalf by the Resident, there to remain for a period of seven days from the date of arrival in

the harbour, and undergo disinfection, which should apply as well to crew, passengers, effects and susceptible goods. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for, between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats in the harbour. If communication with the shore is not required, the vessel shall not enter the inner harbour, and no communication in any way shall be allowed with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any vessel or boat in the harbour.

IV.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of cholera should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of seven days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rule III.

V.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of seven days. If a case of cholera occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VI.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

VIII.—All vessels arriving at Aden which may have communicated with vessels coming from the port of Bombay shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Aden from the port of Bombay.

IX.—All vessels which have undergone quarantine in the manner above prescribed, should have the fact clearly stated on their bills of health.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th May 1883.

No. 764.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Juda Chandran, Sub-Registrar of Cochin in the Madras Presidency, to perform the functions of a Notary Public under that Act.

EDUCATION.

The 1st June 1883.

No. 208.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

Mr. H. L. Harrison, B.A., C.S.
Mr. G. A. Grierson, C.S.
Baboo Gouri Sanker De, M.A.
Surgeon-Major S. C. Mackenzie, M.D.
Baboo Dinabundhoo Dutt.
Moulvi Suraj-ul-Islam.
Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee.
Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., C.S.
The Hon'ble Douglas Straight, Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Clarmont John Daniell, C.S.

Mr. S. A. Hill, B.Sc.

Baboo Pramada Dasa Mittra.

Moulvi Muhammad Sarai-id-la-Khan.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Forbes, R.E.

Mr. J. W. Neill, C.S.

FORESTS.

The 30th May 1883.

No. 486 F.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major J. C. Doveton, M.S.C., Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Central Provinces, the following temporary promotions are made among Conservators and Deputy Conservators of Forests, with effect from the 16th May 1883, and until further orders:—

Captain E. S. Wood, Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in Oudh, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Conservators.

Mr. A. T. Drysdale, Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Berar, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Conservators.

Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Conservator in the Central Provinces in the 3rd Grade of Conservators.

Captain C. W. Losack, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in the Central Provinces, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators.

Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Coorg, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 28th May, 1883.

No. 1493 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Peter Lenthardt as Acting Consul for the Netherlands, at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. Max Denso.

No. 1496 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. August Thöle as Acting Consul for the German Empire, at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. Max Denso.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th May, 1883.

No. 1382 I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Sections 1 to 4 of Act III of 1864 (An Act to give the Government certain powers with respect to Foreigners) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with the following modifications:—

Section I, second paragraph.—Add the words 'and shall include the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.'

Section I, third paragraph.—Add the word 'the words 'Local Government' shall include the Resident at Hyderabad.'

The 30th May, 1883.

No. 1415 I.—Under the provisions of Clause 1, Section 94, of Act 44 & 45 Vic., Chapter 58 (The Army Act, 1881), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend Father Jansen, Roman Catholic Chaplain, to be a Justice of the Peace, for the purpose of attesting soldiers in the Cantonment of Morar, *vice* Mr. M. Fleischer.

GENERAL.

The 31st May, 1883.

No. 1514 G.—Lieutenant T. C. Pears, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, held the appointment of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, from the 30th April, 1883, to the date on which he was relieved by Mr. E. J. Kitts.

No. 1516 G.—Mr. J. B. Hughes, Head Accountant in the Office of the Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Berar Commission, and Superintendent of the Civil Offices of the Hyderabad Residency, with effect from the 9th May, 1883, *vice* Mr. C. Prayero, retired.

The 1st June, 1883.

No. 1521 G.—Mr. H. S. Barnes, c.s., Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted as Political Agent in Pishin, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY.

The 31st May, 1883.

No. 1519 G.—The following regimental orders, issued by the Senior Officer in charge of the Head Quarters of the Meywar Bheel Corps, dated the 16th April, 1883, are confirmed:—

Consequent on the departure of Major A. R. T. McRae, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, on subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough on the 14th of April, 1883, Lieutenant G. A. Collins, Adjutant, will officiate as 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his own duties as Adjutant, until further orders.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th May 1883.

No. 1150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has remitted, in the whole of British India, the stamp duty payable under the said Act on all instruments in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department by Contractors for the due performance of their contract.

The 31st May 1883.

No. 1153.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3416, dated the 13th November 1880, the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta have paid Rs. 6,125 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 12,25,000 which has been raised by the said Commissioners, by the issue of the undermentioned debentures bearing date the 1st April 1883:—

1 to	10 for Rs.	500 each	... Rs.	5,000
11 "	40 "	" 10,000 "	... "	3,00,000
41 "	50 "	" 500 "	... "	5,000
51 "	150 "	" 5,000 "	... "	5,00,000
151 "	250 "	" 2,000 "	... "	2,00,000
251 "	260 "	" 500 "	... "	5,000
261 and 262 "	" 5,000 "	... "	... "	10,000
263 to 362 "	" 1,000 "	... "	... "	1,00,000
363 "	472 "	" 500 "	... "	55,000
473 "	477 "	" 5,000 "	... "	25,000
478 "	492 "	" 1,000 "	... "	15,000
493 "	500 "	" 500 "	... "	4,000
501 "	" 1,000 "	... "	... "	1,000
Total				... Rs. 12,25,000

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from the payment of any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal or subdivision.

The 1st June 1883.

No. 1243.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Ordered, that the following Despatch, and the Agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and Siam for regulating the traffic in spirituous liquors, be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information :—

STATS. AND COM.
No. 67.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 26th April 1883.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—I forward herewith, for the information of your Government and for such action as may be necessary, two copies of an Agreement which has been concluded with the Government of Siam for regulating the traffic in spirituous liquors.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) KIMBERLEY.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND SIAM FOR REGULATING THE
TRAFFIC IN SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Signed at London, April 6, 1883.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam, being desirous of making satisfactory arrangements for the regulation of the traffic in spirituous liquors in Siam, the Under-signed, duly authorized to that effect, have agreed as follows :—

ARTICLE I.

Spirits of all kinds not exceeding in alcoholic strength those permitted to be manufactured by the Siamese Government in Siam may be imported and sold by British subjects on payment of the same duty as that levied by the Siamese excise laws upon spirits manufactured in Siam; and spirits exceeding in alcoholic strength spirits manufactured in Siam as aforesaid may be imported and sold upon payment of such duty and of a proportionate additional duty for the excess of alcoholic strength above the Siamese Government standard.

Beer and wines may be imported and sold by British subjects on payment of the same duty as that levied by the Siamese excise laws upon similar articles manufactured in Siam, but the duty on imported beer and wines shall in no case exceed 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The said duty on imported spirits, beer, and wines shall be in substitution of, and not in addition to, the import duty of 3 per cent. leviable under the existing Treaties; and no further duty, tax, or imposition whatever shall be imposed on imported spirits, beer, and wines.

The scale of excise duty to be levied upon spirits, beer, and wines manufactured in Siam shall be communicated by the Siamese Government to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General at

Bangkok, and no change in the excise duties shall affect British subjects until after the expiration of six months from the date at which such notice shall have been communicated by the Siamese Government to Her Majesty's Representative at Bangkok.

ARTICLE II.

The testing of spirits imported into the kingdom of Siam by British subjects shall be carried out by European officials nominated by the Siamese authorities, and by an equal number of experts nominated by Her Majesty's Consul. In case of difference the parties shall nominate a third person, who shall act as umpire.

ARTICLE III.

The Siamese Government may stop the importation by British subjects into Siam of any spirits which, on examination, shall be proved to be deleterious to the public health; and they may give notice to the importers, consignees, or holders thereof to export the same within three months from the date of such notice, and if this is not done the Siamese Government may seize the said spirits and may destroy them, provided always that in all such cases the Siamese Government shall be bound to refund any duty which may have been already paid thereon.

The testing of spirits imported by British subjects, and which may be alleged to be deleterious, shall be carried out in the manner provided by Article II.

The Siamese Government engage to take all necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the sale of spirits manufactured in Siam which may be deleterious to the public health.

ARTICLE IV.

Any British subject who desires to retail spirituous liquors, beer, or wines in Siam must take out a special license for that purpose from the Siamese Government, which shall not be refused without just and reasonable cause.

This license may be granted upon conditions to be agreed upon from time to time between the two Governments.

ARTICLE V.

British subjects shall at all times enjoy the same rights and privileges in regard to the importation and sale of spirits, beer, wines, and spirituous liquors in Siam as the subjects of the most favoured nation; and spirits, beer, wines, and spirituous liquors coming from any part of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions shall enjoy the same privileges in all respects as similar articles coming from any other country the most favoured in this respect.

It is therefore clearly understood that British subjects are not bound to conform to the provisions of the present Agreement to any greater extent than the subjects of other nations are so bound.

ARTICLE VI.

Subject to the provisions of Article V, the present Agreement shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by mutual consent between the two Governments, and shall remain in force until the expiration of six months' notice given by either party to determine the same.

The existing Treaty engagements between Great Britain and Siam shall continue in full force until the present Agreement comes into operation—and after that date, except in so far as they are modified hereby.

Should the present Agreement be terminated, the Treaty engagements between Great Britain and Siam shall revive, and remain as they existed previously to the signature hereof.

ARTICLE VII.

In this Agreement the words "British subject" shall include any naturalized or protected subject of Her Britannic Majesty; and the words "Her Majesty's Consul" shall include any Consular officer of Her Britannic Majesty in Siam.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the same in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London the sixth day of April, 1883, corresponding to the fourteenth day of the waning moon of the month Phagunamas, of the year Horse, Fourth Decade, 1241, of the Siamese Astronomical Era.

(L.S.) GRANVILLE.

(L.S.) PRISDANG.

No. 1254.—Babu Priyanath Datta is confirmed in the appointment of Chief Superintendent, Class I, Financial Department, with effect from the 1st March 1883.

No. 1256.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, and in modification of the Notification issued in this Department, No. 361, dated 18th April 1883, prescribing the descriptions of stamps to be used for denoting the fees chargeable under the Court-fees Act, and directing that the Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st June 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Notification shall take effect in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on and after the 1st July 1883.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st June, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 301.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Norman Chichester Perkins, Wiltshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 39th Native Infantry,—11th November, 1880.

No. 302.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major W. C. Mackinnon, half-pay, Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, is granted an extension of the tenure of his appointment to the 31st March, 1884, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 303.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain (Brevet Major) E. R. Elles, R.A., to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General on the establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. A. Kinloch, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 5th April, 1883.

No. 304.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant T. H. Eyre, Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 9th March, 1882.

No. 305.—GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY GUARD—

The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain C. W. Muir, Bengal S. C., Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, to officiate as Commandant of His Excellency's Body Guard, with effect from the 29th May, 1883, *vice* Major G. C. Jackson, on furlough.

No. 306.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 4 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant C. C. Townsend, R.A., Officiating 2nd Subaltern, to be 2nd Subaltern, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 307.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

3rd Infantry.

Captain J. J. Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Colonel D. Shaw, appointed Commandant.

4th Infantry.

Lieutenant R. V. Garrett, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain F. D. Welchman, who has vacated on promotion.

5th Infantry.

Captain A. J. Garrett, Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. H. Sewell, appointed Commandant.

Captain W. H. Salmon, Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, and Officiating Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Captain A. J. Garrett, seconded.

The above appointments in the 3rd and 5th Infantry are in modification of the appointments made in G. G. O. No. 198 of 1883.

No. 308.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, TRANSPORT BRANCH—

In G. G. O. No. 290 of 1883, for "13th Hussars" read Unattached List; for "72nd Highlanders" read 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; for "Sergeant J. Ross" read Sergeant A. T. Ross.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 309.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major G. T. Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 15th Bengal

Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year and 277 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant P. E. Henderson, Bengal S. C., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Naga Hills, Assam, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant E. Blunt, R.E., Instructor, Army Signalling and Telegraphy, Sappers and Miners, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon G. A. Cones, (m. c.) under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 310.—Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. A. Shakespear, late 5th European Light Cavalry, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is granted furlough in and out of India (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 311.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Surgeon-Major C. J. McKenna, (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 312.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 27th April, 1883, page 2241.

"INDIA OFFICE ;
27th April, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Services :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Sanderson Simonds, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd February, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Bean Lucie Smith, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st March, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Pieton Warlow, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th February, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Shaw Butler Hewetson, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st March, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Tristram O'Reilly, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th March, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward William Shaw, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 26th April, 1883.

Major Dodgson Hamilton Thompson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st February, 1883.

Major Francis Richard Arabin Brown Constable, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 16th February, 1883.

Brigade Surgeon Henry Crocker, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 1st March, 1883.

The undermentioned Officer has been transferred to the Retired List :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Richard Cumberland Wilcox, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th February, 1883.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Richard Cumberland Wilcox, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th February, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Sanderson Simonds, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd February, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Bean Lucie Smith, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st March, 1883.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Pieton Warlow, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th February, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Shaw Butler Hewetson, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st March, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Tristram O'Reilly of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th March, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward William Shaw, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 26th April, 1883.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Dodgson Hamilton Thompson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st February, 1883.

Major Francis Richard Arabin Brown Constable, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 16th February, 1883.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General.

Brigade Surgeon Robert Dempster, of the Madras Army. Dated 28th February, 1883.

Brigade Surgeon Henry Crocker, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 1st March, 1883."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 313.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant George Lindsay Garstin,—30th May, 1883.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Wheeler, Bengal Infantry,—1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hamer Stansfeld, Bengal Infantry,—1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leopold Exxel Evans, Bengal Infantry,—1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Malone Sexton, Bombay S. C.,—19th October, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alexander Little, Bengal S. C.,—13th May, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Morris Cherry, Madras Cavalry,—20th August, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Herbert Bergman, Bengal Infantry,—12th September, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, C.B., Bengal Infantry,—6th April, 1883.

No. 314.—NATIVE ARMY—*6th Bengal Cavalry.*

Ressaldar Raheemooddeen, "Sirdar Bahadur," to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Tahour Khan, C.I.E., "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided,—9th April, 1883.

18th Bengal Cavalry.

Kot-Duffadar Ahmedyar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Purtab Singh, invalided,—1st May, 1882.

RESIGNATIONS.**No. 315.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—**

2nd Class Assistant Apothecary John Robinson is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 316.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the

retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Christopher James Godby, Bengal S. C., notified in G. G. O. No. 532 of 1882, is antedated to the 1st July, 1882.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 32.—The services of Mr. W. Hodgert, Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, Indian Marine, are dispensed with.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 33.—Mr. W. Hounsom, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Constructor in the Indian Marine, reported his arrival on the 1st April, 1883, and is posted to the Bombay Dock-yard.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,**Secretary to the Government of India.***MILITARY DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, the 28th May, 1883.*

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 22nd to the 28th May, 1883 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Department	Surgeon-Major J. McCreery ...	16th May, 1883	Allahabad	...	
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	Lieutenant W. H. Oglander-Hennah	Ditto	Meerut	...	

E. H. H. COLLEN,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.***PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 30th May 1883.*

No. 138.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lt.-Col. D. H. Trail, R.E....	Examr., 2nd Class ...	Examr., 1st Class ...	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i> ...	28th April 1883.
Lt.-Col. P. Lambert, R.E....	" 2nd " tempy. rank	" 2nd " ...	" ...	"
Mr. R. G. Macdonald ...	" 3rd " "	" 3rd " ...	" ...	"
Mr. D. C. Gordon ...	" 3rd " ...	" 2nd " ...	Temporary ...	"
Mr. W. Palmer ...	" 4th " 1st Grade...	" 3rd " ...	" ...	"

No. 139.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. J. W. Fordham ...	Examr., 4th Class, 2nd Grade...	Examr., 4th Class, 1st Grade	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i> ...	28th April 1883.
Mr. J. L. Macpherson ...	" 4th " 3rd " ...	" 4th " 2nd "	" ...	"
Mr. S. M. Johnson ...	" 4th " 3rd " ...	" 4th " 3rd "	" ...	"
	tempy. rank.			
Mr. D. W. McPherson ...	Dy. Examr., 2nd Grade ...	Dy. Examr., 1st Grade ...	" ...	"
Mr. C. R. T. Balston ...	" " 2nd " ...	" " 2nd " ...	" ...	"
	tempy. rank.			
Mr. R. C. F. Volkors ...	Asst. " 2nd Grade ...	Asst. " 1st " ...	" ...	"
Mr. A. Wilson ...	Dy. " 1st " ...	Examr., 4th Class, 3rd Grade	Temporary ...	25th February 1883.
Lieut. C. R. Hoskyn, R.E. ...	" " 1st " ...	" 4th " 3rd "	" ...	26th " "
Pundit Premnath ...	" " 1st " ...	" 4th " 3rd "	" ...	14th March "
Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue ...	" " 1st " ...	" 4th " 3rd "	" ...	26th " "
Mr. W. F. Barrow ...	" " 1st " ...	" 4th " 3rd "	" ...	13th April "
Mr. F. M. Woodroffe ...	Asst. " 1st " ...	Dy. Examr., 2nd Grade ...	" ...	25th February "
Mr. S. K. L. Yeatts ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 2nd " ...	" ...	26th " "

The 1st June 1883.

No. 141.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 107 of 27th April 1883, placing the services of Mr. J. Rhind, Locomotive Superintendent, Class IV of Revenue Scale, at the disposal of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, for "*from 17th April 1883,*" read "*from 13th April 1883.*"

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th May, 1883:—

No. 12 of 1883.

THE PANJÁB LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL, 1883.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Extent.
Commencement.
2. Interpretation clause.
Constitution of Committees and Boards.
3. Constitution of committees and boards.
4. Time for committees and boards coming into existence.
Repeal of Act V of 1878.
5. Classification of committees and boards.
6. Number, appointment and election of members.
7. Powers of the Local Government as to removal of members and filling vacancies.
8. Chairman.
Incorporation and Vesting of Property.
9. Incorporation of committees or boards.
Proviso.
10. Power to vest property in committees and boards.

SECTIONS.

Powers and Duties of Committees and Boards.

11. Matters to be administered by committees and boards.
Proviso.
12. Power of committees and boards to contract.

Taxation.

13. The local rate.
14. Committees may be empowered to fix the rate.
Local Government to determine the rate in certain cases.
15. Road, school and post cesses to merge in the rate.
16. Local rate by whom payable.
Proviso.
17. Power to recover a share of the rate from tenant.
18. Other powers of taxation conferred on committees and boards.
19. Recovery of rates.
20. Levy of fees.
21. Local rate or tax how to be assessed and collected.
22. Appeals.
23. Instalments of rates and taxes.
Proviso.
24. Powers of the Local Government to exempt from taxation and to direct measurements.
25. Suits relating to rates and taxes under this Act cognizable by Courts having cognizance of suits for rent.

Finance.

26. Portion of rates and taxes to be credited to Local Government and committees respectively.
27. Power of the committee to allot proceeds of rates and taxes as between itself and boards.
28. Crediting of fees levied.
29. District funds.
30. Board funds.
31. Right of boards to unspent balances and limits on their expenditure.

SECTIONS.

32. Custody of district and board funds.
33. Application of district and board funds.
34. Works or undertakings benefiting several districts.
35. Works or undertakings benefiting residents within the jurisdictions of several boards.
36. Joint committees of two or more committees and boards.
37. Annual estimates of income and expenditure of committees.
38. Annual accounts and annual and periodical audit.
39. Annual estimates and accounts of certain boards.
40. Exemption of certain boards from section 37 and certain provisions of section 31.
41. Inspection of estimates and accounts.
42. Publication of abstract of accounts.

Relations between Committees, Boards and Municipal Committees.

43. Relations of boards to committees.
44. Boards may be employed as agents of committees.
45. Disputes.

Officers and Servants.

46. Employment of officers and servants.
47. Pensions of Government officials committees and boards.
48. Pensions of servants of committees and boards.

Control.

49. Duty of Local Government towards and powers over committees and boards.
50. Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioner's power of supervision.
51. Power of Deputy Commissioner to suspend execution of orders, &c., of committees, boards or joint committees.
52. Powers of Deputy Commissioner in cases of emergency.
53. Power to provide for performance of duties in default of any committee or board.
54. Action of Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner to be immediately reported.
55. Power to supersede committees or boards in case of default or abuse of powers.

Proviso.

56. Consequences of supersession.
57. Transfer of functions of superseded boards and constitution of new committees or boards.

Conduct of Business, Rules and Regulations.

58. Power to make rules as to business and affairs.
- Proviso.*
59. Power to make regulations.
60. Regulations and rules to be published.
61. Penalty for infringement of regulations or non-payment of fine.
62. Prosecutions.
63. Recovery of fines.

Suits by and against Committees and Boards.

64. Suits by and against committees and boards.
- Contracts of committees and boards.*
65. Liability of members of committees and boards.

SECTIONS.

66. Bar of certain suits in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit.

Rules.

67. Power of the Local Government to make rules.
68. Procedure for making rules under section 67.

Supplementary and Temporary Provisions.

69. Acquisition of land.
70. Confirmation and recovery of existing rates.
71. Penalty on member, officer or servant being interested in contracts made with a committee, board or joint committee.
72. Saving of rights of existing officers and servants.
73. General powers of the Local Government and of Commissioners.
74. Power of the Local Government to make exemptions.
- Proviso.*

Amendment of Northern India Ferries Act of 1878.

75. Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act.
76. Further amendment.

A Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Panjáb.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law in force in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb for the levy of rates on land; and

Whereas it is proposed to provide for the better constitution of district committees and for the establishment of local boards, and to define and regulate the powers to be exercised by such committees and boards;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Panjáb Local Self-government Act, 1883.

Extent. (2) It shall extend only to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.

Commencement. (3) It shall come into force in such districts, or parts of districts, and on such dates, as the Local Government, by notification, from time to time, directs.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act—

"Land" means land assessed to the land-revenue, and includes land whereof the land-revenue

has been wholly, or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned.

"Land-revenue" includes trini or grazing dues levied for grazing on Government lands under section 48 of the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

"Landholder" means any person responsible for the payment of the land-revenue, if any, assessed on

[Act 1873 3.]

*Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Constitution of Committees and Boards—Sections 3-7.)*

land. It also includes a person holding land the land-revenue of which has been wholly, or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned.

"Annual value." "Annual value" means—

(1) double the land-revenue for the time being assessed on any land, whether such assessment be leviable or not; and

(2) when the land-revenue has been permanently assessed, or has been wholly or in part compounded for or redeemed, double the amount which, but for such permanent assessment, composition or redemption would have been leviable:

Provided that, in all cases when the improvement of the land due to canal irrigation has been excluded from account in assessing the land-revenue, and a rate has been imposed in respect of such improvement under the name of owner's rate or of water-advantage rate or of revenue, then such rate or revenue shall be added to the land-revenue for the purpose of computing the annual value.

"Year." "Year" means the year commencing on the first day of April.

"Prescribed day" means such day as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

"Notification" means a notification published by the authority of the Local Government in the official Gazette.

"Notified." "Notified" means notified in the official Gazette.

"Committee." "Committee" means a district committee constituted under this Act.

"Board." "Board" means a local board constituted under this Act.

"Deputy Commissioner" means the Deputy Commissioner of a district, and any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act.

Constitution of Committees and Boards.

V of section 3. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Constitution of committees and boards. Local Government, by notification, may, from time to time, constitute a committee for each district, and a board or boards within the limits of any district, and shall define, and may from time to time alter, the areas over which such committees and boards shall have jurisdiction.

I of section (2) Such portions of districts as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a municipality shall be excluded from such areas except as regards liability to assessment for the tax hereinafter called the local rate.

4. From the date on which any committee or board is constituted under section 3 of this Act, the Panjab Local Rates Act, 1878, shall be repealed throughout the area under the jurisdiction of such committee or board. But all rates imposed, sums credited

Time for committees and boards coming into existence.

of 1878.

Repeal of Act V of 1878.

to the Local Government, committees appointed, and notifications published under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively imposed, credited, appointed and published under this Act.

And all assignments or allotments made under the said Act for expenditure by district committees shall be deemed to be contributions made by Government under this Act to district or board funds.

5. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification, declare that any committee or board shall be deemed to be a committee or board of the first or second class.

Classification of committees and boards. [New.]

(2) A committee or board so classed shall thereupon within its area exercise the powers, and perform the duties, conferred upon or assigned to committees or boards of the first or second class respectively by this Act, or by the Local Government under this Act.

6. No committee or board shall consist of less than six members.

Number, appointment and election of members. [Act 1878, 1.]

Such members may be appointed either *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods, as the Local Government, from time to time, directs; and shall hold office for such time as the Local Government may, by rule, direct:

Provided that—

(1) when the Local Government has directed that all or any of such members shall be appointed by election, they shall not thereafter be appointed by any other method unless—

- (a) the electors fail to return a sufficient number of members; or
- (b) a sufficient number of candidates fail to appear; or
- (c) a majority of electors by vote declare that they so desire; or
- (d) by order of the Local Government, subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council, for any other good and sufficient reason affecting the public interests:

(2) except with the approval of the Governor General in Council, or unless salaried officers of Government be appointed by election, not less than two-thirds of the members of every committee or board shall be persons other than salaried officers of Government: and

(3) not less than one-half of the members of such committee or board shall be landholders in the district.

[Act 1878, 11.]

7. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any member of any committee or board appointed *ex officio* or by nomination.

Powers of the Local Government as to removal of members and filling vacancies. [Act 1878, 6.]

(2) The Local Government may remove any member appointed by election—

- (a) if such member is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unfit to be a member of such committee or board on the ground that he is or has been convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment or required to give security for good behaviour under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Incorporation and Vesting of Property; Powers and Duties of Committees and Boards—Sections 8-11.)

(b) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, dangerous to the public peace and order or, when he is a salaried officer of Government, inconsistent with the proper discharge of his official functions;

(c) if for six calendar months he absents himself from the meetings of the committee or board without such cause as shall appear to the Local Government to be reasonable.

(3) Except as above provided, members appointed by election shall not be removed by the Local Government.

(4) The Local Government may, from time to time, add to the number of any committee or board, and, subject to the provisions of section 6, fill up vacancies among the members, or cause such vacancies to be filled up by election.

8. (1) Subject to any rules made from time to time in this behalf by the Local Government, a chairman shall be appointed either *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, for every committee and board, and shall hold office for such term as the Local Government directs.

(2) The Local Government shall, from time to time, determine, as regards each committee and board, or as regards any class or classes of committees or boards, whether the chairman shall be appointed *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election.

Incorporation and Vesting of Property.

Act I of 1883,
section 22.]

9. The Local Government shall have power to declare, by notification, that any committee or board shall be a body corporate by the name of its district or locality, or by such other name as it may select, and that the committee or board shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, in trust for the purposes of this Act; and, subject to this Act and to any rules made by the Local Government, from time to time, in this behalf, to transfer any such property held by it, and to contract and do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution:

Provided that no committee or board shall transfer immoveable property or money invested in the public funds without the sanction, in each case, of the Local Government.

Act I of 1883,
section 22.]

10. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification, direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, which is vested in the Secretary of State for India in Council and is situate in the Panjab, shall vest in any committee or board which has consented to accept such property in trust for the purposes of this Act; and thereupon that property shall vest in such committee or board in trust as aforesaid, subject to all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting that property, and subject to the right of resumption by Government on payment of compen-

Powers and Duties of Committees and Boards.

11. The Local Government may, by notification, from time to time, empower any committee or board to undertake, in whole or in part, the control and administration of all or any of the following matters within the areas of their respective jurisdictions:—

(a) all property vesting in such committee or board under sections 9 and 10 of this Act;

(b) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

(c) the maintenance, visiting and management of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, rest-houses, sarais and other public institutions, and the construction and repair of all buildings connected with these institutions;

(d) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships;

(e) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for drinking and cooking purposes, the construction and repair of embankments, and the supply, storage and control of water for agricultural purposes;

(f) the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys, of hilly tracts and in submontane tracts, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land from erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, gravel or stones, the reclamation of lands injured by torrents and sand deposits, and the drainage and reclamation of swamps;

(g) the planting and preservation of trees;

(h) the construction, repair and maintenance of famine preventive works, and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works, relief-houses and relief-hospitals, and other measures in the time of famine or scarcity;

(i) cattle and commercial fairs, agricultural shows and industrial exhibitions;

(j) any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public, or the agricultural and industrial prosperity of the country;

(k) the establishment and management of pounds, including, where the Cattle-trespass Act of 1871 is in operation, all the functions of the Local Government and the Magistrate of the district under sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 and clause (a) of section 18 of that Act;

(l) the management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to their charge under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878, as amended by sections 75 and 76 of this Act;

(m) any other matters which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be fit and proper matters to be taken

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Taxation—Sections 12-22.)

Provided that, when any committee or board is empowered under this section to undertake the control and administration of any of the aforesaid matters, the Local Government shall provide such committee or board with such funds or sources of income as the Local Government and the committee or board shall deem sufficient to maintain such control and administration in its existing state of efficiency.

12. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any rules made by the Local Government, from time to time, in this behalf, every committee and board shall have power to contract and do all other things necessary for the purposes of their constitution.

Taxation

13. All land shall be liable to the payment of a rate, to be called the local rate, not exceeding one anna for every rupee of its annual value, and not less than so many pies for every such rupee as the Local Government, from time to time, directs. Such local rate shall be independent of and in addition to, land-revenue.

14. (1) Within the limits aforesaid, and subject to such rules as may be framed by the Local Government, any committee duly empowered by notification may determine the proportion which shall be borne by the rate to the annual value of land situated within the local jurisdiction of such committee.

(2) Where no committee shall have been empowered to determine the proportion which the rate shall bear to the annual value of land, such proportion shall be determined by the Local Government.

15. From such date after the passing of this Act as may be notified in respect of each district or portion of a district by the Local Government, all authorized rates and cesses for the maintenance of roads, schools and district-posts shall merge in and become part of the local rate, and no rate or cess other than the local rate shall be thereafter leviable for such maintenance.

16. When the proportion which the local rate, if any, shall bear to the annual value has been determined by any committee under section 14, clause (1), or by the Local Government under section 14, clause (2), the local rate shall be paid by the landholder:

Provided—

(1) that wherever the landholder pays the land-revenue in kind to any assignee of revenue or any village-headman, such assignee of revenue or village-headman shall be responsible for the payment of the local rate instead of the landholder, and no demand shall be made by any such assignee or village-headman on such landholder in respect of the payment of any such rate; and

(2) that the Government, where it has hitherto paid the local rate on trini, shall continue to pay it during the currency, in each case, of any existing trini lease.

17. Whenever a local rate is charged on a landholder in respect of lands held by a tenant with a right of occupancy holding at a favourable rent, such landholder may realize from such tenant a share of the said rate, bearing the same proportion to the whole rate as the excess of the annual value over the rent paid by such tenant bears to half the annual value.

18. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Government or General in Council may, from time to time, make in this behalf, any committee duly empowered under section 14 to determine the proportion which the local rate shall bear to the annual value may impose such taxes as may be approved by the Local Government:

Provided that—

(1) no such taxes shall be imposed in respect of any property subject to the local rate,

(2) no such taxes shall be imposed except—

(a) to enable the committee to make a reduction in the local rate; or

(b) when the funds and sources of income placed at the disposal of the committee and boards of a district by and under this Act are insufficient to provide for the matters under the control and administration of such committee and boards; and

(3) in the imposition of such taxes, the provisions of the Panjab Municipal Act for the time being in force touching public notice, definition of persons and property to be taxed, objections to rates, procedure thereon, and the sanction of the Local Government, shall, as far as possible, apply.

19. All rates and taxes imposed under this Act, and all arrears of such rates and taxes, may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

20. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, or of such officer as the Local Government may authorize in this behalf, any committee or board may fix and levy school-fees and fees for the use of, or benefits derived from, any of the works specified in section 11, clauses (c), (e) and (f), and fees at cattle and commercial fairs, agricultural shows and industrial exhibitions held within their jurisdiction and under their control.

21. The Local Government may, by notification, from time to time, prescribe the persons by whom the local rate or any tax imposed under this Act shall be assessed and collected, and direct in what manner such persons shall be remunerated.

22. In matters connected with the assessment and collection of any rate or tax leviable under this Act, an appeal shall lie from the order of any person authorized

Punjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Finance—Sections 23-33.)

under this Act to make assessments to such person as the Local Government appoints : Provided that such appeal shall be presented within 30 days from the date of such order. The order of such person on such appeal shall be final.

23. The Local Government, or any committee duly empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may prescribe by what instalments and at what times any rate or tax leviable under this Act shall be payable. The order prescribing such instalments or times shall, when approved by the Local Government and duly notified, be binding on the persons liable to the rate or tax :
Provided that the local rate leviable under section 13 shall be payable with the land-revenue.

24. (1) The Local Government may, by notification, from time to time, exempt, wholly or in part, any portions of the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor from the operation of so much of this Act as relates to taxation, or remit or reduce any rate or tax imposed under this Act, or exempt any land or person from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate or tax under this Act, and cancel such remission, reduction or exemption.

(2) When measurements are necessary for the assessment of the local rate or of any tax imposed under this Act, the Local Government may, by notification, from time to time, direct such measurements to be made.

25. Suits for the recovery from co-sharers, tenants or others of any sum on account of any rate or tax imposed under this Act, and suits on account of illegal exaction of such rate or tax, or for settlement of accounts connected therewith, shall, unless the Local Government shall otherwise direct, be cognizable by the Courts which for the time being have cognizance of suits for rent due on land.

Finance.

26. After deducting the expenses of collection, four-fifths of the net proceeds of all rates and taxes imposed under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the committee of the district within which they are levied. The remaining one-fifth shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government, and may—

(1) be allotted for expenditure by any committee or board, or

(2) be applied as the Local Government, from time to time, directs (a) for the benefit of the territories to which this Act extends, or (b) for the benefit of any district or districts or portions thereof, to provide for any of the matters upon which committees or boards may expend the funds at their disposal under this Act.

27. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, and in accordance with any rules made, from time to time, in this behalf by the

Local Government, the committee shall determine in what proportion the rates and taxes levied in the district under this Act shall be retained by itself, or credited to the boards within the limits of the district, respectively.

28. All fees levied under section 20 of this Act shall be credited to the committee or board by whose authority they are levied. [New.]

29. The funds at the disposal of committees shall be called district funds, and shall consist of— [Act I 1883, s. 23.]

- (a) the proceeds of rates, taxes and fees credited to them under sections 26 and 28 ;
- (b) all sums allotted to them from time to time by the Local Government under section 26, clause (1) ;
- (c) all rents and profits accruing from public properties vested in the committee under this Act ;
- (d) all sums contributed to such funds by Government, committees, boards or private persons ;
- (e) all sums received by any committee or board in the discharge of functions exercised by them under this Act ;
- (f) all sums which the Local Government may, from time to time, declare to be assets of district funds.

30. The funds at the disposal of boards shall be called board funds, and shall consist—

- (1) of all sums allotted to boards by the Local Government or by committees from any district funds ; and
- (2) of all fees, rents, profits and sums received by boards in the discharge of functions exercised by them under this Act otherwise than as the agents of committees.

31. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no board shall incur expenses or undertake liabilities to any amount exceeding the limit imposed by the committee of the district in which the board has authority. But, subject to such limit, every board shall be entitled to retain and apply to the purposes of this Act any balance of board funds remaining at its credit at the close of any financial year. [Act 1883, s. 12.]

32. The balances standing at the credit of all district and board funds shall be kept in the Government treasury, unless the Local Government shall in any case otherwise specially permit.

33. Subject to such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, in this behalf prescribe, district and board funds shall be at the disposal of committees and boards, respectively, and may be applied by them within the area of their jurisdiction, and (with the sanction of the Commissioner in the case of committees, and the sanction of the Deputy Commissioners in the case of boards) outside that area, to payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the several matters specified in sections 11, 46, 47 and 48 ;

*Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Finance—Sections 34-39.)*

and also in the case of committees to the following purposes :—

- (a) the maintenance of the district-post ;
- (b) the provision of grants-in-aid to educational and medical institutions ;
- (c) the expenses attending the audit of the accounts of district and board funds ;
- (d) the payment of such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for Education, Sanitation, Vaccination, Medical Relief and Public Works as may be held by the Local Government to be equitably debitable to committees in consequence of services rendered to such committees by such Departments.

34. In the case of works or undertakings which benefit more districts than one, when the committees cannot agree, the Commissioner, or when the districts are in different divisions and the Commissioners of such divisions cannot agree, the Local Government, may determine what proportion of the expenses of the work or undertaking shall be borne by each of the district funds constituted within the districts benefited thereby ; and such proportion shall be payable out of the several district funds accordingly.

[New.]

35. In the case of works or undertakings of public benefit to persons residing within the jurisdictions of more boards than one in any district, when the boards cannot agree, powers similar to those conferred by section 34 may be exercised by the committee, subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

36. A committee or board may, from time to time, arrange with any other joint committee or committees or boards, or with any municipal committee or committees, for appointing, out of their respective bodies, joint committees for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and for delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees or boards concerned, and for framing or modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee.

37. (1) Every committee shall appoint a finance committee consisting of not less than three of its members.

(2) Every committee shall, on or before a prescribed day in each year, hold a meeting at which the finance committee shall submit to the committee an estimate of the income and expenditure of the committee for the next financial year, in such form as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, prescribe.

(3) The committee shall consider the estimate, and may provisionally approve of it with or without modification.

(4) The committee shall, on or before a prescribed day, cause copies of the estimate, as provisionally approved by it, to be sent to the Deputy Commissioner.

(5) The Deputy Commissioner shall, on or before a prescribed day, signify in writing to the

committee his approval or disapproval of the estimate. When he disapproves of the estimate, he shall state the nature of his objection, whether with reference to any proposed expenditure on salaries, works or otherwise, which appears to him to be unnecessary or excessive, or with reference to any particular or particulars which appear to him to be erroneous, defective or improper. The committee shall then consider the matter, and either modify the estimate, so as to remove the objection, or refer it through the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of the division. If the Commissioner concurs in the objection, he shall make such modification in the estimate as may, in his judgment, be necessary to remove the objection in whole or in part. If he does not concur in the objection, he shall pass the estimate, and his orders shall be final and binding on the committee.

(6) When the Deputy Commissioner has signified his approval of an estimate, or the committee has modified an estimate so as to remove the Deputy Commissioner's objections, or when the Commissioner has passed orders as provided in clause (5), no expenditure which is not provided for in the estimate as approved or modified shall be incurred during the year to which the estimate relates without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

(7) The Local Government may, by notification, from time to time, declare the provisions of this section applicable to any board of the first class, and may, in like manner, cancel such declaration. While any such declaration is in force, the procedure of such board shall be regulated accordingly. In the absence of any notification under this clause, such procedure shall be regulated, in regard to the matters mentioned in this section, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

38. Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of every committee and every board to which section 37 has been made applicable shall be made up to the last day of every financial year in such form as the Local Government, from time to time, prescribes, and shall be examined and audited as soon as may be after the end of each financial year by such persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf, and may further be examined and audited periodically within the year in such manner as the Local Government, from time to time, may direct.

39. Every board to which the provisions of section 37 have not been made applicable shall submit annually to the committee of its district, on or before such date as the committee may appoint in this behalf, a statement of the requirements, and an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditure, of the board for the coming financial year, and shall submit, as often as the committee may require, accounts of its receipts and expenditure. The committee shall signify in writing to the board its approval or disapproval of the estimate so submitted, and powers similar to those conferred on the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner by section 37, clauses (5) and (6), shall be exercised, in regard to such estimate, by the committee and the Deputy Commissioner respectively :

Annual estimates of income and expenditure of committees.

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Relations between Committees, Boards and Municipal Committees; Officers and Servants—Sections 40-47.)

Provided that, during the currency of any financial year, the Deputy Commissioner may sanction transfers of provision within the estimate finally approved, when inconvenience or undue delay would be caused by a previous reference to the committee.

The committee shall make arrangements, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, for the examination and audit of accounts submitted to it under this section, and may arrange for the publication of such accounts.

at I of 3, section clause (4).] **40.** The funds at the disposal of boards to which section 37 has been made applicable shall, for such time as the declaration mentioned in clause (7) of that section is in force, be treated for the purposes of this Act as a separate district fund; and for such time the provisions of section 31 (so far as they relate to the imposition of a limit on expenditure and the acceptance of liabilities) and of section 39 shall not apply to such boards.

at I of 3, section] **41.** Every committee and board shall cause Inspection of estimates and accounts. a copy of every estimate provisionally or finally approved and of every annual account to be kept at its office; and any person paying rates or taxes under this Act may, at all reasonable times, inspect any such estimate or account without payment of any fee.

at I of 3, section] **42.** A statement of every annual account of a committee or board to which section 37 has been made applicable, showing the income of the district or board fund under each head of receipt, the charges for establishment, the works undertaken, the sums expended on each work and the balance, if any, of the fund remaining unspent, shall be prepared by the committee or board in such form as the Local Government, from time to time, prescribes; and an abstract of the same shall be published annually in the English and Vernacular official Gazettes, or in such other manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Relations between Committees, Boards and Municipal Committees.

43. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules framed thereunder, a committee shall have power to control the finances of the boards within its district to which section 37 has not been made applicable, and, in the case of all boards within its district, to deal with questions affecting—

- (a) the common interests of the district as a whole;
- (b) the joint or conflicting interests of any two or more boards constituted within its district.

(2) The decisions of committees upon such questions shall be binding upon, and executed by, the boards concerned, subject to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner, or, when the Deputy Commissioner is a member of the committee, to the Commissioner.

Act I of 1883, section 9, clause (1).] **44.** Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, a committee may direct any board constituted within its district to act as its agent in the management of any matters

placed under the direct control and administration of the committee by notification under section 11. Such direction shall be obeyed by the board to which it is addressed.

45. If any dispute, for the decision of which this Act does not otherwise provide, arises between two or more committees or boards, or between any municipal committee and any committee or board, the matter shall be referred for the decision—

- (a) of the Deputy Commissioner if the committees, boards and municipalities are in the same district;
- (b) of the Commissioner if the committees, boards or municipalities are in different districts; and
- (c) of the Local Government if the committees, boards or municipalities are in different divisions and the Commissioners of such divisions are unable to agree as to the decision of the case.

Officers and Servants.

46. (1) Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained and to any rules which may, from time to time, be framed, altered or amended by the Local Government, with respect to the employment, payment, suspension and removal of officers and servants, every first class committee and every first class board may employ and pay such officers and servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of its duties. Subject to any such rules and to the provisions of this Act, the like powers may be exercised by committees and boards of the second class.

(2) In the case of second class committees and second class boards, if at any time, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner,—

- (a) the number of persons employed by the committee or board under this section, or the remuneration assigned by the committee or board to those persons, or to any particular person, is excessive, or
- (b) any such person is unfit for his employment,

the committee or board shall, on the requirement of the Deputy Commissioner, reduce the number, or remuneration, of such persons, or, as the case may be, dismiss the unfit person:

Provided that any such committee or board may appeal against any such requirement to the Commissioner of the division, whose decision shall be final.

47. In the case of Government officials, any committee or board may—

(1) if the services of such officials are wholly lent to it, contribute to their pensions, gratuities and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules for the time being in force; and

(2) if such officials devote only a part of their time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee or board, contribute to their pensions, gratuities and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Government.

Panjāb Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Control—Sections 48-54.)

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48. In the case of servants, not being Government officials referred to in section 47, any committee or board may—

(1) grant leave-allowances and, in the case of servants appointed before the passing of this Act and not entitled to pension, and of servants drawing less than ten rupees a month, gratuities to such servants; and

(2) if empowered in this behalf by the Local Government—

(a) subscribe in behalf of such servants for pensions, gratuities and leave-allowances under the rules of the Government Leave and Pension Code for the time being in force;

(b) purchase from the Government or otherwise annuities for such servants on their retirement:

Provided that such pensions, gratuities, leave-allowances and annuities shall in no case exceed the sum to which, under the Government Leave and Pension Code for the time being in force, such servants would be entitled if the service had been service under Government.

Control.

Panjāb Uni-
city Act,
tion 19.]

49. It shall be the duty of the Local Government, and of all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners acting under its orders, to require that the proceedings of committees and boards shall be in conformity with this Act and with the rules for the time being in force under the same; and the Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may, among other things, by order in writing, annul or modify any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and the said rules.

of I
33, section
7.]

50. (1) For the purposes of section 49, the Commissioner of the division and the Deputy Commissioner of the district may within their jurisdiction exercise such powers as shall, from time to time, be conferred upon them by rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, and may (among other things)—

(a) enter on, inspect and survey, or cause to be entered on, inspected or surveyed, any immoveable property occupied by committees or boards, or any work in progress under their direction;

(b) by order in writing call for and inspect any document in the possession or under the control of committees or boards for the purposes of this Act; and

(c) by order in writing, require committees or boards to furnish statements, accounts and reports.

(2) Every committee and board shall promptly comply with requisitions made under this and the last preceding section, and shall regularly submit copies of all its proceedings to the Deputy Commissioner, and shall further

duly submit such periodical reports to the Deputy Commissioner or other authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

51. When, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, the execution of any order or resolution of a committee, board or joint committee, or the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public, or to any class or body of persons, or to lead to a breach of the peace, he may, by order in writing, suspend the execution or prohibit the doing thereof within his district.

52. (1) In cases of emergency the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a committee or board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to execute or do it, shall be forthwith paid by the committee or board.

(2) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may issue a warrant directing the person having the custody of the balance of the district or board fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance.

53. (1) When the Commissioner, after due enquiry, is satisfied that a committee or board of the first class has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this Act, he may, by an order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Commissioner may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to perform it, shall be forthwith paid by the committee or board.

(3) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Commissioner may issue a warrant directing the person having the custody of the balance of the district or board fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance.

(4) The powers conferred upon the Commissioner by this section in respect to first class committees and boards shall, in respect to committees or boards of the second class, vest in the Deputy Commissioner.

54. When a Deputy Commissioner makes any order under sections 51, 52 and 53, clause (1), he shall forthwith forward to the Local Government through the Commissioner a copy thereof with a statement of the reasons for making it; and when the Commissioner makes any order under section 53, he shall forthwith forward to the Local Government a copy thereof with a statement of the reasons for making it.

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Conduct of Business, Rules and Regulations; Suits by and against Committees and Boards—Sections 55-65.)

Act I of 1883, section 30, clause (1).]

55. When the Local Government is satisfied that a committee or board has persistently made default in performance of the duties imposed on it by or under this Act, or otherwise by law, or has exceeded or abused its powers, or that there is any other good and sufficient reason affecting the public interests for superseding such committee or board, the Local Government may, by notification, in which the reasons for so doing shall be stated, declare the committee or board to be superseded:

Provided that, except in the case of civil commotion or great public emergency, such notification shall not be issued in regard to a committee without the previous approval of the Governor General in Council.

Act I of 1883, section 30, clause (2).]

56. When a committee or board is superseded under section 55, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(a) The corporation, if any, constituted under section 9 of this Act shall cease to exist, and all property vested in the committee or board under this Act shall vest in the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(b) All members of the committee or board shall, from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members.

(c) All powers and duties of the committee or board may be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in that behalf.

57. When any board is superseded, the Local Government may reconstitute the board or may transfer its functions to the committee of the district or any other board, altering the definition of local area. When any committee is superseded, the Local Government shall, as soon as in its judgment conveniently may be, reconstitute the committee.

Conduct of Business, Rules and Regulations.

IV of section and Act I 1883, sec- 30.]

58. (1) Every committee and board may, from time to time, make rules as to—

- (a) the time and place of its meeting;
- (b) the conduct of its business;
- (c) the division of duties amongst members;
- (d) the duties, salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the committee or board; and
- (e) other similar matters:

(2) Provided that every rule made under this section must be consistent with this Act and with any rules made by the Local Government under this Act.

IV of section

59. (1) Every first class committee and every first class board may make regulations, Power to make regulations.

Act. The Local Government may, from time to time, confer the power of making regulations under this section upon any committee or board of the second class.

(2) No regulation, and no alteration or repeal of, or addition to, a regulation, shall have effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

60. All regulations made under this Act, and all rules made under section 58, and all alterations and repeals of, and additions to, such regulations and rules, shall, before coming into force, be published for such length of time and in such manner as the Local Government, from time to time, directs.

61. Whoever infringes any regulation made and confirmed as directed in this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing infringement, to a further fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after notice from the committing of such infringement.

In default of payment of any fine imposed under this section, the defaulter shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days.

62. Prosecutions under this Act for infringement of regulations may be instituted by any committee or board, or by any person authorized by such committee or board in this behalf, before any Magistrate not being himself a member of such committee or board.

63. Fines imposed under this Act may be recovered in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force.

Suits by and against Committees and Boards.

Suits by and against committees and boards.

64. (1) Every committee and board shall sue and be sued in the name of its chairman.

(2) Every contract made on behalf of any committee or board in respect of any sum or property exceeding one hundred rupees in amount or value shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the chairman or vice-chairman (if any) and at least two other members of the committee or board. No contract, unless so executed, shall be binding on the committee or board in whose behalf it is made.

65. No member of a committee or board shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or in behalf of the committee or board; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the committee or board shall be liable for, and chargeable with, contracts duly made as aforesaid.

Every member of a committee or board shall be personally liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the committee or board to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, his neglect of his duty:

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1885.
(Rules; Supplementary and Temporary Provisions—Sections 66-70.)

And he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such Court as the Local Government directs as for money due to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

IV of section 66. No suit for damages or compensation for wrongful acts shall be brought against a committee or board, or any of its officers or persons acting under its direction, for anything done or purporting to be done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the committee or board, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Bar of certain suits in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within six months next after the accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

And if any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before suit brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Rules.

67. So far as may be consistent with the provisions of this Act—

Power of the Local Government to make rules. (1) the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make and alter general rules or special orders for the regulation of taxation under section 18;

(2) the Local Government may, for any committee or board, or any class of committees or boards, from time to time, make and alter rules for—

- (a) the classification of committees and boards under section 5, clause (2);
- (b) the mode and time of appointment or election of members of boards and committees, the term of office, remuneration and allowances (if any), and the qualifications and disqualifications of such members, and the qualifications and disqualifications of voters under section 6, and generally for regulating all elections under this Act;
- (c) the appointment of a chairman under section 8;
- (d) regulating powers of committees and boards incorporated under section 9 to transfer property;
- (e) regulating the powers of committees and boards to contract and do other things necessary for the purposes of their constitution;
- (f) the determination by committees of the amount of the local rate under section 14;
- (g) the confirmation of assessments and the remuneration of persons employed to collect rates and taxes under section 21;
- (h) the apportionment of the district fund between the general purposes of the district and the purposes of particular parts of the district under section 27;
- (i) the application of district and board funds under section 33;

- (j) the form of estimate of income and expenditure under section 37, clause (2);
- (k) the financial procedure of first class boards under section 37, clause (7);
- (l) the form of annual accounts and the manner of periodical audit under section 38;
- (m) the publication of abstracts of accounts under section 42;
- (n) the employment, payment, suspension and removal of officers and servants under section 46;
- (o) the powers of supervision to be exercised by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners under section 50;
- (p) the publication of rules and regulations under section 60;
- (q) the conduct of proceedings of committees and boards, including the fixing of a quorum, the nomination or election of a vice-chairman, the formation of sub-committees, and the delegation of powers to such sub-committees; [Act 1883, 34, cl.]
- (r) the appointment and payment of auditors of the accounts of committees and boards; and
- (s) generally for determining the relations between committees and boards, and for the guidance of committees, boards and Government officers in all matters connected with the administration of this Act.

All such rules and alterations of rules shall be duly notified, and no rules or alteration of rules under clause (2) (b) shall come into operation until three months after they have been so notified.

68. The Local Government shall, before making any rules under section 67, publish, in such manner as it may deem sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified. [Act 1883, 35.]

Supplementary and Temporary Provisions.

69. Where any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, on the request of a committee or board, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on the payment of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the Secretary of State for India in Council, or, if the committee or board is incorporated under section 9, in such committee or board. [Act section]

70. (1) All rates for the maintenance of roads, schools or the district-post, for the payment of which provision has been made in any settlement-record previous to the passing of this Act, or which have been habitually levied by Government, shall be deemed to have been and to be legally imposed, and to have been and to be legally recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue payable directly to Government and due on the land in respect of which they are payable. [Act section]

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878—Sections 71-76.)

(2) Notwithstanding anything herein contained, this section shall come into force from the date of the passing of this Act throughout the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.

While such exemption is in force, the Local Government may make rules to provide, in respect to such district, part of a district, committee or board for the matters dealt with in this enactment:

of section 71. If any member, officer or servant of a committee, board or joint committee appointed under this Act is directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with that committee, board or joint committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code, section 168.

Provided that the Local Government shall have no power, except as therein authorised, to impose any local rate or tax.

Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878.

of section 72. Nothing in, or done under, this Act shall prejudicially affect the rights of any officer or servant appointed before the passing of this Act as to tenure of office, salary or pension.

75. After section 7 of the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

of section 73. In all matters connected with this Act the Local Government shall have and exercise over Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and Commissioners shall have and exercise over Deputy Commissioners, the same authority and control as they respectively have and exercise over them in the general and revenue administration.

“7A. The Local Government may direct that any public ferry, wholly or partly within the area subject to the jurisdiction of a committee or board in any district in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor, be managed by that committee or board, and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the district or board funds; and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly.”

74. The Local Government may, by notification, exempt any district or part of a district, or any committee or board, from the operation of any of the provisions of this Act, except sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 26, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 73, and may in like manner cancel such exemption.

76. In section 6 of the same Act, after the words “section seven,” and in section 17 of the same Act, after the words “section seven” where they first occur, the following shall be inserted, namely:—“and section 7A.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE present law regulating the constitution and functions of district committees and providing for local (other than municipal) taxation in the Panjab is contained in Act V of 1878. In addition, however, to the local rate levied on land under that Act, which falls at 8 pies on the rupee of the annual value, which, for the purposes of the Act, is assumed to be double the land-revenue, other cesses are levied under the name of road, school and district-post cesses, calculated at a percentage upon the land-revenue, which usually amounts to 2½ per cent. more. The levy of these cesses was provided for at the time of the settlement of the land-revenue of each district as a part of the settlement-arrangements, and in a few districts they are levied at a rate somewhat different from that prevailing in other parts of the province. The general result, however, is that the rates and cesses fall at 10½ pies on the rupee of assumed annual value, or at 10½ per cent. on the land-revenue.

2. The main object of the present Bill is to give effect to the proposals for the extension of local self-government explained by the Panjab Government in its Resolution No. 1777, dated 7th September, 1882, by conferring upon district committees greater financial and administrative independence, constituting local bodies for smaller areas than districts, providing for the mode of appointing members of district committees and local boards, and increasing the number and extent of the services transferred to local management and control.

3. At the same time, it has been thought advisable to consolidate the road, school and district-post cesses with the local rate hitherto assessed under Act V of 1878, and, as that Act has been found defective in other respects, to repeal it and re-enact its provisions with such alterations as experience has shown to be necessary. These matters have already formed the subject of correspondence between the Panjab Government and the Government of India.

4. In many of its provisions the Bill is an enabling rather than an enacting measure. While prescribing certain general principles in regard to the constitution of district committees and local boards, it leaves much to be provided for by rules to be framed from time to time by the Local Government. Different parts of the province vary so much in their stages of development as to render uniformity of system impossible. To provide for the varying requirements of different localities, it is necessary to confer upon the Local Government large powers of regulating details by rules.

5. The principal provisions of the Bill are as follows.

6. Sections 3 to 8 provide for the constitution of committees and boards.

7. Section 3 empowers the Local Government to constitute a committee for each district, excluding the area of military cantonments and municipalities, and to constitute boards for sub-divisions of districts.

8. Section 4 provides for the repeal of Act V of 1878 throughout the areas placed under the jurisdiction of committees or boards appointed under section 3.

9. Section 5 provides for the classification of committees and boards by the Local Government, and for the powers to be exercised by them.

10. Section 6 provides for the appointment of the members of committees and boards. They may be appointed *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by another of such methods, the Local Government being empowered to regulate details. Provision is made that not less than one-half of the members shall be landholders in the district, while two-thirds shall ordinarily be non-officials. It is anticipated that in most parts of the province the majority of the members will be appointed by election, but it is impossible to prescribe this by law, owing to the variety of the circumstances of different localities. Where appointment by election has once been introduced, the circumstances under which this mode of appointment may afterwards be departed from are defined so far as possible. Similarly, in section 7, which provides for the removal of members by the Local Government and for filling up casual vacancies, special provision is made for the case of members appointed by election.

11. Section 8 enables the Local Government to provide for the appointment of the chairman of each committee or board. The appointment may be either *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, as, with reference to existing circumstances, Government may, from time to time, determine.

12. Sections 9 and 10 provide for the incorporation of committees and boards when the Local Government may think fit, for the vesting of property in them, and for the controlling of transfers by them of immoveable property or money invested in the public funds.

13. Sections 11 and 12 specify the powers and duties which may be conferred upon or entrusted to committees and boards, and provide that they must be supplied with adequate funds to maintain the services they are called upon to undertake in their existing state of efficiency. The list of matters which may be made over to them contained in section 11 is long, but it must not be supposed that all such matters will necessarily be made over to the committee and boards appointed in each district. The variety of local circumstances and the capacity of the committee and boards to perform the duty will have to be taken into consideration; and it will, therefore, be necessary for Government to decide in each case what services shall be made over either to the committee or to the several boards in each district. Sections 75 and 76 amend the Northern India Ferries Act in order to enable the Local Government to make over the management of ferries and their proceeds to committees and boards, when it may seem desirable to do so under section 11.

14. Sections 13 to 25 deal with the subject of local taxation. In part they replace the corresponding provisions of Act V of 1878, but section 13 departs from that Act in fixing the maximum local rate at one anna instead of eight pies per rupee of the annual value, in order to consolidate the road, school and district-post cesses with the local rate. One anna per rupee of the assumed annual value corresponds with 12½ per cent. on the annual revenue, which is 1½ per cent. in excess of the present rate of taxation; but it is not intended that there should be any general increase in the local taxation now levied. The maximum rate has been fixed at one anna instead of 10½ pies, partly for the sake of simplicity, and partly because in some tracts, where the land-revenue is small and lightly assessed, it may be found advantageous to have the power, without resort to further legislation, to increase the rate in order to provide for purposes clearly for the benefit of the neighbourhood.

15. Section 14 enables the Local Government to empower committees to fix the proportion to be borne by the rate to the annual value, or itself to determine such proportion.

16. Section 18 is the chief new proposal in this part of the Bill. It enables district committees, if empowered under section 14 to determine the incidence of the rate, to impose other taxes approved by the Local Government, subject to the proviso that no such tax shall be imposed on property which is liable to the local rate. This may be done either in order to lower the local rate, or to provide for the improvement of the services placed under the control of the district committee. This power is subjected to the same checks as the power of

municipal committees to impose new taxes, and must also be exercised subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make on this behalf. It will be observed that here again no general increase in local taxation is aimed at. As already explained, the proviso to section 11 requires the Local Government, when the control of new services is made over to committees or boards, to supply them with such funds or sources of income as are sufficient to maintain such service in its existing state of efficiency. This section may be used to tax classes which at present bear no share in the local burdens, while they benefit largely from the expenditure from district funds. But it can only be used to enable the committee either to reduce the taxation on land subject to local rates, or to make better provision than before for objects of a local character the administration of which has already been entrusted to them.

17. Section 20 makes provision for empowering committees or boards to fix school-fees and other fees charged for the use of, or advantages derived from, institutions and works under the control of the committee or board. These fees are not of the nature of taxes, but are payments by persons availing themselves of services rendered.

18. Section 23 provides for fixing the time at which rates or taxes assessed under the Act shall be payable.

19. Sections 26 to 32 regulate the finance of district and board funds.

20. The deduction of one-fifth made from the net proceeds of rates and taxes and to be credited to the Local Government, which is provided for by section 26, practically corresponds with the deduction of one-fourth from the local rate of eight pies per rupee of annual value now made under Act V of 1878 for the purpose of increasing the funds available to meet famine charges. It so far differs that, under the section now proposed, the contribution to the provincial finances will increase or diminish in any district as local taxation is increased or reduced in amount. Under present financial arrangements, the annual provision for famine expenditure is treated as an Imperial charge, and it is therefore no longer necessary expressly to reserve the additional local rate imposed under Act V of 1878 for the purpose of meeting such expenditure; and under the new financial contract with the Local Government, the additional local rate has been treated as one of the branches of revenue placed at the disposal of the Local Government for provincial purposes. Though no longer specifically appropriated to famine expenditure, it thus sets free an equivalent sum in the Imperial Budget, which would otherwise have had to be allotted for provincial expenditure, and which is now included in the amount set apart for famine charges. It is now provided that it shall be applied by the Local Government, either in aid of district and board funds or otherwise, to purposes similar to those for which committees or boards may expend their own share of the rates and taxes.

21. Section 27 provides for the distribution of the proceeds of rates and taxes in any district between the committee and the several boards of the district; while section 28 places fees at the disposal of the committee or board by whose authority they are levied.

22. Sections 29 and 30 establish district and board funds, and state the sources of income to be included in each; and section 33 regulates the application of such funds. Section 31 gives the committee the power to place limits on the expenditure of boards within the district, but leaves unspent balances of board funds at the disposal of the board.

23. Sections 34 to 36 provide for cases in which co-operation between different committees or boards is necessary.

24. Sections 37 to 42 provide for the system of account, and the last clause of section 37 empowers Government to raise a first-class board to the status of a committee, in which case the funds at the disposal of the board will be treated as a separate district fund (section 40), and certain of the provisions of the Act regulating the relations between committees and boards in matters of account will cease to apply.

25. Sections 43 to 45 regulate the relations between committees and boards not raised to the status of a committee, enable committees to make use of boards as their agents in regard to matters under the direct control of the committee, and provide for the decision of disputes between committees, boards and municipal committees.

26. Section 46 provides for the employment of officers and servants by committees and boards, subject to such rules as may be made for the purpose by the Local Government, and gives certain powers to the Deputy Commissioner to control improper appointments by second class committees or boards, subject to an appeal to the Commissioner of the division.

27. Section 47 provides for contributions by committees or boards for the pensions, gratuities and leave-allowances of Government officials whose services are wholly or partially placed at their disposal, and section 48 for pensions, gratuities or leave-allowances to other servants. Special provision is made for gratuities on retirement in the case of servants appointed before the passing of the Act, as it was not clearly understood in 1871 that officials retaining service under the committees ceased to be servants of Government and lost their claims to pension; and when this was discovered, it was found that existing financial rules did not admit of their subscribing under the Pension Code to retain their claims to pension from Government.

Such servants, therefore, stand on a different footing from servants hereafter appointed, whose pay will necessarily be calculated with reference to the absence of any right to pension, unless they are permitted to subscribe for pension on first appointment, and the committee or board employing them undertakes to pay the necessary subscriptions.

28. Sections 49 to 57 provide for the control to be exercised over committees and boards by Government or its officers. The powers conferred are in most cases similar to those given by the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act; but section 49 enables Government to annul or modify any proceeding of a committee or board not warranted by the Act, or by the rules framed under it.

29. Sections 58 to 63 enable committees and boards to make rules for the conduct of business, and give first-class committees and boards powers, similar to those possessed by municipal committees under Act IV of 1873, to make regulations for carrying out any of the purposes of the Act, subject to the confirmation of the Local Government. Similar powers may be conferred by the Local Government upon committees or boards of the second class.

30. Sections 64 to 66 make similar provisions as to suits by and against committees and boards to those contained in the Panjāb Municipal Act, IV of 1873; but section 66 has been so framed as to make it clear that the suits for which a special limitation is provided are only suits for damages or compensation for wrongful acts done, or purporting to be done, under the Act.

31. Section 67 enables the Governor General in Council to make rules or special orders for the regulation of the new taxes which may be imposed under section 18, and gives large powers to the Local Government to make rules for the various purposes which the Act leaves to be regulated by such rules.

32. Section 1 enables the Local Government to apply the Act gradually in different parts of the province, as suitable arrangements can be made; and the large powers given to the Local Government of regulating various matters by rules will facilitate the adaptation of the provisions of the Act to the circumstances of the different parts of the province where some progress in the direction of local self-government is practicable. Section 71 has been added, but for the present tentatively, and with a view to further consideration, to enable the Local Government to exempt, by notification, any district or part of a district, or any committee or board, from the operation of the less essential provisions of the Act, should these be found unsuited to local requirements, and to substitute such rules as may be found suitable.

33. In the interpretation-clause (section 2), the definition of land-revenue has been added, and that of annual value amended, to provide for some of the points in regard to which Act V of 1878 has been found defective. The local rate has, in practice, been charged upon the grazing dues levied in the Southern Panjāb, upon the owner's rate assessed on lands irrigated from permanent canals, and upon the similar rates levied on lands irrigated from inundation canals; but it is desirable that this practice should be expressly authorized by law.

The 23rd May, 1883.

D. G. BARKLEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th May, 1883:—

No. 13 of 1883.

A Bill to give power to reduce port-dues in the port of Bombay.

WHEREAS the rate of port-dues leviable under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, on vessels entering the

port of Bombay cannot, consistently with the entry in the third column of the first schedule of that Act in respect of the said port, be fixed at less than two annas per ton, and whereas, having regard to the present receipts and charges on account of that port, the rate of two annas per ton is unnecessarily high, and it is not expedient that a limit should be placed to the reduction of port-dues in the said port; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, first schedule, in XII the entry in the third column in respect of the port of Bombay, the words “and not less than two annas per ton” shall be repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

PORT-DUES are at present levied at Bombay at two annas per ton, which is the lowest rate permitted by the Indian Ports Act, 1875. The Trustees of the port have proposed that the rate be reduced to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas, and their reasons for the proposed reduction are given in the following extract of a memorandum by the Chairman of the Trust, attached to the budget estimate of the Port Trust for 1883-84.

“For the ensuing year, the receipts from port-dues and harbour-revenue at existing rates are put down at Rs. 2,69,100 and the expenditure on port account at Rs. 1,34,000, to which must be added the expenditure on new beacons, clearing rocks and the like, Rs. 44,250, or Rs. 1,78,250, in all. The accounts of past years also show that the receipts from this branch of the Trust's revenue have uniformly been in excess of the expenditure. Port-dues are at present charged at the minimum rate allowed by law, namely, two annas per ton. The receipts from this source alone are estimated at Rs. 2,05,000 for the year, and it is recommended that the rate be reduced by 25 per cent., or to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per ton. This will benefit the shipping to the extent of Rs. 51,250 per annum. In order to enable this reduction to be made, the Indian Ports Act will have to be amended, but to this it is not expected that Government will raise any objection.”

2. The Government of Bombay approve of the proposed reduction, and desire that the necessary amendment of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, may be made by striking out the words “and not less than two annas per ton” in the third column of Schedule I of the Act. If this be done, they observe Bombay will be in the same position as Calcutta, in not being tied down to a minimum rate of port-dues.

3. There seems to be no doubt as to the expediency of the course proposed, and the present Bill has been prepared with a view to its being adopted.

The 30th May, 1883.

E. BARING.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen more or less throughout the country during the past week. In the Madras Presidency, in the Punjab, in Assam, in Mysore and Coorg, and in the Rajputana States it has been general, while in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central India States and British Burma there has been rain in many districts. In the Bombay Presidency it has been extremely slight.

In the Madras Presidency the second paddy crop in some districts is being harvested, and in the Punjab the *rabi* harvest still continues in a few districts. Standing crops are reported to be good or fair in the Madras Presidency, good in Bengal and in the Mysore State. Sugarcane is doing well generally in the Bombay Presidency, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in Bengal, but is said to be suffering from heat in Sambalpur in the Central Provinces. Early rice and jute are thriving in Bengal, and indigo prospects are good. The mango and melon crops have been somewhat damaged at Allahabad by the violent storms of the past week, and crops on the threshing floor in Sitapur in Oudh and in one or two places in the Punjab have also been injured by the recent rain.

Ploughing and sowing continue in parts of the Bombay Presidency, in the Punjab, and in Bengal, and have been resumed also in Sylhet and Cachar as fast as the floods abate. In the Bombay Presidency, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Punjab, in the Central Provinces, and in the Nizam's territories preparations for the *kharif* sowings are in general progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 30th)		
Bellary ...	15 (one station)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield average.
Kurnool ...	15 (one station)	Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, outturn twelve annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	75 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops cotton and <i>ragi</i> thriving; fever, small-pox, and cholera decreasing; cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	04 (average of three stations).	Small-pox continues in Gunter circle; fever and guinea-worm slight; cattle-disease decreasing in three taluks and disappearing in others.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	14 (one station)	Standing crops good where water available; harvest of <i>kar</i> paddy and <i>ragi</i> , yield three-quarter; small-pox and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Coimbatore ..	171 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, <i>cholum</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> in parts, outturn above average in one and average in two taluks; fever and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, gingelly seed and flax, outturn below average.
Madura ...	24 (average of two stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera in parts; cattle good, except in parts of one taluk.
Malabar ...	97 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop germinating, several taluks harvesting; third crop continues in parts; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks.
Travancore ...	107	Cultivation progressing; fever and small-pox continue. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain in Tanjore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(May 30th)		
Kurrachee ...	Nil	Weather sultry; river at Kotri on 28th, 7 feet 6 inches, against 8 feet 5 inches on corresponding date last year; 5 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee from 13th to 25th, no deaths, remaining sick 7; total 483 cases, 120 deaths; disease in eight villages in districts, 71 fresh cases, 1 death, remaining sick 39; fever in six talukas; cattle-disease in Shahbader; <i>kharif</i> preparations going on; mango crop attacked by blight; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 24, 32 and 36, in Sehwan 32, 40 and 19, in Ghorabari 20, 44 and 41, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 32 and 34 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	In Moro 35 on 23rd	River low; weather warm and close at night; small-pox in seven, fever in three, and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 50, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	221	Preparation for <i>kharif</i> continues; cholera in Ahmedabad disappeared, the persons last reported have recovered; small-pox in Parantej; wheat 27 and <i>bajri</i> 28 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	Slight rain	Weather cloudy; sugarcane in good condition; health good; <i>bajri</i> 27½ and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	21	Preparation for <i>kharif</i> continues; small-pox in Surat, average death 1; <i>juari</i> 43 and <i>nagli</i> 49 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Slight rain in Igatpuri and Niphad.	Land being prepared for next season; locusts in Nasik, Igatpuri, Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad, and Chandor talukas; wheat 27, <i>bajri</i> 30, and rice 22½ lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain on 27th, 28th, and 29th; total of week, '29.	Total since 1st January '11, being '12 below average; abnormal temperature 1° degree cool on 27th, <i>nil</i> on 28th, and 1° warm on all other days; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly from 23rd to 25th and rather strong on 23rd and 28th; wind normal on 29th; distant lightning on 29th.
Poona ...	.....	Cholera cases 636, fatal 278; locusts in seven talukas; <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 11 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 34 and <i>juari</i> 41 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Cholera throughout the district, except Nagar, Karjat, and Jamkhed; cattle-disease in Parner; small-pox in Jamkhed; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 42 lbs. in Akola; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 23 lbs. in Akola; locusts in Shrigonda and Akola talukas.
Sholapur ...	.....	Cholera in twenty villages, out of 117 cases, 47 fatal; <i>juari</i> 56½ and <i>bajri</i> 5½ lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	1·10 in Ron; slight in Nargund, Gadag, and Karajgi.	Rain wanted in other talukas; ground being prepared for early crops; paddy being sown in seven talukas; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of patta Nargund; a flight of locusts passed through Hubli taluka; small-pox in Kod and fever in Mundargi; rice minimum 24 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Preparing ground and sowing seed for monsoon crop; sugarcane plants healthy; small-pox in three and fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 13½ seers.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather hot and cloudy; cholera continues in Navanagar taluka; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 2 lbs. per rupee.
Bengal—(May 30th)		
Chittagong ...	2·11	Weather hot and oppressive; prospects of crops fair; prices risen; cholera and cattle-disease continue; fever reported.
Dacca ...	<i>Nil</i>	Sowing of paddy, <i>sessamum</i> , and <i>mungo</i> pulse and planting of sugarcane going on; prospects of standing crops not so good, owing to untimely rising of weather.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, '39	Sowing of <i>aman</i> crops on low lands and of early crops going on, but more rain wanted; price of common rice stationary; health of people generally good.
Moorsshedabad ...	'84	<i>Bhadol</i> sowing not yet over; <i>boro</i> paddy doing well, in some places it is being harvested; except a few cases of cholera here and there, public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	Rain very partial	East of district has had a good supply; crops doing well; <i>boro</i> paddy being harvested; health good.
Burdwan ...	2·4; RaneeGUNGE, '35; elsewhere, <i>nil</i> .	Rain wanted except at head-quarters; prospects of <i>aus</i> crop bad in Cutwa sub-division; health generally fair.
Rungpore ...	'10	Prospects of <i>aus</i> rice and jute generally good; <i>cheena</i> being cut; <i>kum</i> in ear; <i>aman</i> being sown; cholera reported from some parts of district, especially from Nilphamari sub-division.
Bhagálpur ...	'44	Prospects of crops good; more rain wanted.
Purneah ...	'07	Crops doing well; weeding and sowing progressing; health fair; a little cholera reported.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	No crop in the fields excepting <i>cheena</i> ; collection of cotton continues; a few cases of cholera reported from Barh and Behar sub-divisions, cholera epidemic in Behar town; small-pox prevalent in thana Silao.
Durbhunga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops flourishing; prices stationary; cholera in town and district.
Hazáribágh ...	'95	Weather hot and close; fields being prepared; sowing of paddy commenced; cholera and small-pox still reported; general health good.
Cuttack ...	'80	Weather very hot; atmosphere cloudy; ploughing in progress; sowing of early rice commenced; public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 29th)	Benares, '30	Sugarcane being irrigated; health of men and cattle generally good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 30th)	Rain in seven tahsils, averaging '70.	Violent storms uprooting trees and damaged mango and melon crops on 2nd, 23rd, and 24th, weather still cloudy; cholera in two fresh localities; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Gorakhpur (May 28th)	.....	Local storms in the beginning of the week; sugarcane under irrigation; some scattered cases of cholera and cattle-disease; prices stationary.
Jhānsi (" ")	Mow, 1·10; Garotha, 20.	Weather cloudy and stormy, with a very slight fall of hail; manuring of fields for <i>kharif</i> crops is going on; prices stationary; health good; no cattle-disease.
Agra (" 29th)	20 to 80 during week	Indigo and sugarcane being irrigated; fever in three and small-pox in five parganas; sporadic cholera in two parganas; prices stationary.
Barilly (" ")	Over 1·00 ...	Weather abnormally cold, cloudy, and damp, and shows signs of clearing; markets steady.
Meerut (" ")	Slight rain in all tahsils	Weather cloudy and cool during past week, wind easterly; health good, but slight cattle-disease in Meerut and Bagpat; supplies abundant; prices unchanged.
Kumaun (" ")	Good rain during week	Sun now required; some small-pox, otherwise general health good; prices easier.
Lucknow, (" ")	Lucknow, 30; Malabad, 53.	Wind easterly; prices stationary; occasional reports of cholera and small-pox; general health good.
Partabgarh (" ")	55 at Sadr; 40 at Kunda; slight drizzle at Patti.	Prices have fallen slightly; general health good; small-pox still reported from Kunda.
Sitapur (" ")	Rain throughout district; 2·70 at Sadr.	Sugarcane sowings have increased; some damage to grain still in threshing floors in <i>ganjar</i> lands; small-pox much less; prices unchanged.
Fyzabad ...	.....	No report received.
Rae Bareilly (May 28th)	·09	Weather cloudy; cholera increased and small-pox and fever continue; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore (" 29th)	Light rain in six parganas.	Temperature lower; small-pox and fever diminished in town and district; <i>rabi</i> crops harvested; cattle disease slight; prices stationary.
Farukhabad (" ")	Occasional showers	Weather quite cool during week and cloudy; health of people good; markets well supplied; prices steady.
General Remarks. —Rain has fallen all over the province, most heavily in the northern districts; violent storms in Allahabad have damaged the mango and melon crops; cholera seems to be spreading in the Allahabad and Rae Bareilly districts, and a few cases are reported from Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Agra, and Almora; prices remain steady.		
Punjab—(May 29th)		
Delhi ...	·5	Health fair; no fresh cases of cholera; prices steady.
Hissar ...	Rain throughout the district; 1·1 at Sadr.	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Umballa ...	1·4	Health fair; preparations being made for <i>kharif</i> and sugarcane sowing; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	·54	Health good; <i>kharif</i> ploughing commenced; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	1·3	Health good; wheat in field injured to some extent by rain; prices generally steady.
Sialkot ...	·1	Measles abating; crops on threshing floors damaged by rain; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	2 at Sadr; 3·2 at Moga.	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Lahore ...	2·7	Health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	·1	Health good; prices falling.
Mooltan ...	1·1 at Sadr	Health good; harvesting continues; preparations being made for <i>kharif</i> sowings; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·76	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	Slight rain	Health good; prices falling.
General Remarks. —Rain has fallen generally throughout the province; health and harvest prospects good.		
Central Provinces—(May 30th)		
Nagpur (May 30th)	·39	Weather cloudy; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; small-pox continues; cholera in Kotah tahsil; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·24	Weather cloudy; threshing and winnowing completed; prices stationary; small-pox continues; cattle-disease in some places; wheat 22 and rice 15½ lbs. per rupee.
Saugor (May 28th)	1·65	General weather pleasant latterly; ploughing proceeding; prices easy; health fair.
Khandwa (" 29th)	.....	Weather hot, occasional clouds; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; 19 deaths from small-pox; wheat 16, rice 15, and <i>juari</i> 19 lbs. per rupee.
Seoni (" ")	18 on 29th, with storm.	Twelve deaths from cholera; large exports of wheat; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	No report received.
Raipur (May 26th)	.....	Weather cool latterly; health good; cattle-disease in Suniga and Dhamtari; prices steady.
Sambalpur (" 24th)	·55	Weather hot, storm on 23rd evening; prospects fair; sugarcane suffering from intense heat; health good; prices steady.
General Remarks. —Rain in some districts; weather close and cloudy; ploughing proceeding; small-pox and cholera in some districts, but slight; prices steady.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (May 26th)		
Akyab ...	11	Total rainfall 15.35 inches; 10 deaths from cholera in three townships, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township; 13 deaths from cholera for week ending 19th May not reported.
Rangoon ...	1.50	Total rainfall 9.12 inches; 4 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; prices of <i>ngakyouk</i> paddy per 100 baskets 91 rupees with good demand, and of <i>ngatsain</i> 90 rupees with few buyers.
Bassein ...	Nil	Total rainfall 4.67 inches; 5 deaths from cholera and 7 from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; 3 cattle mortality in one township.
Prome ...	1.28	Total rainfall 5.16 inches; 1 death from cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	4.33	Total rainfall 11.94 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; 67 deaths of cattle in Wagareo township; ploughing commenced in district.
Toungoo ...	88	Total rainfall 8.08 inches; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health on the whole good; cattle-disease in parts of the Akyab, Bassein, and Amherst districts; rainfall irregular, moonsoon not yet general; price of paddy fairly steady.
Assam— (May 30th)		
Gauhati (May 29th)	53	Weather dry and hot; fever, cholera, and cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior and at the station; some damage to <i>ahu</i> paddy on low grounds reported.
Sylhet („ 30th)	0.32	Fine weather; water rapidly falling; cultivation generally resumed; cholera and small-pox reported.
Cachar („ „)	15	Weather warm; ploughing for <i>dumahi</i> crops again commencing in those parts of the district not under water; common rice 11 seers per rupee; a few deaths from small-pox and cholera reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	0.23	Weather warm; ploughing for <i>salî dhan</i> ; prospects of <i>ahu</i> crops good; cholera reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 30th)		
Bangalore ...	56	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	29	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	1.94	Recent rain has been favourable for agricultural operations; paddy has been sown in the Mercara taluk, and is being reaped in the Surlabimut-nad; coffee berries are swelling; price of food-grains stationary; public health indifferent; fever common; small-pox prevalent in Yedar-nad and Gadinar.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —1.60 at Chickmagalur; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good prices have slightly fallen.
Berar & Hyderabad— (May 30th)		
Amrâoti (May 30th)	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ( „ „ )	.....	Weather hot; cultivators busily engaged in preparing land for ensuing season.
Hyderabad („ 25th)	.....	Reaping of <i>tabi</i> crops nearly concluded; preparations for coming <i>kharif</i> crops continue; cholera and small-pox prevail in some taluks; no cattle-disease; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 23½, yellow <i>juari</i> 29, and <i>tur</i> 21½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Hyderabad („ 31st)	.....	Reaping of <i>tabi</i> crops nearly concluded; preparations for coming <i>kharif</i> crops continue; cholera in mild form in four taluks; small-pox still prevalent; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 23½, yellow <i>juari</i> 28½, and <i>tur</i> 25½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (May 30th)		
Indore ...	37	Weather cloudy and cool; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1.0	Weather cool and cloudy; small-pox decreasing.
Sutna ...	45	Dust-storms and thunder, weather cooler and cloudy; health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	2.51	High winds; public health good.
Goona ...	94	Weather cloudy; health good; wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	2.0	Eight admissions and 5 deaths from cholera reported from Mandasaur; prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Sehore ...	Slight shower	Storm on 25th; crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	59	Weather cloudy; heavy dust-storms; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 13th)	6·04	During nights storms with thunder and rain, weather now clear with occasional clouds.
Sirohi („ 27th)	1·10	Tanks nearly full; fair amount of water in wells; health good; hot on 21st and 22nd, from 23rd weather completely changed; storms from north-east with thunder and rain of daily occurrence, at intervals; weather cloudy and cool.
Marwar („ 25th)	1·18	About fifteen days water brought into tanks by recent rains; health comparatively good; crops have been harvested; change in temperature; two storms during nights of 22nd and 23rd, with good fall of rain; cool, hot winds ceased; prices falling.
Meywar („ „)	0·38	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather monsoonish.
Harawti („ 26th)	Daoli, 1·07; Tonk, 1·52; Kotah, 1·57; Shapura, '21.	Fierce dust-storm all Tuesday night, rain and high winds since; grain in fields damaged; weather cloudy and cooler; health good.
Jhallawar („ 23rd)	.....	Hot dust-storms; health good.
Ajmere („ 29th)	2·21	After unusually severe heat, constant storms and rains have fallen; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	2·05	Weather cloudy, with variable winds; health good; prices stationary
Ulwur („ „)	0·73	Cotton sowing progressing; cholera continues; prices steady.
Nepal—(May 24th)		
Katmandu (May 24th)	Drops	Prospects good; weather showery and rather close at times.

SUMMARY OF WEATHER CHARACTERISTICS FOR 6 MONTHS, NOVEMBER 1882 TO APRIL 1883, AND NOTES ON THE PRESENT PROSPECTS SUBMITTED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,—Meteorological, No. 48, dated Simla, the 31st May 1883.

Read the following :—

Memorandum on the chief weather characteristics of India during the six months, November 1882 to April 1883, and a Note on the present prospects submitted by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

Memorandum on the chief weather characteristics of India during the six months, November 1882 to April 1883.

The early days of November were marked by the presence of a large shallow area of deficient pressure over the Bay of Bengal (a feature usually characteristic of the month of October), and the north-easterly and easterly winds which prevailed at this time on the Arakan coast and over the head of the Bay were a portion of the cyclonic circulation around this system. By the 10th, however, the normal distribution of pressure, &c., had set in; the barometer had risen both over the land and over the Bay; and the barometric readings became highest in the Punjab, while the area of deficient pressure slowly receded southward, and was followed by a gradual extension of the north-easterly current. On the 14th, 1½ inches of rain fell at Madras, and from that date onward, the north-east monsoon, now nearly a month late, blew on the Carnatic coast with average strength; within the week following over 6 inches of rain fell at Madras. From the 15th to the 20th, there was a large excess of pressure over the whole of India. This had the effect of pushing so far to the southward the baric minimum on which the Carnatic rainfall depends, as to place all parts of the country except the extreme south outside the area of precipitation. On the 22nd a well-marked cyclonic depression was formed near Ceylon,

and, gradually intensifying, passed over the land on the evening of the 24th, striking the coast between Madras and Negapatam. This centre advanced on a north-westerly course, across the peninsula, occasioning rain as far north as Bengal; and between November 21st and 27th the following amounts were registered :—

	Inches.		Inches.
Vizagapatam	... 8.10	Madras	... 9.89
Masulipatam	... 6.38	Negapatam	... 7.72
Colombo	... 6.97 inches.		

After the disappearance of this depression, the barometer rose; but subsequently a new disturbance appeared near Ceylon, and the distribution, at the close of the month, shewed a large area of high pressure in the north-west, with an area of deficient pressure over Madras, where heavy rain was falling.

The averages of the whole month shew that, notwithstanding the general excess of pressure which existed about the middle of the month, the average pressure was below the mean, except in Sind, Gujarat, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces, while the rainfall was above the average except in the same provinces. At Madras itself, the rainfall was remarkably heavy on the 15th and 16th.

On December 1st, the depression noticed at the close of the previous month lay near Masulipatam. During the next two or three days, it gradually spread out and broke up; and, as it disappeared, the rainfall ceased along the Carnatic coast, and the monsoon became unsteady. During the remainder of the month, the changes were generally unimportant, and little occurred worthy of note.

The returns of the whole month shew that pressure was below the mean in nearly all places, except Gujarat, Khardesh, and Burma; but that the deficiency was very uniform. Except in Madras, temperature was above the mean, while the total amount of rain was below the small average of the month even in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces.

In January, the pressure is usually highest in the Punjab and along the Himalayan range; almost equally high over the Central Provinces, slightly lower along the Gangetic valley, and lowest in the neighbourhood of Ceylon. In the month under review, the high pressure over the Punjab was less marked than usual, while, along the foot of the mountains, it was more pronounced, and extended so far eastward and south-eastward as to occasion a considerable excess of pressure over Bengal and Arakan. On the 10th the ordinary cold weather showers occurred in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces; and, on the 15th, a fall of snow commenced at Murree, which subsequently spread to other hill stations. From this date till the close of the month, snow-storms occurred at intervals all along the hill ranges, and the amount of snow at some hill stations was estimated at from 5 to 10 feet. During the greater part of this period, the pressure along the foot of the mountains was high; but, on the 25th, it fell over the Punjab, and the fall of rain and snow over Northern India was intensified. The mean temperature of the month was generally below the average, but the variation was not large, since the excessive temperatures which prevailed at the beginning of the month in a measure counterbalanced the deficiency at its close. The day of greatest cold below the average, over Northern India, was the 29th, when, at some stations in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, a deficiency of from 15° to 21° on the normal average of the month was registered. The following figures give the mean deficiency for the concluding days of the month in Northern India :—

25th	... 1° 8	29th	... 6° 6
26th	... 3° 5	30th	... 6° 4
27th	... 5° 0	31st	... 6° 3
28th	... 6° 3		

The rainfall was in excess over the greater part of the country, particularly in the north.

In Bengal, the rainfall of the three months, November, December and January, amounted to from 2 to 4 inches.

The February distribution of pressure was not, on the whole, very different from the normal average. During nearly the whole month, the highest pres-

tures lay over the Punjab; and over Orissa on the one hand, and the Western Ghats on the other, the barometer was relatively low; but on the 16th, 17th and 18th the pressure gave way over the Punjab, and a minimum was formed there. The weather then became generally unsettled, and at Darjeeling early in the month, and in the Punjab more or less throughout, snow falls occurred. The effect of this mass of snow on the slopes of the hills was to increase the difference of temperature, and consequently of pressure, between the hills and the plains, and to render the winds more northerly than usual over nearly the whole of Northern India.

As another consequence, there was a greater depression of temperature over the whole of Northern India, than even during the last fortnight of January, as the following figures, giving the average temperature anomalies of the stations north of the parallel of 21° N. lat., will shew:—

February 1st	...	$-9^{\circ} 0$	February 5th	...	$-5^{\circ} 4$
" 2nd	...	$-7^{\circ} 1$	" 6th	...	$-4^{\circ} 9$
" 3rd	...	$-7^{\circ} 2$	" 7th	...	$-3^{\circ} 9$
" 4th	...	$-5^{\circ} 9$			

In Bengal, the weather, which was fine during the first part of the month, became unsettled at its close, and sharp thunderstorms occurred.

In March, as a general rule, an area of high pressure lies over Sind, the Indus Valley and Rajputana; and an area of low pressure extends from Mysore north-eastward to Nagpore, Orissa and Bengal. With some exceptions, these conditions were fulfilled during the present month. During the first six days, however, the distribution was anomalous, readings being highest in Arakan and lowest in the North-West; but from the 7th to the 16th there was very little departure from the average; and though between the 16th and 19th a low pressure area again appeared over the Punjab, &c., after the latter date the normal conditions became re-established, and lasted more or less decidedly till the close of the month. One principal feature of the month was the slight baric depression, which lay to the northward of Bengal, and apparently occasioned the formation of small thunderstorms, which passed across the province, and produced the somewhat excessive rainfall there experienced. Patches of excessive precipitation were also reported from the south-east of the Punjab and the north-west districts of the North-Western Provinces, as well as in Bengal and Assam, and elsewhere the departures were very irregular. Some snow fell at the hill stations and at Quetta. Temperature was below the average everywhere, the deficiency being between 2° and 5° in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, between 2° and 3° over the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, and about 0.5° in the south of Madras.

In April also, the average distribution of pressure was fairly well maintained; relatively high pressures having existed on the west coast, and in Arakan, with low pressures over the Gangetic valley and the Central Provinces. Oscillations and slight changes from day to day have occurred, and the centre of the low pressure area has been sometimes in the Punjab, at other times in Behar or the Central Provinces; but the main features noticed above have held throughout. In the south of Madras, however, there existed a slight anomaly in the shape of a persistent low pressure area, which was formed about the 7th, and lasted till close upon the end of the month.

This complication occasioned somewhat irregular winds in the south of the peninsula. In the west and north-west the general wind direction was between west and north-west, over the Bay between south and south-west, and in Assam east; but at times, notably from the 22nd to 24th and on the 28th and 29th, when the low pressure area was most pronounced over the Central Provinces, the east current extended right up the Gangetic valley. Turning to the averages of the month, we find that, except at a few hill stations in the Punjab, and at a few isolated places elsewhere, the pressure has been below the average of the month, the deficiency being apparently most decided over Western Bengal and the adjacent parts of the North-Western Provinces. At the same time, temperature has shewn a considerable rise, and though the general deficiency existing during the previous month did not disappear from Arakan and parts of the peninsula and Bengal, the means generally were above the average. The greatest excess

was at Neemuch ($5^{\circ} 1'$), but Sirsa, Jhansi, Jacobabad and Rajkot shewed an almost equally high departure. Rainfall shewed a deficiency, except in Arakan and Eastern and Lower Bengal, where there was a slight excess; while the deficiency was as much as 6 or 7 inches in Assam, and between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 inches in the Punjab and Madras.

Considering the results of the whole six months, the returns shew a slight excess of rainfall in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces (due principally to heavy falls in January) and a heavy excess (due to the November rains) in the north of Madras; but elsewhere, particularly in Assam, there was a deficiency. The past cold season will, however, be principally remarkable for the heavy fall of snow, which occurred along the Himalayan range, and the exceptional cold prevailing during January, February, and March over nearly the whole of India. What influence this mass of snow may exert on subsequent weather is at present problematical.

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. to Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Additional Note.

That the unusually dry weather now prevailing over the North-Western Himalaya, and that which, though less abnormal, characterises the whole of North-Western India at the present time, is an effect of the unusual accumulation of snow, is a conclusion justified by the experience of the last few years; and were it not that the snow is rapidly decreasing under the unobstructed radiation of the sun, there might be some reason, judging from the present limited experience, to anticipate some retardation of the rains in the Upper Provinces, and possibly even in Western India generally. But, on the other hand, the fact that during the months of April and May the atmospheric pressure over the greater part of the country has been below the normal average of the season, is one which, arguing from the same experience, portends favourably for the timely influx of the monsoon. In Bengal it may be said that the present prospects are wholly favourable.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

SIMLA ;
18th May 1883. }

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Since the above note was written, there has been heavy rain for many days on the outer hills, and more or less on the plains of the Punjab, and apparently a very heavy fall of snow on the higher ranges. At the present time, as seen from Simla, the latter are white with snow down to a level of about 11,000 or 12,000 feet. And some 500 feet of the top of the Chor (11,982 feet) is also covered with a snow cap. If, therefore, the mountains of Lahoul, Spiti and other more distant ranges have shared this fall, if it is as extensive as it is apparently heavy on the visible ranges, and if the views which the experience of recent years seems to justify, *viz.*, that an unusual extent and thickness of snow on the Himalaya is productive of dry north-west and west winds in North-Western India, are valid, we must be prepared for a long spell of dry weather and a retarded rainfall in the Upper Provinces. The present season will serve as a test of the validity of the above view.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

SIMLA ;
31st May 1883. }

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the papers be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 30th
May, 1883. .

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

PANJÁB LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Panjáb. He said :—

“MY LORD, this Bill is one of a series of measures for the development of local self-government, the first suggestion of which is to be found in the Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 3353, dated 30th September, 1881, on the subject of the further decentralization of finance.

“One of these, relating to the Central Provinces, has already become law, and others, relating to the North-Western Provinces, are now under the consideration of this Council. The present Bill is intended to provide for the better constitution of district committees and for the establishment of local boards in the Panjáb. The subject of municipalities and municipal taxation is reserved for separate treatment.

“It may be well to premise that this Bill is not the first attempt to associate the people of the Panjáb, outside of municipal towns, in the management of their own affairs. Before 1871 each district had its road and ferry fund committee, but these committees consisted entirely of officials, European and Native, and had in most cases very limited funds at their disposal. In 1871, financial reasons made it necessary for the Supreme Government, while partially decentralizing finance, to make assignments to Local Governments, falling short of the estimated expenditure of the departments, the charges of which were transferred to them; and one of the consequences of this was the withdrawal of the ferry fund income from local committees, while certain charges previously borne provincially were transferred to them. Further taxation for local purposes thus became necessary, and this was provided for by the Panjáb Local Rates Act, No. XX of 1871, which authorized the imposition of a local rate not exceeding six pies in the rupee of the annual value of land in the Panjáb, the annual value being, for the purposes of the Act, assumed to be double the land-revenue. The tax thus authorized, therefore, fell at the rate of one anna in the rupee, or 6½ per cent. on the land-revenue; and this was in addition to cesses already imposed

in connection with the settlement of the land-revenue to provide for roads, schools and district-post, which usually amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more. To control the funds so raised, the Act enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint committees in each district, and this power was exercised by appointing committees, consisting both of official and non-official members, the former being generally appointed *ex officio*, by the name of their office, and the latter by nomination, for a term of two years at a time. In this way a considerable number of the more intelligent and influential inhabitants of districts have, for the last twelve years, been associated with the leading officials in the expenditure of the district funds, and have learnt to take some part in devising and carrying out measures for the general welfare. In some districts more progress has been made in this direction than in others, and indeed in some districts the poverty of the district funds or other local circumstances did not admit of much being done.

"This Bill must, therefore, be regarded, not as the first step towards the introduction of local self-government in the Panjáb, but as intended to facilitate further progress in a direction in which we have for some time been moving. It has been framed to give effect to the proposals for the extension of local self-government explained in the Resolution of the Panjáb Government, No. 1777, dated 7th September, 1882, by conferring upon district committees greater administrative and financial independence, by constituting local boards for areas smaller than districts, by improving the methods of appointing members of local bodies, and by providing for the transfer of additional services to local management and control.

"The Panjáb Local Rates Act, No. V of 1878, by which the corresponding Act of 1871 was repealed, increased the amount of the local rate from six pies to eight pies per rupee of annual value, the additional two pies, being one-fourth of the rate, being credited to the Local Government for the purpose of providing additional funds to be expended for the prevention or relief of famine, while the remaining three-fourths were left to be expended by district committees for the benefit of the districts in which the rate was levied. In addition to the funds thus supplied, other cesses, known as road, school and district-post cesses, are levied by a percentage on the land-revenue, under authority of arrangements made at the time of the settlement of the land-revenue in each district. The road and school cesses are usually levied at the rate of one per cent. each upon the land-revenue, and the district-post cess at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; but in several districts, and in parts of some other districts, the last of these cesses is not levied at all. The proceeds of the road and school cesses, in addition to three-fourths of the local rate, have hitherto been at the disposal of district committees.

"It has been considered advisable to amalgamate these cesses with the local rate, and to substitute the authority of the legislature for the settlement-arrangements under which they have hitherto been collected. It is, therefore, proposed to repeal Act V of 1878 so far as it affects all districts or portions of districts for which committees or boards may be constituted under the proposed Act; and the opportunity has also been taken to provide legal authority for the local rate now levied on the rates imposed under various names in respect of the improvement of land due to canal irrigation, when such improvement has been excluded from account in assessing the land-revenue. Amongst these rates are the owner's rate under the Northern India Canals Act, the water-advantage rate on the Bari Doab canal, and the proportion of the fluctuating revenue on lands irrigated from canals in the Montgomery district which is credited to canal-revenues. This has been done by amending the definition of annual value in section 2, and a definition of land-revenue has also been added to that section to authorize the levy of the local rate on the dues paid for grazing on Government lands which yield no land-revenue in any other form. These dues form a large item in the revenue realized from some of the districts of the Southern Panjáb, and the amount of the local rate and cesses has hitherto been deducted before the income was credited to Government. The provisions of the Bill now submitted are explained in some detail in the accompanying Statement

of Objects and Reasons, and it will, therefore, probably be most convenient that I should not travel over the same ground, but should confine my remarks to some of the more prominent features of the Bill.

“One of its most marked features is the extent to which, while laying down the general principles which should regulate the constitution and functions of district committees and local boards, it leaves details to be provided for by rules to be from time to time framed by the Local Government. This is rendered necessary by the varying circumstances and requirements of different parts of the province. The constitution of society fundamentally differs in different localities. In some, as amongst the Bilúches of the Deraját frontier, tribal chiefs possess great authority. In others, as amongst the Patháns, while a tribal organization prevails, the tribes are greatly divided into factions at feud amongst themselves, but for certain purposes recognize the authority of tribal councils. In the greater part of the province, the agricultural classes are associated into village-communities which have been compared to small republics; but in the Southern Panjáb and the Hill Districts, the village is often an artificial aggregate of small hamlets or scattered wells, with no natural bond of union. Again, no uniform system which could be devised would be suited at the same time to peaceful and populous districts, in all parts of which some men are likely to be found sufficiently educated and intelligent to take an active interest in promoting public improvements, and to less favourably situated districts, where the population is scattered and sometimes turbulent, and where few such men are likely to be found away from the large towns. To give districts of the latter class such measure of self-government as they are capable of, without unduly fettering the committees and local boards of more advanced districts, considerable latitude must be left to the Local Government to frame such rules as may appear most suitable, having regard to local conditions and requirements. Most progress is likely to be achieved under a system sufficiently flexible to admit of being thus adapted to varying circumstances.

“While we have long had district committees, the local boards proposed to be constituted by the Bill are new bodies, and the Bill provides that these boards should be ordinarily subordinate to the district committee in matters of finance and taxation, matters of common interest, and matters affecting the joint or conflicting interests of two or more boards in the district. In other respects, notifications, to be issued by the Local Government under section 11, will regulate the duties to be entrusted to the committee and the several boards, and the boards will not be under the control of the committee in respect of the matters thus specially made over to them. They may, however, be employed by the committee as its agents in the management of matters placed by such notification under the control of the committee (section 44). When, again, a first class board is considered fitted for greater financial independence, this may be conferred on it by a notification by the Local Government under clause (7) of section 37; and, while such a notification remains in force, the funds at the disposal of the board to which it relates will be treated as a separate district fund, to be accounted for, not to the district committee, but to Government (section 40).

“To admit of the road, school and district-post cesses being amalgamated with the local rate, it has been found necessary to increase the maximum limit of the local rate from eight pies to one anna per rupee (section 13). The local rate and cesses now amount in most districts to $10\frac{2}{3}$ annas per rupee on the assumed annual value, which is equivalent to $10\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on the land-revenue. The proposed maximum rate equals $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the land-revenue, which is $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in excess of the total of the present local rate and cesses, but no general increase of local taxation is contemplated. One anna has been adopted as the maximum, partly for the sake of simplicity, and partly because, in some districts, where the land-revenue is small and lightly assessed, it may be found advantageous to have the power somewhat to increase the rate in order to provide funds for purposes clearly for the benefit of the neighbourhood. In other places some reduction of the rate may be desirable, and section 14 enables committees specially empowered for the purpose, and, in the absence of such committees, the Local Government, either to increase or to reduce the rate, so

long as it neither exceeds one anna per rupee, of the annual value, nor falls below so many pies per rupee as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

“The result may be explained by the following example. A village assessed at Rs. 600 land-revenue at present pays Rs. 65 on account of local rate and cesses. If the local rate were increased to one anna per rupee of annual value, it would pay Rs. 75, while if it were reduced to ten pies per rupee, it would pay Rs. 62-8, or if it were reduced to eight pies per rupee, it would pay Rs. 50. Under section 26, again, four-fifths of the rate would be credited to the district committee, and the remaining one-fifth, for reasons explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to the Local Government. Leaving out of account charges for collection, the district committee would, in the case supposed, receive Rs. 52 at the present rate, Rs. 60 if the rate were increased to one anna per rupee, Rs. 50 if it were reduced to ten pies per rupee, and Rs. 40 if it were reduced to eight pies per rupee. The amount to be credited to the Local Government would similarly fluctuate as the rate was increased or diminished; and to this extent it would apparently be for the interest of the Local Government to keep the rates high. But that Government must apply the funds thus raised to similar purposes, though not necessarily in the same district, to those to which the district committee or local boards would be at liberty to apply them; and there would be no obstacle to its allotting the increased income due to the increase of the rate to the district which had found it necessary to increase its taxation. If the rate were decreased, the Local Government would simply have smaller funds available for expenditure in the province generally, or in particular districts, for the purposes contemplated by the Act, and it would be obliged to regulate its expenditure accordingly.

“The only other point which need be noted in connection with the subject of taxation is the new power, proposed to be given by section 18 to committees which have been empowered to determine the incidence of the local rate to impose other taxes, either for the purpose of supplementing the income from the local rate, or to enable the committee to reduce the local rate. It is thought that it may be desirable to have the power of taxing classes which at present bear no share of the local burdens, while they are largely benefited by improved communications and by expenditure from district funds for the support of educational and other institutions. But care has been taken to prevent taxation of an arbitrary, oppressive or injurious character, by providing that this power shall be exercised, subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make on this behalf, and only by committees which have been entrusted with the power of determining the incidence of the local rate, for the proposals already specified, that the taxes imposed must be approved by the Local Government; and that the same procedure as to notice of the proposed tax, and disposal of any objections which may be preferred against it, shall be followed as is prescribed in the case of taxes imposed by municipalities.

“It is necessary to state that none of these powers to impose increased taxation are intended to enable Government to devolve new charges upon local bodies. It is not desirable that the extension of local self-government should be associated a second time with increased taxation; and the danger of the fixed charges of committees and boards being from time to time increased without any corresponding increase of their resources, by their being called upon to undertake new services, has been guarded against by the proviso to section 11, which requires the Local Government, when the control of any new service is transferred to committees or boards, to provide them with such funds or sources of income as both the Local Government and the committee or board may consider sufficient to maintain such service in its existing state of efficiency. If increased taxation should be resorted to in any district, it will therefore be either for the purpose of reducing the burdens on land, or of enabling committees and boards to make better provision than before for objects of a local character already under their management.

“Passing on to the subject of finance, it may be well to explain that the one-fifth of the rates and taxes to be credited to the Local Government under

section 26 is intended to correspond as nearly as may be with the one-fourth of the local rate at present set apart for famine expenditure under Act V of 1878. As the local rate now falls at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the land-revenue, the sum now set apart for this purpose is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If the new local rate should be assessed so as exactly to correspond with the present local rate and cesses, it would fall at $10\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. on the land-revenue, and the one-fifth deducted for Government would be $2\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. Taking the example already given, a village paying Rs. 600 as land-revenue, and Rs. 65 for local rate and cesses, pays Rs. 50 as local rate, of which Rs. 12-8 is set apart for famine-expenditure. The deduction of one-fifth of the new local rate would amount to Rs. 13. But if the new local rate were reduced to 10 per cent., the Government share would be two per cent., and in that case such a village would pay Rs. 60, of which the Government share would be Rs. 12. If it were still further reduced, owing to the substitution of other taxes under section 18, the Government share would diminish in the same proportion, but, under section 26, the Local Government would get a similar share in the new taxes, the proceeds of which had enabled the reduction to be made. It should be borne in mind that the proportion thus to be credited to the Local Government will correspond very closely with a tax at present raised, not for local purposes, but for the relief and prevention of famine throughout the country at large.

“Section 33, clause (d), has been inserted to give power to charge the district funds with their proportion of the cost of service rendered to local bodies by provincial establishments. A contribution of 20 per cent. from district funds is at present credited to provincial funds in payment for such services. But this arrangement has its disadvantages, and the Local Government has expressed a hope that, when the duties to be made over to committees and boards are determined, it will be found possible to surrender this contribution, as one of the steps which will have to be taken under section 11 to furnish committees and boards with the necessary funds. In the meantime, it is necessary to take power to charge these services to the local bodies.

“Financial control has been given to committees over boards in the same district, both because the committee is the most suitable body to consider the wants of all parts of the district, and to distribute the funds accordingly, and because to keep proper accounts in English in one central office in each district will be easier and less expensive, than it would be if each local board had to maintain a distinct establishment for the purpose. A portion of the establishment of the committee for other purposes, such as educational inspection and public works, must also be available for the service of the boards. The members of the committee will probably either be the same as the members of the boards in the district, or representatives chosen by them.

“It is, however, proposed that the boards shall have their own funds, consisting mainly of allotments made to them either by Government or by the district committee, and that balances of such funds unspent at the close of the financial year shall remain at their disposal (sections 30 and 31). They will thus be able to complete works for which funds have been allotted when it has been found impossible to work up to the allotment during the year.

“The only other subject which appears to require notice is the power of control over the proceedings of committees and boards which has been reserved to the Local Government and its officers. Sections 49 and 50 give the necessary powers of interference when the proceedings of committees or boards are not in conformity with the Act or with the rules made under it; and the following sections provide for the prevention of acts likely to cause inconvenience to the public, and the execution of works, and the performance of acts necessary for the public safety or welfare, and for cases in which committees or boards have failed in their duty. Sections 55 to 57 provide for cases in which committees or boards have persistently failed to discharge their duties, or have exceeded or abused their powers, or in which other reasons affecting the public interests exist for superseding them. When a committee is superseded, it is provided that a new committee shall be provided by the Local Government as soon as conveniently may be, and, when a board is superseded, power is given to the Local Government, either to transfer its functions to the committee

or other boards in the district, or to constitute a new board in its place. As local boards are now about to be constituted for the first time, it is desirable to have the power of re-adjusting the limits of their jurisdiction, should it not be found advisable to reconstitute a board for the same local area as that which was administered by a board which had neglected its duties or abused its authority. It is certain that committees and boards will require a good deal of guidance from district and divisional officers, especially until they become accustomed to the discharge of their new duties and thoroughly acquainted with the extent and limits of their powers. The sections relating to the subject of control have been framed with a view to the necessary guidance being supplied, as far as possible, from without; but should any committee at the outset require a degree of help from the district officer, which could not be given, without risk of undue friction and delay of business, in the form of external control and advice, there will be nothing to prevent the Local Government from appointing the Deputy Commissioner *ex officio* chairman, under section 8, on the understanding that he should aim at preparing the committee by degrees to work without him.

“In conclusion, it should not be supposed that the organization of the new local bodies provided for by this Bill will give any immediate relief to district officers or their establishments. The working of these bodies will, for years to come, demand constant vigilance and attention from the district officer, whose duty it will be to assist them by his counsel and advice, to encourage them to an intelligent discharge of their duties, and to give such explanations as may be necessary to enable them to understand the extent and limits of their powers; and at the same time to guard against abuses or neglect of duty on their part, and, in any case in which the intervention of superior authority may appear necessary, to report the circumstances with a view to obtain the necessary orders. He will also have to approve the annual estimates of expenditure, and, when he disapproves, to explain the nature of his objection; he may have to decide disputes between the different local bodies in his district; and he will be the ordinary channel of communication between them and the Commissioner or other superior authorities.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Panjab Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY PORT-DUES REDUCTION BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved for leave to introduce a Bill to give power to reduce port-dues in the port of Bombay. He said that the Bill was of the simplest description, and he would only detain the Council a very short time in explaining its provisions. At present, port-dues were levied at the port of Bombay at the rate of two annas a ton, but the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust had represented that the financial situation of the Trust was such as to allow of a reduction. Such a measure was exceedingly desirable and fully in harmony with the general policy of the Government, which was to remove all obstacles to trade wherever it was possible to do so. There would be found in the Statement of Objects and Reasons a memorandum by the Chairman setting forth the actual financial position of the Trust, but it would not be necessary for him to refer to it in detail. The present proposal was to reduce the rate levied from two annas to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per ton, and the general result of this measure would be to relieve the shipping of Bombay to the extent of about half a lakh a year. The Bombay Government desired the reduction, but the law as it at present stood allowed of no lower rate than two annas a ton; hence the object of the proposal was to carry the wishes of the Port Trust and of the Bombay Government into

effect, which could be done by removing the words "not less than two annas a ton" from Schedule I of the Indian Ports Act as it now stood.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces be referred back to the Select Committee. He said that his object in making this Motion was to give the Committee the opportunity of considering one or two suggestions which had been received since the presentation of the last Report. He did not anticipate, however, that the amendments which they would make would in any way alter the main provisions of the Bill or delay its passing into law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th June, 1883.

SIMLA;
The 1st June, 1883. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 30th
May, 1883.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

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The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble D. G. BARKLEY took his seat as an Additional Member.

PANJÁB LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make
better provision for Local Self-government in the Panjáb. He said :—

“ MY LORD, this Bill is one of a series of measures for the development of
local self-government, the first suggestion of which is to be found in the Reso-
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and others, relating to the North-Western Provinces, are now under the con-
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constitution of district committees and for the establishment of local boards
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the people of the Panjáb, outside of municipal towns, in the management of their
own affairs. Before 1871 each district had its road and ferry fund committee, but
these committees consisted entirely of officials, European and Native, and had in
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one of the consequences of this was the withdrawal of the ferry fund income
from local committees, while certain charges previously borne provincially were
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in the rupee of the annual value of land in the Panjáb, the annual value being,
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thus authorized, therefore, fell at the rate of one anna in the rupee, or 6½ per
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in connection with the settlement of the land-revenue to provide for roads, schools and district-post, which usually amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more. To control the funds so raised, the Act enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint committees in each district, and this power was exercised by appointing committees, consisting both of official and non-official members, the former being generally appointed *ex officio*, by the name of their office, and the latter by nomination, for a term of two years at a time. In this way a considerable number of the more intelligent and influential inhabitants of districts have, for the last twelve years, been associated with the leading officials in the expenditure of the district funds, and have learnt to take some part in devising and carrying out measures for the general welfare. In some districts more progress has been made in this direction than in others, and indeed in some districts the poverty of the district funds or other local circumstances did not admit of much being done.

“This Bill must, therefore, be regarded, not as the first step towards the introduction of local self-government in the Panjáb, but as intended to facilitate further progress in a direction in which we have for some time been moving. It has been framed to give effect to the proposals for the extension of local self-government explained in the Resolution of the Panjáb Government, No. 1777, dated 7th September, 1882, by conferring upon district committees greater administrative and financial independence, by constituting local boards for areas smaller than districts, by improving the methods of appointing members of local bodies, and by providing for the transfer of additional services to local management and control.

“The Panjáb Local Rates Act, No. V of 1878, by which the corresponding Act of 1871 was repealed, increased the amount of the local rate from six pies to eight pies per rupee of annual value, the additional two pies, being one-fourth of the rate, being credited to the Local Government for the purpose of providing additional funds to be expended for the prevention or relief of famine, while the remaining three-fourths were left to be expended by district committees for the benefit of the districts in which the rate was levied. In addition to the funds thus supplied, other cesses, known as road, school and district-post cesses, are levied by a percentage on the land-revenue, under authority of arrangements made at the time of the settlement of the land-revenue in each district. The road and school cesses are usually levied at the rate of one per cent. each upon the land-revenue, and the district-post cess at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; but in several districts, and in parts of some other districts, the last of these cesses is not levied at all. The proceeds of the road and school cesses, in addition to three-fourths of the local rate, have hitherto been at the disposal of district committees.

“It has been considered advisable to amalgamate these cesses with the local rate, and to substitute the authority of the legislature for the settlement-arrangements under which they have hitherto been collected. It is, therefore, proposed to repeal Act V of 1878 so far as it affects all districts or portions of districts for which committees or boards may be constituted under the proposed Act; and the opportunity has also been taken to provide legal authority for the local rate now levied on the rates imposed under various names in respect of the improvement of land due to canal irrigation, when such improvement has been excluded from account in assessing the land-revenue. Amongst these rates are the owner's rate under the Northern India Canals Act, the water-advantage rate on the Bari Doab canal, and the proportion of the fluctuating revenue on lands irrigated from canals in the Montgomery district which is credited to canal-revenues. This has been done by amending the definition of annual value in section 2, and a definition of land-revenue has also been added to that section to authorize the levy of the local rate on the dues paid for grazing on Government lands which yield no land-revenue in any other form. These dues form a large item in the revenue realized from some of the districts of the Southern Panjáb, and the amount of the local rate and cesses has hitherto been deducted before the income was credited to Government. The provisions of the Bill now submitted are explained in some detail in the accompanying Statement

of Objects and Reasons, and it will, therefore, probably be most convenient that I should not travel over the same ground, but should confine my remarks to some of the more prominent features of the Bill.

“One of its most marked features is the extent to which, while laying down the general principles which should regulate the constitution and functions of district committees and local boards, it leaves details to be provided for by rules to be from time to time framed by the Local Government. This is rendered necessary by the varying circumstances and requirements of different parts of the province. The constitution of society fundamentally differs in different localities. In some, as amongst the Bilúches of the Deraját frontier, tribal chiefs possess great authority. In others, as amongst the Patháns, while a tribal organization prevails, the tribes are greatly divided into factions at feud amongst themselves, but for certain purposes recognize the authority of tribal councils. In the greater part of the province, the agricultural classes are associated into village-communities which have been compared to small republics; but in the Southern Panjáb and the Hill Districts, the village is often an artificial aggregate of small hamlets or scattered wells, with no natural bond of union. Again, no uniform system which could be devised would be suited at the same time to peaceful and populous districts, in all parts of which some men are likely to be found sufficiently educated and intelligent to take an active interest in promoting public improvements, and to less favourably situated districts, where the population is scattered and sometimes turbulent, and where few such men are likely to be found away from the large towns. To give districts of the latter class such measure of self-government as they are capable of, without unduly fettering the committees and local boards of more advanced districts, considerable latitude must be left to the Local Government to frame such rules as may appear most suitable, having regard to local conditions and requirements. Most progress is likely to be achieved under a system sufficiently flexible to admit of being thus adapted to varying circumstances.

“While we have long had district committees, the local boards proposed to be constituted by the Bill are new bodies, and the Bill provides that these boards should be ordinarily subordinate to the district committee in matters of finance and taxation, matters of common interest, and matters affecting the joint or conflicting interests of two or more boards in the district. In other respects, notifications, to be issued by the Local Government under section 11, will regulate the duties to be entrusted to the committee and the several boards, and the boards will not be under the control of the committee in respect of the matters thus specially made over to them. They may, however, be employed by the committee as its agents in the management of matters placed by such notification under the control of the committee (section 11). When, again, a first class board is considered fitted for greater financial independence, this may be conferred on it by a notification by the Local Government under clause (7) of section 37; and, while such a notification remains in force, the funds at the disposal of the board to which it relates will be treated as a separate district fund, to be accounted for, not to the district committee, but to Government (section 40).

“To admit of the road, school and district-post cesses being amalgamated with the local rate, it has been found necessary to increase the maximum limit of the local rate from eight pies to one anna per rupee (section 13). The local rate and cesses now amount in most districts to $10\frac{2}{3}$ pies per rupee on the assumed annual value, which is equivalent to $10\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on the land-revenue. The proposed maximum rate equals $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the land-revenue, which is $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in excess of the total of the present local rate and cesses, but no general increase of local taxation is contemplated. One anna has been adopted as the maximum, partly for the sake of simplicity, and partly because, in some districts, where the land-revenue is small and lightly assessed, it may be found advantageous to have the power somewhat to increase the rate in order to provide funds for purposes clearly for the benefit of the neighbourhood. In other places some reduction of the rate may be desirable, and section 14 enables committees specially empowered for the purpose, and, in the absence of such committees, the Local Government, either to increase or to reduce the rate, so

long as it neither exceeds one anna per rupee of the annual value, nor falls below so many pies per rupee as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

“The result may be explained by the following example. A village assessed at Rs. 600 land-revenue at present pays Rs. 65 on account of local rate and cesses. If the local rate were increased to one anna per rupee of annual value, it would pay Rs. 75, while if it were reduced to ten pies per rupee, it would pay Rs. 62-8, or if it were reduced to eight pies per rupee, it would pay Rs. 50. Under section 26, again, four-fifths of the rate would be credited to the district committee, and the remaining one-fifth, for reasons explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to the Local Government. Leaving out of account charges for collection, the district committee would, in the case supposed, receive Rs. 52 at the present rate, Rs. 60 if the rate were increased to one anna per rupee, Rs. 50 if it were reduced to ten pies per rupee, and Rs. 40 if it were reduced to eight pies per rupee. The amount to be credited to the Local Government would similarly fluctuate as the rate was increased or diminished; and to this extent it would apparently be for the interest of the Local Government to keep the rates high. But that Government must apply the funds thus raised to similar purposes, though not necessarily in the same district, to those to which the district committee or local boards would be at liberty to apply them; and there would be no obstacle to its allotting the increased income due to the increase of the rate to the district which had found it necessary to increase its taxation. If the rate were decreased, the Local Government would simply have smaller funds available for expenditure in the province generally, or in particular districts, for the purposes contemplated by the Act, and it would be obliged to regulate its expenditure accordingly.

“The only other point which need be noted in connection with the subject of taxation is the new power, proposed to be given by section 18 to committees which have been empowered to determine the incidence of the local rate to impose other taxes, either for the purpose of supplementing the income from the local rate, or to enable the committee to reduce the local rate. It is thought that it may be desirable to have the power of taxing classes which at present bear no share of the local burdens, while they are largely benefited by improved communications and by expenditure from district funds for the support of educational and other institutions. But care has been taken to prevent taxation of an arbitrary, oppressive or injurious character, by providing that this power shall be exercised, subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make on this behalf, and only by committees which have been entrusted with the power of determining the incidence of the local rate, for the proposals already specified, that the taxes imposed must be approved by the Local Government; and that the same procedure as to notice of the proposed tax, and disposal of any objections which may be preferred against it, shall be followed as is prescribed in the case of taxes imposed by municipalities.

“It is necessary to state that none of these powers to impose increased taxation are intended to enable Government to devolve new charges upon local bodies. It is not desirable that the extension of local self-government should be associated a second time with increased taxation; and the danger of the fixed charges of committees and boards being from time to time increased without any corresponding increase of their resources, by their being called upon to undertake new services, has been guarded against by the proviso to section 11, which requires the Local Government, when the control of any new service is transferred to committees or boards, to provide them with such funds or sources of income as both the Local Government and the committee or board may consider sufficient to maintain such service in its existing state of efficiency. If increased taxation should be resorted to in any district, it will therefore be either for the purpose of reducing the burdens on land, or of enabling committees and boards to make better provision than before for objects of a local character already under their management.

“Passing on to the subject of finance, it may be well to explain that the one-fifth of the rates and taxes to be credited to the Local Government under

effect, which could be done by removing the words "not less than two annas a ton" from Schedule I of the Indian Ports Act as it now stood.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring also introduced the Bill.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces be referred back to the Select Committee. He said that his object in making this Motion was to give the Committee the opportunity of considering one or two suggestions which had been received since the presentation of the last Report. He did not anticipate, however, that the amendments which they would make would in any way alter the main provisions of the Bill or delay its passing into law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th June, 1883.

SIMLA;

The 1st June, 1883.

}

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India;

Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

	R	s	p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st May 1883.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed William Piggott Firebrace, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria, a Commissioner within all parts of the Colony of Victoria for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th May 1883.

No. 354.—Mr. J. T. U. Coxon, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted furlough in India for six months, under Section 131, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as his services can be spared.

The 25th May 1883.

No. 358.—Mr. A. J. James, Surveyor, 4th Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 136, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as his services can be spared.

The 28th May 1883.

No. 359.—Mr. M. J. Ogle, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days, under Section 137, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as his services can be spared.

The 29th May 1883.

No. 360.—The following promotion is made, with effect from the 15th April 1883, *vice* Captain H. J. Harman, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, deceased :—

Captain J. R. Hobday, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 361.—In Notification No. 353, dated the 8th May 1883, substitute the name of Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, for that of Captain J. R. Hobday, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd May 1883.

No. 4 R.—Mr. F. Murphy, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for twenty eight days, under the provisions of Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st June 1883.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General,
in charge Revenue Surveys.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th May 1883.

No. 4.—Mr. G. Gough, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th October 1882.

No. 5.—Mr. F. Kinsman, an Officiating Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed furlough for eight months, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May 1883.

The 31st May 1883.

No. 6.—Mr. T. C. Hill, a Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd May 1883.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 26th May 1883.

No. 1663 G.—Surgeon-Major T. French-Mullen, M.D., Agency Surgeon, Ulwar, is granted two months' privilege leave from 12th May 1883,

or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER- MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 29th May 1883.

No. 420.—Munshi Imamuddin, Tehsildar of Beawar, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, in addition to his own, with effect from 30th April 1883.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 25th May 1883.

No. 339-117.—Under the authority of the Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 361, dated the 18th April 1883, prescribing the use of adhesive stamps for denoting Court Fees amounting to less than R10, and impressed stamps for denoting fees amounting to or exceeding R10, the following rules, under Section 27(b) of the Court Fees Act, 1870, will have effect in the Province of Coorg from the 1st June 1883 :—

- (1) When, in the case of fees amounting to less than R10, the amount can be denoted by a single adhesive stamp such fee shall be denoted by a single adhesive stamp of the required value. But, if the amount cannot be denoted by a single adhesive stamp or if a single adhesive stamp of the required value is not available, the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional adhesive stamps of the next lower values which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee.
- (2) When, in the case of fees amounting to or exceeding R10, the amount can be denoted by a single impressed stamp, the fee shall be denoted by a single impressed stamp of the required value. But, if the amount cannot be denoted by a single impressed stamp, or if a single impressed stamp of the required value is not available, an impressed stamp of the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional impressed stamps of the next lower values available which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee in combination with adhesive stamps to make up fractions of less than R10.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that about six months ago, the undermentioned treasure was found by Waddu Nagadu, in the compound of Dasappa Karnum, Mirasidar, residing in the village of Tala Marla, in Penukonda Taluk, in the District of Anantapur.

All persons claiming this treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, on the 3rd September 1883, at Anantapur:—

	R	a.
Silver coin called Wanta Naunlu to the value of . . .	17	8 0
One silver chain valued at . . .	8	3 0

No. 5.—Mr. J. H. A. Tremenebeere, M.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel H. G. Thomson, or until further orders.

No. 6.—Colonel H. G. Thomson delivered over, and Mr. J. H. A. Tremmenheere received, charge of the Civil and Sessions Court, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 22nd May 1883.

No. 7.—Mr. G. Gibson, Officiating Executive Engineer for the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. E. Haldwell, resigned.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Assistant to the Resident.

*Temporary Deputy Collector,
for Acting Head Asst. Collector,
In charge.*

ANANTAPUR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 14th May 1883.

*Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion,
Royal Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at
Colaba, Bombay, this 24th day of May 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 1an.—321, Private Dominick McGowan.	At what Place Enlisted,— Chester.
Age,—20 years 8 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—St. John's, Chester.
Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.	Marks,—Scar of old wound on back of head to the right side.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.	Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Desertion,—20th May 1883.	Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,—
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay, E. I.	Breeches or } Regi- Trowsers— . mental Remarks,— . coat.
Date of Enlistment,—1st September 1880.	Under 3 years' service.

No. 19.—Lieutenant F. Peel, R.E., Assistant Engineer, officiated as Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, from 4th to 9th December 1882, inclusive.

The 28th May 1883.
No. 20.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 297, dated 24th May 1883, Lieutenant C. E. Norten, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, Colonel, R.E.,
Inspir. Genl. of Military Works.

R. A. KNOX, *Major,*
Comdg. 2nd Bn., Royal Lancaster Regt.

LIABILITIES.								ASSETS.			
	R	a.	p.					R	a.	p.	
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0					Government Securities	75,41,373	12	0
Reserve Fund	35,11,386	4	4					Other authorized Investments	53,14,210	10	0
	R	a.	p.					Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,20,38,053	15	7
Public Deposits at Head Office . 1,09,76,994 1 6 } Public Deposits at Branches . 1,59,79,937 5 7 } Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches 2,38,32,438 6 8 Bank Post Bills, &c. 5,42,698 4 7 Sundries 13,90,756 12 7	2,69,56,931	7	1					Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	46,83,843	12	5
								Bills discounted and purchased	2,32,50,816	7	1
								Balances with other Banks	9,43,299	11	5
								Bullion	4,96,319	15	8
								Dead Stock	12,21,091	1	8
								Stamps	8,895	15	0
								Sundries	4,58,010	7	10
									5,59,53,915	12	8
								R	a.	p.	
								Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Head Office . 81,42,935 6 4 { Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Branches . 1,21,37,360 0 3 ,	2,02,80,295	6	7
RUPEES	7,62,34,211	3	3					RUPEES	7,62,34,211	3	3

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 31st May 1883.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 31st May 1883.

Gordon, J. A.	Martin, C. Norman.	Smally, Miss.
Jary, William.	Stool, J. A.	St. Clair, Adam.
Jones, W.	Sutherland, relict of the	Thomas, G. V.
Lowe, W.	late Colonel John.	Watson, A. W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, Mrs. A.	Fletcher, John.	Matte, Domingo.
Angelo, Harry A.	Francis, G.	McClure, A.
Bagga, W. H. A.	G. P.	McManus, J.
Ballingall, R. H.	Gardner, Wm.	Miller, Robert.
Blanie, George.	Gertee, Miss.	Moore, William.
Blackman, Russell.	Greenberg, Rosa.	Newhouse, H.
Bradley, F. W.	Grove, H. F.	O'Donell, —.
Brener, Mrs.	Hallewell, J. A.	Onesti, Cresio.
Brown, E.	Haly, J. J.	Plimlott, James Thomas.
Browne, B.	Hanacomb, H.	Pine, Arol.
Browne, Col. Horace.	Hawkins, Geo.	Potts, John Geo.
Buckle, Henry.	Hay, Arthur.	Purcell, Miss N.
Bucknall, A. C. L.	Hankivez, Madame.	Rostain, J. B.
Burrott, John.	Harris, Lord.	Ross, J.
C. P.	Heller, Miss.	Ryan, J. H.
Cammell, Minard A.	Hogg, F. Camac.	Sharp, Miss.
Carrier, Antony.	Hunter, H. C. D.	Shaw, Lt. D. G. L.
"Chaperone."	Hutchinson, Miss Florence.	Snake, Charles C.
Clark, Mrs. M. A.	Kamar, Madame A.	Stewart, Duncan.
Cotton, F.	Kelly, Mrs. E.	Sullivan, Barry.
Cooper, Henry.	L. S.	Watson, T. W.
Cummings, Miss Annie.	L. S.	White, W. Muir.
DeLa Cornueve, F. E. W.	Lewie, Mrs. C. H.	Wilkinson, S.
Dick, Arthur.	Lewis, Mrs. R. B.	Wilson, William.
Donovan, John.	Lewis, S.	Williams, John.
Elder, T. Jardine.	Lund, Enoch.	Williamson, William F.
Erer, Madame Bella.	Martin, Miss.	Windemar, Mrs.
Felice, Cornalia.	Masur, —.	Winloch, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Anthony, C.	Ettman, Heren Paul.	Merwanjee, C.
Clarke, J. H.	Hill, W. H.	Miscach, F.
Deveria & Co., Powell.		

The 2nd June 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Per Steamer
	1883.
Persian Gulf.	8th June
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports	7th "
Foreign Mails <i>via</i> Bombay.	2nd "
Foreign Mails <i>via</i> Bombay.	9th "
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	8th "
Rangoon and Moulmein	8th "
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyoo, and Rangoon	
Port Blair and Camorta	Str. Commilla.
	Str. Shahzada.

* Also mails for South Africa *via* England, also *via* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion can be forwarded.

† Also mails for South Africa *via* England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *R*1-8; per eight ounce tin, *R*3-5; per pound tin, *R*16-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, for *cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *R*5-8; per eight ounce tin *R*10-8; per pound tin, *R*20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سکونا فیری فوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے ہوتاںکل گارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشق بیس پورنڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پورنڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس ہوتاںکل گارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پورنڈ کے تین کا روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دلائی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں دکتی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے معقول قاق چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پورنڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
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E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 033891, of the 4½ per cent. of 1879, for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of Jumna Doss Burma Dutt, and last endorsed to J. A. Campbell, C.E., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

J. BUCHAN,

Sub-Manager, National Bank of India, Limited.

CALCUTTA,

The 12th May 1883.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 056857, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs5,000, originally standing in the name of Ramlall Budrekdoss; Nos. 093425 and 093426, of 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Madhubandoss Dwarkadoss, and last endorsed to Goneshdass, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

GONESHDASS,

Putialah,

*care of Rughnathdass Soonderdass,
11, Puggyputty, Calcutta.*

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 087717, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs5,000, originally standing in the name of Boolakeedass; No. 087764, of 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs2,000, ori-

ginally standing in the name of Boolakeedass, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

BOOLAKEEDASS,

Putialah,

*care of Rughnathdass Soonderdass,
11, Puggyputty, Calcutta.*

Lost

Upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 113389, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs900, originally standing in the name of the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, and last endorsed to Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

H. F. WHITE,

Exc. Engr., Gwalior Divn., Morar.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 082943, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Nolini Nath Mitra, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NOLINI NATH MITRA,

*Rajarampore, Burdwan,
at present Munsif at Meersaui, Chittagong.*



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 22. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR
THE YEAR 1881-82.

Nos. 154-170 T., dated Simla, May 15, 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read :—

Letter No. 596T., dated 6th January 1883, from the Director-General of Telegraphs, together with its enclosure, the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1881-82.

RESOLUTION.—The year under review has been marked by several important changes, more especially in the inland telegraph tariff.

2. In July 1881, a tariff of two annas a word for each word in excess of the minimum group of six words for the rupee was introduced.

3. This was followed in January 1882, by the raising of the minimum group to eight words for the rupee; and at the same time, in order to admit of messages being dealt with as far as possible in order of urgency instead of entirely in order of receipt, an “urgent” tariff at double rates and a “deferred” tariff at half rates were introduced.

4. It was further ruled that in order to clear the lines during the busy hours of the day and to utilise the lines by night, all “State” messages should be classed as “deferred” unless specially marked “urgent” by the sender.

5. These latter changes have only taken effect during the last three months of the year under review, but it is already evident that the result has been

beneficial. Of the private traffic, 22·03 per cent. was tendered at the cheaper "deferred" rate, but the increase in number of messages which resulted nearly counterbalanced the reduction in tariff; in fact, the net revenue from this source is slightly in excess of that for the previous year, owing to an increase in foreign message revenue.

6. The total net revenue is, however, considerably less than that for the previous year: there was a reduction in number of State messages to the extent of 67,853, chiefly accounted for by the cessation of military operations in Afghanistan; and owing to the order above referred to, under which the State traffic is classed as deferred, the falling off in revenue is considerably greater proportionately than the reduction in numbers. But the loss is nominal not real, and, on the other hand, the gain by freeing the wires for remunerative traffic during the day time is real and substantial.

7. The Government of India has declared the policy that the Telegraph Department must be self-supporting, and the effects of these changes will be carefully noted during the present year. So far as information has reached the Government, there is a fair probability that the growth of traffic under the new conditions will be sufficient before long to warrant a further reduction in tariff, without risking a burden on the general revenues of the country.

8. The operations of the Department have increased considerably during the year; the length of lines was increased by 923 miles, and the length of wires by 3,903 miles: the number of departmental offices was increased by 38; and the number of Railway offices under the supervision of the Department was increased by 114.

9. The importance of increasing the number of offices was dwelt upon in a previous Resolution;* and the utilisation of postal or other agency for work-

ing branch offices in places where the traffic would not warrant the employment of highly paid signallers was indicated as the best method of economically securing the extension of operations. The report under review does not show clearly to what extent it has been found practicable to employ such agency, and the Government of India desires that this point may be attended to in future reports.

10. During the year under review it was decided that private companies should be allowed to undertake telephone operations in cities and towns, and licences for the establishment of telephone exchanges were granted to the Oriental Telephone Company for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon.

11. The present report shows that the maintenance of the lines and the working of the Department have been continued in a high state of efficiency; the speed of transmission on the trunk lines has in almost every case been increased; complaints against the Department have decreased, and interruptions have been fewer both in number and duration.

12. Before the report for the current year is submitted, the present Director-General, Colonel R. Murry, will have relinquished the charge of the Department which he has so ably administered, and in acknowledging the testimony borne by him to the officers of all grades and subordinates of the Department, the Government of India desires to place specially on record once more its appreciation of the value of the services rendered by Colonel Murray throughout his service, and more especially as Head of the Department during the Afghan war and the recent years of rapid progress and development.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be for-

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Hyderabad, Central India and Rajputana.

Government of Ceylon and the Commissioner in Sind.

warded to the Secretary of State and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the

Also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-General of Telegraphs for information and guidance.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Appendices A, B, and F, be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information, and be published in the *Gazette of India*.

By order,

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1881-82.

DURING the year 1881-82 the Department has continued to work at a satisfactory profit, and has yielded to the Government the net revenue of ₹6,18,568; this being the difference between the total earnings and working expenses during the year, the former amounting to ₹38,54,212, and the latter to ₹32,35,644. The above result, satisfactory as it is, shows a less profit than that of the last two years; this being accounted for by the fall of message revenue on the cessation of war in Afghanistan. Notwithstanding this, however, the net profit of 1881-82 is in excess of that of 1878-79, excluding from the latter ₹57,151, the value of free copies of Government and Press messages, which was credited to Revenue up to and including that year, but omitted from the accounts since 1880-81.

2. The number of paid messages was 1,613,375, against 1,642,777* for the previous year; but this slight decrease is more than accounted for by a falling-off in State messages to the extent of 67,853. Private messages show an increase of 38,451.

3. The length of lines was increased from 19,679 to 20,602 miles, and of wire from 54,433 to 58,336 miles. In addition to this, 1,233 miles of wire, not the property of Government, were maintained, as against 1,655 during the previous year; this decrease in the mileage of non-departmental wire being due to the transfer from the Railway to the Departmental posts of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway wires between Mooltan and Lahore, subsequent to the dismantlement of that section of the Company's lines.

4. The number of Departmental Offices increased from 254 to 292, and at the close of the year 794 Railway Telegraph Offices were technically supervised by the Department, as compared with 680 during the previous year.

5. The speed of transmission on the trunk lines has been in almost every case enhanced, as will be seen from the details given in paragraph 27.

* Excluding 13,453 sent from Ceylon.

Complaints from the public on account of non-delivery, errors and delays, show (*vide* paragraph 26) a decrease of 6·37 per cent.

6. The following Summary gives a clear idea of the annual progress made since 1871-72, and Diagrams A, B and C, attached to this Report, show respectively the number, value, and speed of transmission of the messages disposed of year by year:—

HEADS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS.		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	
Total expenditure per message		3·69	3·69	3·44	3·15	3·11	2·48	2·30	2·24	1·93	1·93	2·00	
Total receipts per message		2·55	2·67	2·69	2·66	2·62	2·48	2·44	2·68	2·77	2·73	2·39	
Total expenditure per mile of line (including rented lines)		154·53	162·12	161·54	160·00	154·08	145·02	147·08	151·10	143·15	157·32	153·72	
Total receipts per mile of line (including rented lines)		107·62	117·09	126·39	134·90	130·19	145·00	155·61	180·87	205·57	222·17	183·10	
Total expenditure per mile of wire (including rented wires)		81·74	81·58	79·03	78·58	72·87	63·27	58·76	60·32	56·34	57·07	54·31	
Total receipts per mile of wire (including rented wires)		56·94	58·92	61·84	66·26	61·58	63·26	62·17	72·20	80·90	82·37	64·70	
Number of messages per mile of line (excluding rented lines)		43·04	44·27	47·56	52·12	55·40	65·26	77·47	76·66	86·80	97·61	90·84	
Number of messages per mile of wire (excluding rented wires)		23·44	23·67	25·08	27·39	28·87	32·77	39·45	38·16	42·97	44·47	41·07	
Number of messages per office (<i>paid and pro forma</i>)		3,310	3,396	3,341	3,752	4,095	4,774	5,711	5,520	5,690	6,530	5,530	
Message Revenue <i>only</i> per mile of wire (excluding rented wires)		58·67	63·11	65·40	68·29	71·33	75·68	89·60	90·40	107·29	107·94	84·37	
Message Revenue <i>only</i> per mile of line (excluding rented lines)		107·77	118·08	124·20	129·91	136·91	150·71	170·30	181·61	216·64	237·00	187·18	
Average cost to sender per message	Inland	State	3·78	3·33	3·26	3·33	3·07	3·24	3·86	3·55	4·09	4·13	2·85
		Private	1·77	1·82	1·72	1·63	1·58	1·56	1·51	1·49	1·48	1·35	1·27
	Foreign (Indian Share)	State	13·30	10·07	9·35	8·47	9·10	15·08	15·86	13·17	15·04	13·80	9·42
		Private	5·75	6·56	6·24	5·73	5·69	4·90	4·51	4·30	4·24	3·82	3·52

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

7. The total net capital expenditure of the Department during the year, shown in Diagram B, amounted to R13,97,110, and the capital account now stands, at the close of the year 1881-82, at R2,73,65,377.

8. The following is an abstract Revenue account for 1881-82, with the corresponding figures for 1880-81:—

EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.	1881-82.	RECEIPTS.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	R	R		R	R
Repairs of Lines	2,46,756	1,82,110	Message Revenue earned	38,71,179	32,11,001
Direction	1,79,148	1,66,082	Receipts from State Railways for interest, maintenance of lines and offices, &c	4,08,336	4,21,177
Accounts	48,208	39,351	Receipts from Guaranteed Railways	95,096	97,714
Superintendence	6,31,314	6,83,778	Claims from Guarantors	45,090	55,202
Line Maintenance	1,37,985	1,50,880	Sales of Books, Gazettes, &c.	16,973	16,171
Check Office	44,679	45,657	Miscellaneous	18,465	9,210
Signalling	16,90,818	17,39,681	News-free and other <i>pro-forma</i> Message Revenue	46,498	43,737
Minor Undertakings	12,032	14,680			
Non-Departmental Offices	1,51,056	1,81,776			
Telegraph Stamps	6,665	9,432			
Other Items	22,809	22,207			
TOTAL	31,71,470	32,35,644	TOTAL	45,01,637	38,54,212
NET PROFIT	13,30,167	6,18,568			

9. From the above it will be seen that the Net Profit for the year amounts to Rs. 18,568, as remarked in paragraph 1, which also explains the falling-off as compared with the previous year.

10. A summary of the financial results obtained in working the Department during the year 1881-82 is given in Appendix A, together with the results of the operations for the last five years.

TRAFFIC.

11. The percentage of Inland and Foreign messages under the sub-heads of 'State' and 'Private' was as follows:—

CLASS.	INLAND.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
State	15.24	21.75	0.26	1.23	15.50	22.98
Private	64.16	41.02	20.34	36.00	84.50	77.02
TOTAL	79.40	62.77	20.60	37.23	100.00	100.00

Full details are given in Appendix B, the following summary of which gives the actuals and percentage of increase as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ACTUAL.														
	INCREASE.									DECREASE.					
	Inland.			Foreign.			Net.			Inland.		Foreign.			Net.
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	R	a.		R	a.		R	a.		R	a.	R	a.	R	a.
State . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,812	5,99,053	5	41	19,408	11
Private	2,427	...	...	36,024	38,442	11	38,451	...	...	...	75,131	2	...	...	36,658
TOTAL	2,427	...	...	36,024	38,442	11	38,461	...	...	67,812	6,74,184	7	41	19,408	11

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	PERCENTAGE.														
	INCREASE.									DECREASE.					
	Inland.			Foreign.			Net.			Inland.		Foreign.			Net.
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
State . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.62	46.16	0.95	32.53	21.34	46.56
Private	0.23	...	...	12.33	3.44	2.90	...	...	...	...	75.39	...	...	...	1.46
TOTAL	0.23	...	...	12.33	3.44	2.90	...	...	...	21.62	25.07	0.95	32.53	1.78	16.94

12. The number and value of *paid* messages, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:—

YEAR.	STATE.		PRIVATE.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.
1880-81 (excluding Ceylon, 3 months)	3,17,959	13,57,178 12	13,24,818	25,08,972 7	16,42,777	39,66,151 3
1881-82	2,50,106	7,38,716 12	13,63,269	24,72,284 0	16,13,375	32,11,000 12

It will be observed that the net falling-off is almost entirely due to a decrease of State telegrams, and that the Private message traffic shows a numerical increase. On analysing the slight falling-off in the *value* of Private messages, it is found that Foreign Traffic exhibits a satisfactory increase, while the diminished value of Inland private telegrams, amounting to Rs. 75,131-2-0,

is fully accounted for by a decrease in Sind, the Punjab and Beluchistan, these being the Divisions most affected by the cessation of military operations in Afghanistan, and in the Indore Division where the opium trade is stated to have been unusually dull.

Inland Tariff.

13. During the year under review, important changes were sanctioned in the rules and rates for inland messages.

Local Tariff.—From the 9th April 1881, a tariff of 4 annas for every six words, with free delivery within a radius of one mile, was experimentally introduced in Calcutta, and this system was on the 4th July extended to the other Presidency towns and to all places having a central and branch telegraph offices.

Charge by the word in excess of the initial group.—From the 1st July 1881, the system of charging by groups of six words was altered in favour of a rate of 2 annas per word for any excess over the minimum charge of one rupee for the first group of six words, but Press and Indo-Ceylon messages continued to be charged by the group.

Introduction of the Urgent, Ordinary, and Deferred classification of State, Private, and Press Inland messages.—With effect from the 1st January 1882, the Government of India sanctioned my proposal to enhance the carrying power of the wires by accepting, at half the ordinary rate, messages to be transmitted when the lines are unoccupied, such 'deferred' messages to be delivered on the morning following their despatch; also to give priority of transmission to telegrams paid for at a higher rate than 'ordinary' traffic. Under this system the tariff adopted was as follows:—

LOCAL messages,—i.e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission in ordinary course within a radius of six miles of a Central Government Telegraph Office.		DEFERRED messages,—i.e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission at night and to be delivered at destination early on the following morning.		ORDINARY messages,—i.e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission and delivery in ordinary course.		URGENT messages,—i.e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for immediate transmission with precedence over ordinary messages.	
First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional eight words or groups of three figures.	First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.	First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.	First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.
R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.
0 4	0 4	0 8	0 1	1 0	0 2	2 0	0 4

As the Ceylon Government was not prepared to introduce such differential rates, it was decided to treat Indo-Ceylon traffic as *Foreign*, and to apply to it the international system of a word charge.

During the three months of the year under review that this system was in operation, the percentage of traffic disposed of in the several classes was as follows:—

	Private.	State.	Total.
Local	0.43	0.65	0.52
Deferred	22.03	62.70	29.04
Ordinary	72.64	7.12	61.32
Urgent	4.90	29.53	9.12

The figures for the period in question show—

- I.—That a numerical increase accrued in Private traffic.
- II.—That the mean product per message exhibits a falling-off.
- III.—That a slight increase of revenue accrued on Private messages.
- IV.—That the order issued by the Government, that all State messages not classed 'Urgent' by the senders should be treated and charged as 'Deferred,' resulted in a slight decrease in the earnings on account of telegrams on the public service.

V.—That 'Urgent' messages had not been numerous enough to decrease the speed of transmission of 'Ordinary' messages.

VI.—That as the 'Urgent' and 'Deferred' systems become appreciated, there is a small but steady increase in the respective proportions of these special classes of messages.

VII.—That the 'Deferred' system has undoubtedly met a public want, and is largely resorted to, while it is an evidence of the differential tariff presenting no difficulty or complication, that this system was at once extensively resorted to by native senders.

Inland Traffic.

14. The following tabular statement shows at a glance the growth of Inland traffic, State and Private, during the last ten years:—

YEAR.	STATE.						PRIVATE.						TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.						
			PERCENT- AGE OF NUMBER COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		PERCENT- AGE OF VALUE COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.				PERCENT- AGE OF NUMBER COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		PERCENT- AGE OF VALUE COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.				PERCENT- AGE OF NUMBER COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		PERCENT- AGE OF VALUE COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		
	Number.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	R						R						R						
1872-73.	57,418	1,01,223	9.39	..	..	3.47	548,816	9,96,150	4.93	...	7.96	...	606,204	11,87,363	5.35	...	5.94	...
1873-74.	65,339	2,13,063	13.73	..	11.44	..	592,243	10,18,210	7.99	...	2.21	...	657,582	12,31,333	8.45	...	3.70	...	
1874-75.	77,226	2,67,315	18.19	..	20.75	..	668,522	10,73,835	11.19	..	5.46	..	735,748	13,31,150	11.89	...	8.10	...	
1875-76.	89,111	2,73,183	15.38	..	6.16	..	707,136	11,17,213	7.38	...	4.03	..	796,247	13,90,396	8.23	...	4.46	...	
1876-77.	99,003	3,21,472	11.19	..	17.68	...	874,348	13,61,173	23.61	..	21.84	..	973,351	16,82,645	22.25	...	21.02	...	
1877-78.	123,831	4,48,206	25.08	..	39.42	...	1,046,120	15,85,891	19.64	...	16.51	...	1,169,954	20,34,097	20.20	...	20.89	...	
1878-79.	209,544	7,44,177	69.21	..	66.03	..	964,307	14,34,297	..	7.82	..	9.55	...	1,173,851	21,78,474	6.33	...	7.10	...
1879-80.	200,622	11,89,035	38.69	...	59.45	...	1,037,330	15,32,853	7.57	...	6.87	...	1,327,952	27,19,448	13.13	..	24.84	...	
1880-81.	314,370	12,98,227	*8.61	..	*9.59	...	1,044,167	14,08,582	*4.82	*3.64	1,354,477	27,06,801	*5.69	...	*2.32	...
1881-82.	215,436	6,98,480	..	*21.62	..	*16.16	1,035,137	13,16,861	*0.23	*5.39	1,280,973	20,15,331	...	*4.66

* Excluding Ceylon.

The decrease in number and value of State messages observable in the year under review is traceable to the cessation of military operations in Afghanistan, and this cause has also affected in a lesser degree the figures for Private messages (see paragraph 12).

Foreign Tariff.

15. There was no change in the international rules and rates during the year, so far as the correspondence between India and Europe is concerned; but the laying of an additional cable across the Atlantic in September 1881, by the new 'American Telegraph and Cable Company' at a reduced tariff of Fres. 1.90 per word, induced the other Companies to lower their rates to Fres. 1.25 per word.

As already mentioned, Indo-Ceylon traffic was brought under the Foreign Message Rules from the 1st January 1882, and from the 25th of the same month a revised tariff for Press messages between India and Ceylon was introduced.

16. The following is a calendar of the principal extensions of foreign lines and alterations in tariff:—

August 1881.—Tariff to North America by the Anglo-American, Direct United States, and new French-American Companies' cables, reduced from Fres. 2.50 to 1.25 per word.

September 1881.—A new cable laid from Penzance to Nova Scotia by the American Telegraph and Cable Company, and opened for traffic at Fres. 1.90 per word.

1st January 1882.—Foreign Telegram Rules and a charge by the word adopted for Indo-Ceylon messages, the rates being:—

From stations west of Chittagong to Ceylon, 3 annas per word.

„ east

„

4½

„

25th January 1882.—The following charges were adopted for Indo-Ceylon Press messages :—

	First 32 words.	Each additional four words.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
From stations west of Chittagong to Ceylon	1 8 0	0 3 0
„ „ east „ „	2 4 0	0 4 6

February 1882.—Chinese land line opened from Shanghai to Nankin and Tientsin.

March 1882.—A new cable laid by the Eastern Telegraph Company from Trieste to Corfu.

17. In the number and value of combined State and Private foreign message traffic, there has been an increase, the percentage of which, as compared with previous years, is as follows :—

YEAR.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.	
	No.	Value.
1873-74 . .	12.72	7.33
1874-75 . .	15.75	6.24
1875-76 . .	8.87	8.21
1876-77 . .	22.41	5.34
1877-78 . .	38.14	27.28
1878-79 . .	5.28	0.42
1879-80 . .	18.56	16.82
1880-81 . .	29.52*	17.47*
1881-82 . .	12.14*	1.62*

* Excluding Ceylon.

18. Appendix C shows the percentage of number of messages between India and places to the westward, by each route, since 1871-72. The comparative results for the last six years are shown in the following table :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
<i>via</i> Suez . .	60.22	79.10	75.04	74.88	71.44	66.91
„ Teheran . .	37.57	17.72	23.07	22.64	23.52	31.62
„ Turkey . .	2.21	3.18	1.89	2.48	2.04	1.47

The decrease in the proportion *via* Suez, and the corresponding increase *via* Teheran in 1881-82, is due to the Eastern Company's cables, Bombay to Aden, having been broken in July and August 1881.

Details of the number and value of messages to, from, and through India by each route will be found in Appendix B.

19. The following return of Foreign traffic corresponds with that given in paragraph 14 for Inland traffic :—

YEAR.	STATE.						PRIVATE.						TOTAL.					
	Number.	Indian share of charge.	PERCENTAGE OF number COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		PERCENTAGE OF value COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	PERCENTAGE OF number COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		PERCENTAGE OF value COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	PERCENTAGE OF number COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		PERCENTAGE OF value COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.						
1872-73.	1,211	12,196	...	32.46	...	19.80	76,883	5,03,919	...	0.9	16.64	...	78,094	5,16,115	...	1.65	13.22	...
1873-74.	1,203	11,251	...	0.68	...	7.75	86,683	5,40,877	12.72	...	7.33	...	87,886	5,52,128	12.54	...	6.97	...
1874-75.	1,305	11,053	8.47	...	...	1.75	100,338	5,71,675	15.76	...	6.24	...	101,643	5,85,728	15.05	...	6.09	...
1875-76.	1,875	17,070	43.67	...	54.48	...	109,247	6,21,876	8.87	...	8.21	...	111,122	6,38,952	9.32	...	9.09	...
1876-77.	1,914	28,807	2.08	...	60.06	...	133,771	6,55,074	22.44	...	5.34	...	135,085	6,83,941	22.10	...	7.05	...
1877-78.	2,269	36,827	18.02	...	24.11	...	181,801	8,33,778	38.14	...	27.28	...	187,060	8,69,905	37.86	...	27.14	...
1878-79.	3,307	43,688	21.60	...	46.30	...	191,693	8,37,445	0.42	...	5.28	...	197,870	8,80,913	5.78	...	1.30	...
1879-80.	3,273	49,232	...	1.05	13.00	...	231,287	9,76,809	18.57	...	17.01	...	234,550	10,29,041	18.56	...	16.82	...
1880-81.	4,334	69,807	36.42*	...	22.05*	...	283,419	11,22,929	29.46*	...	17.20*	...	297,753	11,82,438	29.52*	...	17.47*	...
1881-82.	4,270	40,237	...	0.95*	...	32.53*	328,133	11,65,492	12.33*	...	3.41*	...	332,102	11,95,669	12.14*	...	1.62*	...

* Excluding Ceylon.

The slight decrease in value of State Foreign messages is partially due to their diminished length on the cessation of operations in Afghanistan, and partially to the use of the *Word Code* which was in use for the three last months of the year.

20. Diagrams A and B give the number and value, respectively, of Inland and Foreign paid messages from year to year, as far back as the record is available.

21. Appendix D is a classified abstract of signal offices, according to the amount of traffic originating at each, for the past nine years.

22. Appendix E shows the number of offices, according to their classification, in each Division, open at the end of the year 1881-82. The following were opened and closed during this year:—

Opened.	Date.	Closed.	Date.
Ruthtollah	26th April.	Abdool Rahman	24th April.
Chiplun	26th May.	Kandahar	19th April.
Rajapur	Ditto.	Togh	1st April.
Batnagiri	Ditto.	Kochali	13th May.
Gundikunduff	13th May.	Hangu	30th June.
Kushdil	24th May	Chaman	18th October.
Allanmyo	1st May.	Killa Abdulla	20th October.
Messa	1st June.	Junagad	1st January.
Hukitollah	3rd June.		
Vepery (Madras)	1st July.		
Hoshangabad	5th July.		
Rangoon (Kemmdine)	1st August.		
Rangoon (Poozoondoung)	17th August.		
Dehra	7th September.		
Patna City	5th October.		
Agra City	10th October.		
Lovedale (Ootacamund)	28th October.		
Naini Tal Cantonment	24th October.		
Ranikhet Cantonment	12th October.		
Jutogh	10th October.		
Dum-Dum Cantonment	26th November.		
Rangoon Cantonment	12th November.		
Fort St. George (Madras)	1st November.		
Sharigh	4th December.		
Barsi	14th December.		
Thatone	30th December.		
St. Thomas' Mount (Madras)	1st December.		
Rayapuram (Madras)	Ditto.		
Perambur (Madras)	Ditto.		
Triplicane (Madras)	Ditto.		
Adyar (Madras)	20th December.		
Madura	27th December.		
Cotton Exchange, Colaba (Bombay)	3rd January.		
Devalla	12th January.		
Trichinopoly	17th January.		
Doom Dooma (Upper Assam)	17th February.		
Hubli	20th February.		
Segowlie	2nd February.		
Ruksoul	11th February.		
Allahabad Cantonment	14th February.		
Allahabad Fort	24th February.		
Dhar	1st February.		
Tanjore	20th February.		
Sudya	1st March.		
Beejapur	16th March.		
Tavoy	25th March.		

Number of permanent offices on 31st March 1881
Deduct—Number of offices closed during 1881-82 8 }
Add—Number of offices opened during 1881-82 45 }

Number of permanent offices open on 31st March 1882

Complaints.

23. In Appendix F is given a synopsis of all the complaints received from the public during the year regarding telegrams, showing separately those affecting this Department only, and those in which Railway or Foreign Telegraph lines were alone concerned. To facilitate comparison with the results of the previous year, the figures for 1880-81 are also given in Antique type.

24. Of complaints affecting this Department only, 446 were received, 294 being admitted, and 152 rejected as groundless. The bulk of the rejected complaints were in respect of alleged non-delivery of messages, the senders erroneously supposing, in default of receiving replies, that their messages had miscarried. The number of admitted complaints during 1880-81 was 314. The year under review, therefore, shows a decrease in the cases of non-delivery, delay, errors, &c., so far as these formed the subject of complaint from the public.

25. The number of complaints received, in which Railway and Foreign Telegraph administrations were concerned, was 352 against 328 in the previous year; of the former number, 206 were admitted, 63 rejected, and 24 were still under investigation at the close of the year.

26. In Departmental complaints admitted, there is a net decrease for the year under review of 6·37 per cent.; in those chargeable to Railways and Foreign Telegraphs, there is an increase of 33·77 per cent.

Speed of Transmission.

27. The average time occupied in the transmission of messages over the long main routes during the year under review and the five previous years, was as follows :—

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta to Kurrachee	0	47	0	41	0	55	1	10	1	22	0	55
Kurrachee to Calcutta	0	44	0	26	0	29	0	45	0	59	0	41
Calcutta to Bombay	1	13	1	14	0	57	1	13	1	6	1	1
Bombay to Calcutta	1	13	1	15	0	59	1	4	1	1	1	3
Calcutta to Madras	1	51	2	28	1	22	1	27	1	14	1	9
Madras to Calcutta	1	56	2	20	1	25	1	27	1	15	1	13
Bombay to Madras	0	46	1	16	0	33	0	40	0	45	0	44
Madras to Bombay	0	48	1	8	0	38	0	48	0	49	0	45
Bombay to Kurrachee	0	47	0	43	0	41	0	43	0	53	0	45
Kurrachee to Bombay	0	47	0	28	0	31	0	37	0	48	0	40
Rangoon to Calcutta	11	49	7	41	2	32	3	15	2	9	1	23

NOTE.—The speed of transmission for the last fifteen years is shown in Diagram C.

News-free Messages.

28. The number and value of news-free messages, as compared with the previous year, have been as under :—

	No.	Value.
	Rs	
1880-81	2,417	43,558
1881-82	746	42,193
Decrease	1,671	1,365

The decrease in number is due to the withdrawal from the free list of the Meteorological Reports of the Bengal Government, those of the Government of India having been similarly transferred to the paying list during the preceding year. The fact that, notwithstanding the numerical decrease, there is no appreciable diminution in value, is traceable to the fact that mail steamer reports being transmitted under the *precedence* signal have, during the last three months of the year, been valued under the "urgent" tariff.

Traffic with Railway Telegraphs.

29. Appendix G shows the number and value of messages exchanged with State and Guaranteed Railways during the past 9 years. A comparison of the figures of the period under report with those of the preceding 4 years shows the following result:—

PARTICULARS.	1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1881-82.		
	No.		Value.	No.		Value.	No.		Value.	No.		Value.	No.		Value.
		R			R			R			R			R	
Total exchanged with State Railways	28,965	32,339	14½	37,783	43,322	5½	40,991	56,188	6½	72,135	77,528	15½	107,664	1,10,934	9½
Total exchanged with Guaranteed Railways	96,325	93,372	15	91,453	95,952	0	90,213	1,40,554	9	98,610	1,31,698	9½	78,640	83,005	4½
TOTAL TRAFFIC EXCHANGED WITH RAILWAYS	125,210	1,25,712	13½	132,236	1,39,274	5½	140,207	1,96,742	14½	170,645	2,09,427	8½	186,304	1,93,939	14½

The falling-off in 1881-82 under Guaranteed Railways is due to the transfer of the East Indian Railway to the State. There is a corresponding increase under State Railways, plus the increment due to growth of traffic.

Press Messages.

30. Appendix H is the statement of the number and value of paid News messages sent at the reduced Press rates, month by month, during the year. As compared with the previous year, there is a falling-off in number of 257, and in value of ₹ 5,797-11-0. This decrease must be ascribed to the cessation of the military operations in Afghanistan, which, during their continuance, gave an abnormal impetus to lengthy News messages.

Undelivered Messages.

31. The number of undelivered messages during 1881-82 was 4,963, against 5,220 in the previous year. The causes of non-delivery were as follows:—

	No.
1. Not found, address insufficient	1,239
2. Not found at address given	1,539
3. Address changed in transmission	60
4. Left address given, new address unknown	336
5. Left India	105
6. Left for original station	1,048
7. Returned by Dead Letter Office	287
8. Addressee, or address given, not known	91
9. Refused	106
10. Other reasons	152
TOTAL	4,963

The percentage of undelivered messages was 0·27, against 0·28 of the previous year. It will be observed that the causes of the non-delivery in the great majority of the cases were such that the Telegraph Department could not guard against, notwithstanding the careful endeavours invariably made to trace out the addressees.

Interruptions on Departmental Lines.

32. From the following tabular statement it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the total number, average duration, and percentage of interruptions, as compared with previous years:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Total number of interruptions	386	350	310	300	285
Aggregate duration, <i>hours</i>	5,790	4,910	3,900	3,200	2,736
Average duration, <i>hours</i>	15	14	12·6	10·7	9·6
Interruptions per every 100 miles of wire	0·92	0·80	0·59	0·54	0·51

33. The above figures include the following *interruptions due to extraordinary causes* :—

June 1881.—Between Bassein and Diamond Island, lasting 295 hours. Several trees fallen on line during heavy gales, and wire broken in many places. Impossible to get down the river by boat owing to heavy sea; a steam launch had eventually to be hired.

July 1881.—Between Sibi and Gundikunduff, lasting 96 hours. Line washed away by heavy floods, and river for some days was impassable. Two men of working party died of sunstroke.

August 1881.—Between Gundikunduff and Hurnai, lasting 184 hours. Two interruptions: many miles of line washed away. Weather during August was unprecedented.

August 1881.—Between Bassein and Diamond Island, lasting 120 hours. Heavy weather, many posts fallen on line, and wire buried in mud in several places.

August 1881.—Between Bassein and Diamond Island, lasting 157 hours. Wire connections in the Kaboungmhan Cable House maliciously changed.

August 1881.—Between Shoaygheen and Tonghoo, lasting 99 hours. Heavy weather, trees fallen on line in several places, post broken, and wire submerged in a nullah.

September 1881.—Between Ngathineyoung and Bassein, lasting 92 hours. Several trees fallen on line and wire under water in several places. River risen very high, and country on either side flooded for miles inland.

September 1881.—Between Shoaygheen and Moulmcin, lasting 97 hours. Wire maliciously cut.

September 1881.—Between Bassein and Diamond Island, lasting 258 hours. Line on ground by fall of a number of large trees; also by interference with Cable Houses at Ngapootan by swarms of ants building nests in the Lightning Dischargers.

January 1882.—Between Dalhousie and Bukloh, lasting 176 hours. Line broken at large span; heavy fall of snow at Dalhousie; heavy rain all the way from Amritsar up to foot of hills; roads blocked, travelling impossible.

February 1882.—Between Dalhousie and Bukloh, lasting 120 hours. Line broken at large span owing to heavy fall of snow.

February 1882.—Between Mussooree and Chakrata, lasting 192 hours. Line broken in several places owing to heavy fall of snow.

Signalling Establishment.

34. There were 970 Departmental and 167 Military Telegraph Masters and Signallers on the strength of the establishment on the 31st March 1882, as compared with 942 and 181, respectively, on the 31st March 1881. Of the Military Telegraph Masters and Signallers, 114 were employed in Departmental and 53 in purely Military Offices. In addition, 109 soldiers were trained in telegraphy during the year, and 62 were under instruction at the close of the year.

Deaths	10
Dismissals	12
Resignations	12
Struck off strength of establishment	3
Transferred to other Departments	2

TOTAL 39

35. The casualties among Departmental Telegraph Masters and Signallers have been 39, as per margin, against 25 during the previous year, a percentage of 4·02 against 2·65.

36. It having been found that the use of the sounder instrument in training classes and signal offices had gradually resulted in a considerable deterioration in the style of signalling, and that the absence of periodical compulsory examinations in this essential qualification of a telegraph operator had led to a falling off in the rate at which a large number of the signalling staff could send and receive messages, recording instruments have been supplied to all training classes, and every Telegraph Master and Signaller is further required

to show annually that he is up to the required standard in transmitting and reading Morse symbols; failing which, stoppage of promotion or reduction in grades, according to circumstances, is ordered. Detailed instructions have also been drawn up for the guidance of instructors in telegraphy, and the steps thus taken to improve the style and speed of signalling show a very favourable result.

Electrical.

37. Mr. C. L. Schwendler was compelled by severe illness to leave India on the 2nd July 1881; from this illness—an affection of the brain—he never recovered, and he died in Germany on the 6th January 1882. Mr. Schwendler's scientific acquirements, and the valuable services he rendered to this Department for a period of nearly fourteen years, are well known to the Government. In his death the Indian Telegraph Department has sustained the loss of an officer whose abilities in his profession were perhaps second to those of no Electrician in the world.

• Mr. W. P. Johnston who had previously, on several occasions, ably officiated as Electrician, and who was again acting in that post at the time of Mr. Schwendler's death, has held the appointment to the end of the year.

EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES, AND LINE MAINTENANCE.

38. Appendix I is a classified list of all Telegraph lines in India and Burmah on the 31st March 1882. The following are the total mileages of line, wire and cable, contrasted with those existing on the same date in 1881:—

	Line miles.	Wire miles.	Cable miles.
1880-81	19,679	54,318	115
1881-82	20,602*	58,219*	117 5*

39. In addition to the above, the Department maintained 448 miles of line and 1,233 miles of wire, the property of Railway Companies, particulars of which are given in Appendix J.

40. The following are the principal works which were carried out in each Division during the year 1881-82:—

Arakan Division.

41. The only new construction work done in this Division was the erection of new telephone lines for Messrs. Mohr Brothers and Bulloch Brothers at Akyab; the former in lieu of the wire previously rented to them, which was suspended on the same posts as the Rangoon main line Morse wires. The length of new line erected is 3.29 miles, and of wire 4.99 miles. The substitution of old pattern Prussian porcelain for iron-hooded insulators was effected from Rue to Tounghoop. The usual annual repairs were carried out, including the clearing of heavy tree jungle; 9 masts and 292 posts (of iron-wood), were erected in place of a corresponding number which had become decayed and unserviceable.

Assam Division.

42. The line has been extended from Dibrugarh to Doom Dooma, 44.5 miles, and thence to Sudya, 20.5 miles.

A branch telephone line from Samaguting to Nichuguard and Dimapur, length 13 miles, has been constructed. Extensive repairs and additions were effected to the cable across the Brahmapootra, opposite Dhubri, having been necessitated by the serious erosion of the banks of the river during the monsoon. The erection of a wire for the Assam Railway and Trading Company on the posts of the existing departmental line from Dibrugarh to Doom Dooma, with a branch thence to Makum coal-field, was commenced, and completed along the site of the Railway to the point up to which the earthworks had progressed, *viz.*, 14 miles.

* Including 311 miles of line, 494 miles of wire, and 1.6 miles of cable in telephone circuits.

Bellary Division.

43. The lines from Arkonam to Mysore and from Auspree to Hyderabad, were transferred during the year from the Bellary to the Madras Division. The former section includes the line from Bangalore to Mysore, the reconstruction of which along the Mysore State Railway has been finished. The construction of the line from Kolhapur to Ratnagiri, with branches to Chiplun and Rajapur, has been completed; as also that of a third wire in the section Satara to Kolhapur. The annual repairs included, besides jungle cutting and clearing, &c., reinsulation and the removal of ingot joints; the last-mentioned work has yet to be completed by the removal of the remaining ingot joints in the Bangalore-Bellary Section of No. 7 line.

Bengal Division.

44. The chief works undertaken and completed were the construction of a line from Mozufferpore to Hutwah, 124 miles in length; the addition of two Railway wires to, and the strengthening of, the departmental lines, Khana to Sahibgunge, 143·75 miles; doubling the carrying capacity of the line, by replacing single by double coupled posts, between Sealdah and Rancegunge, 119·853 miles; (56 miles of this were completed at the close of the official year); laying two cables across the River Hooghly; and erecting two wires from Calcutta to Baidyabati, 20·75 miles. A span, 1,890 feet in length, was erected across the River Gunduck, between Hajeeppore and Sonopore, the iron masts for which were manufactured at the Telegraph workshops at Alipore (Calcutta). The East Indian Railway lines, besides undergoing the usual maintenance repairs, were strengthened by the addition, in each mile, of six (iron-rail) posts, from near Dumraon to Luckeeserai, 133·5 miles.* Ingot joints were cut out of all the lines between Dinapore and Allahabad, with the exception of the branch from Moghal Sarai to Benares; also between Cawnpore and Agra. An additional wire from Moghal Sarai to Allahabad, 96·5 miles, was erected; and the line from Khana to Sahibgunge, 144 miles, was dismantled. On the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway Extension, the line from Sonarpur to Mugrah station, 15 miles, was constructed; as also a line from Durbhunga to Peepra Ghât, 24·366 miles, on the Tirhoot State Railway Eastern extension. The line from Mozufferpore to Bettiah was entirely reconstructed, being brought from the road to the Railway route, and an additional wire, 77 miles in length, was erected. The suspension of an extra wire from Calcutta to Barrackpore, 17·25 miles, in connection with that under erection in the Dacca Division (paragraph 47), was commenced, but not completed before the end of the year. Besides petty constructions of lines within towns and their suburbs, ten telephone lines were erected during the year, comprising 16·6 miles of wire.

Bombay Division.

45. The section of line from Bombay to Dadar, 7·376 miles, was completely reconstructed, double-coupled posts (Hamilton standards), to carry all the wires connecting Bombay with the rest of India, having been erected along the route of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Between Dadar and Kalyan, along the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, that part of the line which traverses salt-water swamps, was reconstructed with double rail-posts. A new line was constructed from Pali to Godhra, 16·971 miles of line and 18·621 of wire. The existing line was transferred from the old to the new Nerbudda bridge. All iron-hooded insulators were replaced by porcelain ones, old pattern Prussian, on the section of No. 9 line between Kalyan and Satara; and the reinsulation of Nos. 11 and 12 lines from Surat to Baroda was nearly completed. The town of Barsi was connected with Sholapur by a line of telegraph, branching off from the main route at Barsi road, 20·61 miles distant from Barsi. A new line was constructed from Hotgi to Beejapur, 59·05 miles, and

* In this and other Divisions, old rails, wherever procurable, from the Railway administrations, have been largely used as Telegraph posts, with success both as regards efficiency and economy.

an extra wire, 9 miles, was erected to place Beejapur in communication with Sholapur. Besides petty constructions in towns and their suburbs, additional telephone lines, amounting to 21·755 miles of line and 57·793 miles of wire, were erected.

British Burma Division.

46. The construction of the line connecting Moulmein with Tavoy, 199·75 miles, of which 69 miles of line and 109 of wire were put up in 1880-81, was completed. The construction of the Rangoon-Tonghoo line along the Sittang Valley Railway was commenced at Rangoon and completed up to Pegu, 45 miles. Amongst town line constructions and reconstructions may be mentioned the alterations of the lines in Rangoon, where telephone lines have been erected, comprising 13·294 miles of line and 65·717 of wire; the departmental main lines having been transferred to a new and direct route, and the ABC and telephone wires separated from one another. New cables were laid across the rivers Kemendine and Irrawaddi at Rangoon and Prome respectively, and an old cable across the latter river was lengthened, and the cable house moved back in consequence of the erosion of the bank. The following lines have been insulated:—Prome to Thyetmyoo; Pongdeh to Myanoung; and Moulmein to Thyethamine. The No. 8 wire Rangoon to Prome, was reinsulated on the result of tests made by the insulator detector.

Dacca Division.

47. A single wire line from Kaunia to Kurigram, 17 miles, was constructed for the use of the Kaunia-Dhurla State Railway. A temporary line was erected between Sultanpur on the Northern Bengal State Railway and Serajgunge, 63 miles; and a similar line from Nattore on the same railway to Rampore Bauleah, 25·25 miles. A private telephone line, 1·75 miles in length, was put up on the Lizziepur Tea Estate at Kursong. The erection of an additional wire from Barrackpore was in progress; in connection with which cables were laid across the Pudda, Dhullessary and Booragunga rivers. In addition to ordinary maintenance repairs, the alignment was altered for 8 miles of the section, Goalundo to Pangsa; 12 miles remain to be finished; and all insulators other than porcelain (old or new Prussian pattern) were removed from the two Government wires, Poradaha to Jalpaiguri, and replaced by those of the above patterns.

Ganjam Division.

48. The first local wire from Midnapore to Cuttack has been reinsulated; as also that from Madras to Bezvada. A second local wire has been erected from Raneegunge to Cuttack, 280·6 miles; and a similar wire from Madras to Bezvada, 261·604 miles. The construction of the line from Jumboo to Hukitollah, which was in progress at the end of 1880-81, was completed.

Indore Division.

49. The erection of a second wire from Morar to Indore, 300·577 miles, was commenced, and completed with the exception of 10·25 miles between Shajapur and Dewas, which section was in progress at the close of the year. An additional wire, for departmental use in connection with the above, was erected from Indore to Khandwa, 86·5 miles. A single wire line was constructed from Mhow to Dhar, 32·7 miles. The erection of a third wire from Khandwa to Nusseerabad, 381·14 miles, for the railway, was commenced, a portion of which between Rutlam and Nusseerabad remained at the end of the year to be completed. An alteration of the alignment of the railway for three miles from Khandwa necessitated the reconstruction of the telegraph lines for that distance.

Madras Division.

50. A line of two wires was constructed from Negapatam to Tanjore, 48·25 miles, and a single wire thence to Trichinopoly, 31 miles; total length, including town lines at Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 82·45 miles of line and

132·4 of wire. The old line from Shiyali to Karikal, 29 miles, was dismantled. An extra wire was erected from Shiyali to Tuticorin, 256·55 miles, necessitating an addition of 1·7 miles of line. From Ootacamund to Devalla a line of 19·32 miles and 38·8 miles of wire was constructed. The Madras Town Local Office lines, comprising 14·55 miles of line and 33·84 of wire, were constructed. The reconstruction of the line along the Mysore State Railway from Bangalore to Mysore, including the suspension of two extra wires between those places, which was in progress at the close of 1880-81, was completed. The maintenance repairs of the line from Bangalore to Vellore included the cutting-out of all ingot joints from that section.

Malabar Coast Division.

51. The reconstruction of the line from Tellicherry to Mercara, which was in progress at the close of last official year, was completed. The other works executed in this Division have been confined to maintenance repairs. The cutting-out of ingot joints between Tellicherry and Palamcottah, and the testing of the line from Cochin to Tellicherry with the insulator detector, with a view to reinsulating the line, were commenced.

Nagpur Division.

52. The extension of the line along the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway was completed up to Musra, 135·2 miles from Nagpur. Public lines (worked by telephone) were constructed at Warora and Nagpur; the former 1·25 miles of single-wire line for the Wardha Coal State Railway; the latter 1·25 miles of lines and 2·5 of wire for the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway. The insulation of the main line between Bhusaval and Seoni (*via* Nagpur) has been improved by the replacement of all half or whole-hooded insulators by old pattern Prussian porcelain, or perforated hood insulators; and on the local line No. 5 between Bhusaval and Nagpur, 25 per cent. of the whole-hood insulators have been replaced by porcelain ones, old pattern, Prussian.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Division.

53. Lines were constructed from Gopalpore to Nanu, 32 miles, and from Gopalpore to Jeyra, 6·3 miles, for the Irrigation Department, the latter worked by telephone. A line of 1·7 miles was constructed connecting Naini Tal with the Naini Tal Cantonment Office. At Cawnpore a telephone line was constructed for the Provincial State Railway, 2·86 miles of line and 3·14 miles of wire, and another wire was erected for the Cawnpore and Farukhabad State Railway for 1·4 miles from the Bilhaur Station to the Esun Nuddee Bridge. The maintenance repairs included the re-erection of the Kosi river span mast and the substitution of steel strand for iron wire.

Punjab Division.

54. The line from Tarnaul to Peshawar was under reconstruction along the Railway and was near completion at the close of the official year under report. A temporary line from Tarnaul to Attock, 50·64 miles, was constructed, by which Rawal Pindi, Hasan Abdal, Haji Shah, and Attock, were connected. 5·5 miles of wire was erected on the line from Rawal Pindi to Tarnaul. The line, Peshawar to Jamrud (10 miles of line and wire), was constructed, and the temporary line dismantled. Telephone lines connecting the several offices of the Punjab Northern State Railway staff at Rawal Pindi were constructed, comprising 2·71 miles of line and 7·22 of wire; and the Rawal Pindi Railway Station and workshops were connected by a line one mile in length. The whole of the lines in the Lahore Station were reconstructed with wires of uniform gauge (450 lbs. per mile). The line from Miani to Bhera, 8 miles, was reconstructed, and from Bhera to Lala Musa, 62·7 miles, was doubled. The line between Lahore and Mooltan, 207·44 miles, was reconstructed, and the wires of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway telegraph transferred to the posts of the new line: new supports were erected, including 63·12 miles of rail posts; and the old wooden line was dismantled. The

railway line, Amritsar to Lahore, 33·28 miles, was also reconstructed (with $\frac{2}{3}$ standards), and the old wooden posts dismantled. The old bully-line from Lahore to Ferozepore, 52 miles, and the section of Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway line from Muzaffarabad to Sher Shah, 3 miles, were dismantled. The Guggur river was crossed by seven strand steel wire in three spans of 1,200 feet each, with supports specially secured to withstand the hill torrents. A system of Government telephone lines was established at Lahore, by which ten public offices intercommunicate through the Government Telegraph Office as an exchange; in addition to which, four Police Offices are similarly connected with the District Superintendent of Police and with one another. A separate private system includes nine Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Offices connected for exchange and four other private telephone offices. The various telephone circuits comprise 10·102 miles of posts and 49·152 miles of wire. In Simla, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was placed in telephonic communication with the Quartermaster-General's Office and the Intelligence Branch by a flying line composed of 1·9 miles of wire supported on trees.

Rajputana Division.

55. A temporary single-wire line was constructed from Rewari to Dadri, 31·5 miles: a third railway wire was erected on the line from Bandikui to Delhi, 134·5 miles. On the Ajmere-Nussecrabad line, 13·1 miles, a second wire was erected; and the suspension of a third wire on the same section of line was commenced, and was about to be completed at the close of the year. At Ajmere, telephone lines were constructed, one for the railway and one for the Commissioner, comprising 3·34 miles of line and 5·13 of wire. In addition to the ordinary maintenance repairs, the Morar No. 3 wire was reinsulated with porcelain insulators, old pattern, Prussian, from Syceen to Dholpur. Alterations were effected to the Morar Railway Station lines; and the Sojat Quarry line was dismantled.

Sind Division.

56. A line was constructed from Koombri to Badani, 4·4 miles of posts and 8·8 of wire. A single-wire field telegraph line (40 miles) was constructed during the Waziri expedition, which was dismantled on the retirement of the troops, its object having been fulfilled. Improvements were made in the insulation of the Jungshahi-Hyderabad departmental lines; the railway train-wire, Ruk to Sibi; and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway lines, Kiamari to Kotri. The last-named section of line was also strengthened. The line over the Bagatara Hill on the Indus Valley State Railway was reconstructed: 50 miles of the section, Jacobabad to Sibi, was cross-stayed. Twenty-five miles of the old road line, Sukkur to Hyderabad, was dismantled.

Beluchistan Sub-Division.

57. The semi-permanent line which was last year constructed up the Hurnai route was extended from Kochali to Sharigh, a distance of 45·5 miles. A semi-permanent line was also constructed from Killa Abdulla to Kushdil Khan, 28 miles, through the heart of the Pisheen Valley. Subsequently, on our troops leaving Killa Abdulla, Kushdil Khan was connected with Gulistan by a slight alteration of the line. The semi-permanent Pir Chowkey loop was made permanent with iron standards. On the evacuation of Kandahar on the 22nd April 1881, the wire was dismantled as far as Chaman, as the troops marched stage by stage. In the following October, on the withdrawal of our troops from Chaman and Killa Abdulla, the line between those places, 15 miles, was dismantled.

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

58. A return showing the number of Telegraph Offices and the extent of line and wire maintained for State and Guaranteed Railways, together with the capital expended by this Department on behalf of each railway, is included in Appendix J of this report.

STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

59. The following are the items of expenditure under this head during the year :—

	<i>R</i>
Purchase of stores in India	1,95,869
London stores, including freight and landing charges	5,10,941
Workshop and Press	2,16,591
Store-keeping	77,653
Superintendence	32,029
Stationery received from the Superintendent, Government Stationery, and value of printing done by the Superintendent, Government Printing, without charge	44,010
TOTAL	10,77,093

60. The value of the outturn from workshops was **Rs. 3,69,800** and from Press **Rs. 35,976** against **Rs. 3,01,276**, and **Rs. 10,921** of the previous year.

61. On the 3rd June 1881, the charge of the Store Department was relinquished by Major Eckford, R.E., who was obliged to proceed on leave in consequence of illness, which resulted in his death on the 19th August 1881.

By the death of Major Eckford, whose services, extending over a period of 13 years, were principally in connection with the Stores and Workshops, the Department has lost a most talented and energetic officer.

On the 21st June 1881, Mr. C. H. Reynolds was appointed to the charge of the Stores and Workshops, which he continued to hold throughout the year. Under his administration substantial improvements were made in the general working of this, one of the most important branches of the Department.

PERSONAL.

62. Mr. A. J. L. Cappel proceeded on furlough on the 28th March 1881, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mallock officiated as Deputy Director-General throughout the year under report; Mr. W. R. Brooke during the same period officiated as Director, Construction Branch.

To the officers associated with me in the Direction, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mallock, Officiating Deputy Director-General; Mr. J. H. Lane, Director, Traffic Branch; and Mr. W. R. Brooke, Officiating Director, Construction Branch; also to Mr. F. G. Teale who, during the absence of Mr. Lane on privilege leave, acted as Director, Traffic Branch, my best acknowledgments are due for the loyal and able assistance I have invariably received from them, and for the efficient and zealous manner in which the important duties respectively entrusted to them have been carried out.

It also affords me much gratification to place on record my appreciation of the ability and zeal evinced by the majority of the officers of all grades; and to bear testimony to the general good conduct of the members of the subordinate establishment.

CALCUTTA,

The 25th November 1882.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*

Director-General.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1881-82.

		To end of previous year.	1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.
		Miles.		Miles.
EXPENDITURE	INDIAN TELEGRAPH.			
	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.			
	Line	12,343.21	551.92	12,895.13
	Wire	7,421.39	314.04	7,735.43
	Cable	581.57	162.53	744.10
		20,346.17	703.43	21,049.6
		36,772.09	2,421.92	39,194.01
		18,400.21	1,151.62	19,551.83
		800.87	94.86	706.02
		55,973.17	3,478.69	59,451.86
EXPENDITURE	Lines	109.61	1.41	111.02
	Buildings	4.88	...	4.88
	Tools and Plant	...	1.6	1.6
		114.49	3.01	117.5
		1,630.1216	13,66.678	1,766.6894
		27,31.540	1,66.564	28,98.104
		3,55.966	9.606	3,65.572
		1,93.88,722	15,41,948	2,09,30,570
		29,94.255	1,45,857	31,40,112
		12,240	...	12,240
EXPENDITURE	Buildings	27,949	...	27,969
	Tools and Plant	2,93.245	1,21.096	1,72,149
		1,38,577	19,303	1,57,880
		34,66,286	44,064	35,10,350
		6,22,973	1,85,754	8,11,727
		2,05,618	77,361	1,28,257
		8,28,591	1,11,393	9,39,984

Appendix A—continued.
APPENDIX TO SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS.
Review of Telegraph Accounts for the last five years.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	MESSAGE REVENUE.		TOTAL.	TELEGRAPH GAZETTE.					TOTAL.		
	Paid Messages.	Free Messages.		Claims from State Railways.	Claims from Unclaimed Railways.	Claims from Guarantors.	Saleable Books, Forms, and Maps.	Moulmein.			
								Calcutta.		Rangoon.	Moulmein.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
7-78.	29,03,967	1,41,603	29,45,570	52,503	1,68,319	27,329	3,152	11,041	2,976	10,492	
78-79.	29,03,569	1,16,967	30,20,536	1,71,071	2,55,386	33,694	3,499	11,073	2,378	39,478	
79-80.	31,58,725	1,13,973	32,72,698	814,053	90,061	35,401	2,813	10,480	2,141	14,799	
80-81.	35,71,179	46,495	36,17,674	4,08,336	95,696	45,000	3,598	10,936	2,439	18,465	
81-82.	32,11,001	43,737	32,54,738	4,21,177	97,714	55,202	2,432	10,883	1,866	9,210	

REVENUE CHARGES.

YEAR.	LINE MAINTENANCE.										SIGNALING.										Profit and Loss.	Telegraph Stamps.	TOTAL.
	REPAIRS		Establishment.	Share of Direction Accounts and super-Intendence.	Profit and Loss.	TOTAL.	REPAIRS		Check Office.	SIGNAL OFFICES.		Share of Direction Accounts and super-Intendence.	Saleable Books, Forms and Maps.	TELEGRAPH GAZETTE.									
	By Telegraph Department.	By Public Works Department.					By Telegraph Department.	By Public Works Department.		Departmental.	Non-Departmental.												
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R					
877-78 .	2,80,248	597	1,51,771	4,62,237	875	8,95,728	3,550	31,131	36,300	15,21,995	40,237	4,62,210	5,351	4,313	762	...	5,299	2,274	21,13,502				
78-79 .	2,77,114	680	1,47,174	4,26,054	197	8,51,499	1,890	51,398	37,994	15,17,693	65,168	4,26,055	5,554	4,114	1,679	...	7,563	...	21,19,108				
79-80 .	1,61,385	684	1,30,975	4,12,109	90	7,05,253	1,190	30,990	41,998	16,37,324	57,623	4,12,110	8,97	4,180	1,678	...	8,570	834	22,04,739				
80-81 .	2,48,781	1,505	1,48,164	4,29,335	...	8,26,178	2,700	39,902	41,679	16,58,105	1,50,910	4,29,335	6,219	4,056	1,757	...	6,665	226	23,45,292				
81-82 .	1,82,148	2,575	1,63,698	4,44,605	225	7,99,251	1,716	32,336	45,607	17,11,954	1,81,776	4,44,606	10,426	2,262	1,715	277	9,432	...	24,42,393				

Result of Operations for five years.

Year.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.				VALUE OF MESSAGES.			
	Capital Expenditure to end of year.	Revenue Receipts.	Revenue Charges.	Profit without Interest.	Interest on Capital at 4 per cent.	Lost with Interest.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	Miles.	Miles.
1877-78.	3,30,13,602	32,20,882	30,09,280	2,11,652	12,18,923	10,07,271	17,600-23	42,115-96
1878-79.	3,35,61,872	35,97,015	29,70,607	6,26,408	12,41,755	6,18,377	17,971-13	43,890-63
1879-80.	3,41,02,791	42,51,446	29,09,992	13,41,454	15,22,454	1,81,000	20,519-93	52,914-19
1880-81.	2,59,68,267	45,01,637	31,71,470	13,30,167	11,28,611	2,01,556	20,346-17	56,087-66
1881-82.	2,73,65,377	36,54,212	32,35,644	6,18,568	12,02,146	5,83,578	21,049-6	59,569-36
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1877-78.	1,291,559	182,509	1,109,050	249	1,109,050	249	1,109,050	182,509
1878-79.	1,308,353	192,710	1,115,642	255	1,115,642	255	1,115,642	192,710
1879-80.	1,502,743	228,859	1,273,884	303	1,273,884	303	1,273,884	228,859
1880-81.	1,642,277	296,419	1,346,358	310	1,346,358	310	1,346,358	296,419
1881-82.	1,613,575	332,402	1,280,973	319	1,280,973	319	1,280,973	332,402
	Inland.	Foreign.	Total.	Inland.	Foreign.	Total.	Inland.	Foreign.
1877-78.	19,59,099	8,44,868	28,03,967	19,59,099	8,44,868	28,03,967	19,59,099	8,44,868
1878-79.	21,10,182	8,53,387	29,63,569	21,10,182	8,53,387	29,63,569	21,10,182	8,53,387
1879-80.	26,47,970	10,10,755	36,58,725	26,47,970	10,10,755	36,58,725	26,47,970	10,10,755
1880-81.	26,92,610	11,78,569	38,71,179	26,92,610	11,78,569	38,71,179	26,92,610	11,78,569
1881-82.	20,15,331	11,95,670	32,11,001	20,15,331	11,95,670	32,11,001	20,15,331	11,95,670

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1881-82, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1881-82.										NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1880-81.									
INLAND.					FOREIGN.					INLAND.					FOREIGN.				
State.	No.	Value.	Private.	State.	State.	No.	Value.	Private.	State.	State.	No.	Value.	Private.	State.	State.	No.	Value.	Private.	State.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Andhra Pradesh	1,074	3,151 11	16,891	2,041 12	1	9 0	1,185	3,655 5	1,075	3,151 11	17,686	26,607 1	10,601	29,551 15	2,066	4,032 12	15,682	24,033 2	...
Bihar	15,029	35,451 2	23,190	37,469 0	10	50 7	226	630 13	15,038	35,501 9	28,116	34,125 13	44,055	73,039 6	13,958	42,712 4	23,949	33,030 2	...
Bombay	5,109	8,890 6	22,298	27,490 14	1	17 6	367	737 13	5,110	8,917 13	22,655	25,108 11	27,705	37,016 0	3,255	11,052 7	23,255	25,828 4	...
Central India	83,317	92,290 11	207,533	2,72,470 0	403	3,023 6	42,700	1,38,814 3	39,752	97,923 1	229,538	1,11,251 3	254,345	5,00,207 4	31,625	1,21,267 10	1,90,743	2,62,670 12	402
Madras	20,594	93,025 10	210,809	2,08,489 9	980	8,065 8	115,537	4,30,164 6	30,883	1,02,231 2	335,366	7,07,633 1	366,249	5,00,358 1	36,257	1,57,941 1	211,002	2,67,210 13	1,021
Mysore	10,503	22,040 2	79,712	1,07,074 10	22	221 11	13,344	42,220 9	10,525	22,261 13	93,016	1,40,394 3	103,341	1,71,360 3	4,130	6,315 4	15,627	14,905 1	...
Nagpur	4,335	6,881 2	19,559	...	4	33 3	110	298 4	4,336	6,914 5	19,968	24,400 15	24,307	31,321 1	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	5,097	6,067 10	65,907	54,840 22	3	9 0	1,558	3,616 14	6,000	6,070 10	67,435	88,657 10	73,455	95,331 4	6,090	8,591 11	61,003	81,082 5	...
Punjab	6,007	15,072 7	38,111	41,840 8	1	6 8	87	275 6	6,008	15,078 15	38,201	42,105 14	44,290	57,847 13	5,104	11,891 3	59,351	64,021 14	...
Rajasthan	8,943	17,944 15	71,310	9,556 3	1,435	3,540 14	101,077	3,25,007 13	10,378	21,454 13	172,385	4,15,364 6	182,765	4,37,918 13	7,833	18,090 4	63,696	50,003 3	930
Sindh	4,031	9,303 5	48,311	63,129 8	52	441 12	4,469	12,273 6	4,748	9,745 1	52,810	75,421 14	57,353	55,117 15	5,200	12,440 9	47,109	68,000 15	44
Tamil Nadu	6,829	10,090 3	22,283	29,350 1	...	...	55	277 8	6,826	10,080 3	22,368	24,570 9	25,697	34,560 12	6,006	11,382 3	24,975	25,727 1	...
Telugu	10,499	20,696 4	40,654	45,085 3	8	17 0	447	1,410 11	10,472	20,633 13	41,101	47,100 0	51,573	65,059 13	11,272	24,456 6	37,495	43,791 0	...
United Provinces	57,549	1,75,772 0	92,074	1,30,905 0	631	11,195 6	1,090	3,548 1	58,188	1,90,267 6	93,754	1,29,049 7	131,937	3,14,210 13	107,781	5,04,070 13	100,303	1,55,759 3	920
Madhya Pradesh	5,124	12,068 11	13,949	10,704 11	6	78 3	37	125 5	5,439	12,170 11	13,660	10,620 3	19,416	29,007 1	4,290	10,328 4	14,912	17,179 7	...
North-West Frontier	39,436	1,04,144 5	50,594	70,161 8	704	10,015 2	12,703	1,82,826 2	40,149	1,74,162 7	93,207	2,52,067 10	133,347	4,27,150 1	57,698	3,45,877 11	62,658	94,611 5	807
Other	247,886	6,08,470 11	1,55,137	13,16,851 7	4,270	10,237 1	328,132	1,55,432 9	253,108	7,38,710 12	1,383,269	24,22,541 0	1,613,375	32,11,000 12	313,648	12,97,533 11	1,02,710	13,91,062 9	4,311
TOTAL																			

NOTE.—This Return includes 514 messages on the Service of the Government and of the Indian Telegraph Administration, the value of which, viz., Rs. 1,53,930, has not been credited to Revenue.

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.

No.	Value.
Inland	1,085,094
Foreign	1,50,880
Total	1,235,974

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.

No.	Value.
Inland	1,187,482
Foreign	170,645
Total	1,358,127

(c) Includes No. (13,433) and value (Rs. 966-15) of Ceylon Messages for April, May and June 1880.

TURN of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1881-82, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

NOTE.--This Return does not include Collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.

NOTE.--This Return does not include Collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1881-82.

[illegible]

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Routes for the year 1881-82.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT)			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
EUROPEAN	Via Teheran	22,462	23,534	45,996	32.44	30.40	31.37
	Via Turkey	1,183	915	2,128	1.71	1.22	1.45
	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	682	497	1,179	0.99	0.64	0.80
SEA	Via Suez	44,907	52,431	97,338	64.86	67.74	* 66.38
TOTAL		69,234	77,407	146,641	100.00	100.00	100.00

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of Complaints in which this Department is concerned for the year 1881-82.

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.										NUMBER DISPOSED OF.										PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH TOLDED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS.			
	ADMITTED.					REJECTED.					NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES.					PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH TOLDED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS.								
	ADMITTED.					REJECTED.					NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES.					PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH TOLDED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS.								
	ADMITTED.					REJECTED.					NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES.					PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH TOLDED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS.								
Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total Received.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Being Groundless.			Not investigated for want of documents.			Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.			
								Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.									Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.
Non-delivery	155	27	38	220	69	23	14	107	41	11	14	66	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...
Delay	140	37	24	201	64	23	12	99	69	15	13	97	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...
Error	56	10	7	73	46	7	5	59	10	3	2	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	121	10	35	166	105	9	32	146	15	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	322	59	71	452	219	41	52	314	95	19	16	133	...	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...

Increase of Traffic : Railway : 11.64 per cent.
 Decrease : Foreign : 1.78 per cent.
 Increase : Inland : 1.78 per cent.
 Decrease : Foreign : 1.78 per cent.
 Increase : Inland : 1.78 per cent.

* This includes 13,453 C.N.M. Messages for April, May and June 1880.

Synopsis of Complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned for the year 1881-82.

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATIONS.										NOT TRANSFERRED TO OTHER TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATIONS.				NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES.				PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH TOLDED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	DISPOSED OF.										TRANSFERRD, NOT RE- DISPOSED OF				NOT BEING SUP- PLIED BY PRES- CRIBED DOCUMENTS.				NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES.				PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH TOLDED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	ADMITTED.					BEING GROUPEES.					TECHNICAL GROUNDS.				RAILWAY.				FOREIGN.				RAILWAY.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Non-delivery	57	60	117	28	74	102	40	44	84	21	39	60	1	...	1	46	...	1	13	...	6	...	5</

Increase in the number of admitted complaints : (Railway : 28.57 per cent.
 Foreign : 34.09 per cent.
 Inland : 33.77 per cent.)

* The figures in Antiquary are those for the last year.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**

No. V of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Date return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH FEBRUARY 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH FEBRUARY 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 11TH FEBRUARY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 10TH FEBRUARY 1883.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	To Decr in 1883.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
April 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i>												
	Eastern Bengal . . .	172	R 84,598	R 492	193	R 1,00,722	R 522	R 47,04,491	R 603	R 51,76,147	R 637	R 4,71,956	
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	517	1,15,531	211	517	85,206	156	45,31,717	183	42,27,307	171	...	3,04
ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi . . .	676	2,01,045	297	676	1,89,239	278	82,38,410	269	85,02,546	278	2,61,136	
ditto	Madras . . .	858	1,28,196	150	861	1,28,805	150	54,77,771	111	53,72,563	154	4,91,792	
ditto	South Indian . . .	655	61,658	99	655	61,222	93	32,48,423	109	32,77,146	111	28,723	
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,447	9,07,574	627	1,458	8,24,593	566	2,92,18,051	446	2,87,37,598	437	...	4,80
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	444	1,88,167	424	461	2,17,357	471	81,81,322	407	85,98,163	413	4,13,841	
	TOTAL . . .	1,799	16,90,369	352	4,851	16,06,144	331	6,36,03,185	293	6,14,91,770	295	8,88,585	
h April 1883	<i>State.</i>												
h ditto	East Indian . . .	1,504	11,07,022	736	1,507	9,71,356	617	4,05,20,351	595	3,87,12,809	568	...	18,0
h ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	3,475	124	43	4,325	101	1,31,688	194	1,88,137	123	56,749	
th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,555	57	27	1,668	62	57,532	47	61,879	50	4,347	
th ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	233	39,775	171	230	49,297	214	16,59,151	158	19,13,082	184	2,53,931	
th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	85	13,840	163	159	15,261	96	5,11,342	134	5,63,238	115	48,896	
th ditto	Patna-Gya . . .	57	12,626	222	...	(a)	...	4,58,090	177	(a)	...	...
th ditto	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	2,650	91	29	1,851	64	1,14,072	87	1,07,237	82	...	
th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad . . .	87	8,756	101	87	8,493	98	2,93,005	104	2,97,296	76	4,291	
th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziipur . . .	12	768	64	12	1,076	89	35,607	66	39,677	73	4,070	
th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,117	2,68,300	210	1,116	2,42,475	217	83,91,821	166	90,85,245	180	6,93,424	
th ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	12,134	270	45	11,700	260	4,42,805	217	5,17,171	255	71,666	
th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh . . .	98	16,066	164	149	28,253	190	3,61,239	197	5,92,675	129	2,91,445	
th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	36,777	228	161	55,684	346	11,69,622	160	12,62,623	174	93,001	
th ditto	Sindia . . .	75	6,933	92	75	6,533	87	2,79,272	82	2,67,735	79	...	
th ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	368	56,172	153	422	51,396	122	26,54,633	161	25,27,291	137	...	1
th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,09,227	165	660	1,05,233	159	45,01,154	151	41,86,569	151	...	
th ditto	Muttra-Achnera . . .	23	969	42	23	1,580	69	(b) 13,468	44	58,511	57	45,073	
th ditto	Kauria-Dharla . . .	32	2,033	64	32	3,422	107	(c) 47,819	79	86,786	59	38,938	
	TOTAL . . .	3,137	5,92,056	189	3,270	5,88,157	179	2,10,65,340	151	2,20,05,773	155	1,14,18,523	
28th April 1883	<i>Native States.</i>												
28th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	193	19,339	100	193	15,051	78	6,77,394	90	7,01,469	80	24,075	
28th ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	17,305	143	121	18,920	156	6,78,815	124	7,54,397	138	75,582	
28th ditto	Mysore . . .	58	1,886	33	86	5,472	64	1,29,469	49	2,60,367	67	1,34,893	
28th ditto	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	624	33	...	...	(c) 20,036	32	20,036	
	TOTAL . . .	372	38,530	104	419	40,067	96	14,85,678	95	17,36,269	92	2,50,591	
	GRAND TOTAL . . .	9,812	34,27,977	319	10,047	32,08,724	319	12,66,71,557	288	12,63,06,711	281	7,02,244	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,31,11,374	144	6,10,33,693	137	...	
	NET RECEIPTS . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,32,63,183	144	6,59,03,103	147	1,25,81,430	

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 11th February 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 11th February 1882.

(d) See line Patna-Gya Railway Return.
(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 10th February 1883.

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Under-Secy

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1883.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.			
	WEST.								EAST.								No.	Indian Value.		
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.				VIA PAUMBUEN.	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.			No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
Received . . .	3,738	15,959 15	116	315 8	38	113 7	3,626	10,861 12	...	...	810	2,484 12	238	719 15	517	685 14	1,795	3,370 13	10,907	31,592 0
Despatched . . .	2,438	10,914 1	100	378 9	45	217 12	1,258	16,164 9	...	...	761	2,108 0	291	869 11	...	...	1,770	3,423 8	9,680	31,067 2
TOTAL . . .	6,176	26,874 0	216	694 1	83	331 9	7,884	27,026 21	...	...	1,613	4,596 12	529	1,588 26	517	685 14	3,565	6,793 21	20,587	62,659 2
TRANSIT.																				
East to West—																				
Via Madras . . .	261	1,801 8	0	20 4	2	3 12	4,260	10,423 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,535	18,259 2
" Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lalongha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumbuen . . .	257	795 13	2	14 0	...	...	227	657 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	1,467 8
West to East—																				
Via Madras . . .	915	4,858 0	72	294 12	...	...	3,318	13,034 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,365	18,197 1
" Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lalongha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumbuen . . .	102	610 12	10	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	673 13
East to East—																				
" Bombay and Karachi . . .	...	...	...	...	3	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 11	251	934 12	255	955 7
" Karachi and Bombay . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East to West—																				
" Paumbuen . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	324 7	2	4 15	...	...	73	279 9	82	320 6
" Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	279 9
" Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 7	...	...	1	2 7
TOTAL . . .	1,508	7,906 1	93	371 6	5	21 12	7,835	30,115 4	...	...	80	324 7	2	4 15	2	5 2	321	1,214 5	9,900	40,053 4
GRAND TOTAL . . .																		30,485	1,08,702 6	

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1883.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran	2,438	3,738	6,176	35.64	49.72	43.01
	„ Turkey	100	116	216	1.46	1.54	1.50
	Persian Gulf via Karachi	45	38	83	0.66	0.51	0.58
RED SEA	Via Suez	4,258	3,626	7,884	62.24	48.23	54.91
TOTAL		6,841	7,518	14,359	100.00	100.00	100.00



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th May, 1883 :—

No. 12 of 1883.

THE PANJÁB LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL, 1883.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Extent.
Commencement.
2. Interpretation clause.
Constitution of Committees and Boards.
3. Constitution of committees and boards.
4. Time for committees and boards coming into existence.
Repeal of Act V of 1878.
5. Classification of committees and boards.
6. Number, appointment and election of members.
7. Powers of the Local Government as to removal of members and filling vacancies.
8. Chairman.
Incorporation and Testing of Property.
9. Incorporation of committees or boards.
Proviso.
10. Power to vest property in committees and boards.

SECTIONS.

Powers and Duties of Committees and Boards.

11. Matters to be administered by committees and boards.
Proviso.
12. Power of committees and boards to contract.

Taxation.

13. The local rate.
14. Committees may be empowered to fix the rate.
Local Government to determine the rate in certain cases.
15. Road, school and post cesses to merge in the rate.
16. Local rate by whom payable.
Proviso.
17. Power to recover a share of the rate from tenant.
18. Other powers of taxation conferred on committees and boards.
19. Recovery of rates.
20. Levy of fees.
21. Local rate or tax how to be assessed and collected.
22. Appeals.
23. Instalments of rates and taxes.
Proviso.
24. Powers of the Local Government to exempt from taxation and to direct measurements.
25. Suits relating to rates and taxes under this Act cognizable by Courts having cognizance of suits for rent.

Finance.

26. Portion of rates and taxes to be credited to Local Government and committees respectively.
27. Power of the committee to allot proceeds of rates and taxes as between itself and boards.
28. Crediting of fees levied.
29. District funds.
30. Board funds.
31. Right of boards to unspent balances and limits on their expenditure.

SECTIONS.

32. Custody of district and board funds.
33. Application of district and board funds.
34. Works or undertakings benefiting several districts.
35. Works or undertakings benefiting residents within the jurisdictions of several boards.
36. Joint committees of two or more committees and boards.
37. Annual estimates of income and expenditure of committees.
38. Annual accounts and annual and periodical audit.
39. Annual estimates and accounts of certain boards.
40. Exemption of certain boards from section 37 and certain provisions of section 31.
41. Inspection of estimates and accounts.
42. Publication of abstract of accounts.

Relations between Committees, Boards and Municipal Committees.

43. Relations of boards to committees.
44. Boards may be employed as agents of committees.
45. Disputes.

Officers and Servants.

46. Employment of officers and servants.
47. Pensions of Government officials serving committees and board.
48. Pensions of servants of committees and boards.

Control.

49. Duty of Local Government towards and powers over committees and boards.
50. Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioner's power of supervision.
51. Power of Deputy Commissioner to suspend execution of orders, &c., of committees, boards or joint committees.
52. Powers of Deputy Commissioner in cases of emergency.
53. Power to provide for performance of duties in default of any committee or board.
54. Action of Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner to be immediately reported.
55. Power to supersede committees or boards in case of default or abuse of powers.

Proviso.

56. Consequences of supersession.
57. Transfer of functions of superseded boards and constitution of new committees or boards.

Conduct of Business, Rules and Regulations.

58. Power to make rules as to business and affairs.
- Proviso.*
59. Power to make regulations.
60. Regulations and rules to be published.
61. Penalty for infringement of regulations or non-payment of fine.
62. Prosecutions.
63. Recovery of fines.

Suits by and against Committees and Boards.

64. Suits by and against committees and boards.
- Contracts of committees and boards.*
65. Liability of members of committees and boards.

SECTIONS.

66. Bar of certain suits in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit.

Rules.

67. Power of the Local Government to make rules.
68. Procedure for making rules under section 67.

Supplementary and Temporary Provisions.

69. Acquisition of land.
70. Confirmation and recovery of existing rates.
71. Penalty on member, officer or servant being interested in contracts made with a committee, board or joint committee.
72. Saving of rights of existing officers and servants.
73. General powers of the Local Government and of Commissioners.
74. Power of the Local Government to make exemptions.

Proviso.

Amendment of Northern India Ferries Act of 1878.

75. Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act.
76. Further amendment.

A Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Panjáb.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law in Preamble. force in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb for the levy of rates on land; and

Whereas it is proposed to provide for the better constitution of district committees and for the establishment of local boards, and to define and regulate the powers to be exercised by such committees and boards;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Panjáb Local Self-government Act, 1883.

(2) It shall extend only to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.

(3) It shall come into force in such districts, or parts of districts, and on such dates, as the Local Government, by notification, from time to time, directs.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act—

"Land" means land assessed to the land-revenue, and includes land whereof the land-revenue has been wholly, or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned.

"Land-revenue" includes triini or grazing dues levied for grazing on Government lands under section 43 of the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

"Landholder" means any person responsible for the payment of the land-revenue, if any, assessed on

[Act v 1873, s. 3.]

IV of

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(*Constitution of Committees and Boards—Sections 3-7.*)

land. It also includes a person holding land the land-revenue of which has been wholly, or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned.

"Annual value." "Annual value" means—

(1) double the land-revenue for the time being assessed on any land, whether such assessment be leviable or not; and

(2) when the land-revenue has been permanently assessed, or has been wholly or in part compounded for or redeemed, double the amount which, but for such permanent assessment, composition or redemption would have been leviable:

[New.]

Provided,

that, in all cases when the improvement of the land due to canal irrigation has been excluded from account in assessing the land-revenue, and a rate has been imposed in respect of such improvement under the name of owner's rate or of water-advantage rate or of revenue, then such rate or revenue shall be added to the land-revenue for the purpose of computing the annual value.

"Year."

"Year" means the year commencing on the first day of April.

"Prescribed day" means such day as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

"Notification" means a notification published by the authority of the Local Government in the official Gazette.

"Notified."

"Notified" means notified in the official Gazette.

"Committee."

"Committee" means a district committee constituted under this Act.

"Board."

"Board" means a local board constituted under this Act.

"Deputy Commissioner" means the Deputy Commissioner of a district, and any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act.

Constitution of Committees and Boards.

[Act V of 1878, section 11.]

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Local Government, by notification, may, from time to time, constitute a committee for each district, and a board or boards within the limits of any district, and shall define, and may from time to time alter, the areas over which such committees and boards shall have jurisdiction.

[Act I of 1883, section 4.]

(2) Such portions of districts as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a municipality shall be excluded from such areas except as regards liability to assessment for the tax hereinafter called the local rate.

[New.]

4. From the date on which any committee or board is constituted under section 3 of this Act, the Panjab Local Rates Act, 1878, shall be repealed throughout the area under the jurisdiction of such committee or board. But all rates imposed sums credited

V of 1878.

Repeal of Act V of 1878.

to the Local Government, committees appointed, and notifications published under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively imposed, credited, appointed and published under this Act.

And all assignments or allotments made under the said Act for expenditure by district committees shall be deemed to be contributions made by Government under this Act to district or board funds.

5. (1) The Local Government may, from [New.]

Classification of committees and boards.

time to time, by notification, declare that any committee or board shall be deemed

to be a committee or board of the first or second class.

(2) A committee or board so classed shall thereupon within its area exercise the powers, and perform the duties, conferred upon or assigned to committees or boards of the first or second class respectively by this Act, or by the Local Government under this Act.

6. No committee or board [Act V of 1878, section 1.] shall consist of less than six members.

Such members may be appointed either *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods, as the Local Government, from time to time, directs; and shall hold office for such time as the Local Government may, by rule, direct:

Provided,

That

(1) when the Local Government has directed that all or any of such members shall be appointed by election, they shall not thereafter be appointed by any other method unless—

(a) the electors fail to return a sufficient number of members; or

(b) a sufficient number of candidates fail to appear; or

(c) a majority of electors by vote declare that they so desire; or

(d) by order of the Local Government, subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council, for any other good and sufficient reason affecting the public interests:

(2) except with the approval of the Governor General in Council, or unless salaried officers of Government be appointed by election, not less than two-thirds of the members of every committee or board shall be persons other than salaried officers of Government: and

(3) not less than one-half of the members [Act V of 1878, section 11.] of such committee or board shall be landholders in the district.

7. (1) The Local Government may, from [Act I of 1878, section 6.]

Powers of the Local Government as to removal of members and filling of vacancies.

time to time, remove any member of any committee or board appointed *ex officio* or by nomination.

(2) The Local Government may remove any member appointed by election—

(a) if such member is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unfit to be a member of such committee or board on the ground that he is or has been convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment or required to give security for good behaviour under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Incorporation and Vesting of Property; Powers and Duties of Committees and Boards—Sections 8-11.)

(b) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, dangerous to the public peace and order or, when he is a salaried officer of Government, inconsistent with the proper discharge of his official functions;

(c) if for six calendar months he absents himself from the meetings of the committee or board without such cause as shall appear to the Local Government to be reasonable.

(3) Except as above provided, members appointed by election shall not be removed by the Local Government.

(4) The Local Government may, from time to time, add to the number of any committee or board, and, subject to the provisions of section 6, fill up vacancies among the members, or cause such vacancies to be filled up by election.

8. (1) Subject to any rules made from time to time in this behalf by the Local Government, a chairman shall be appointed either *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, for every committee and board, and shall hold office for such term as the Local Government directs.

(2) The Local Government shall, from time to time, determine, as regards each committee and board, or as regards any class or classes of committees or boards, whether the chairman shall be appointed *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election.

Incorporation and Vesting of Property.

Act I of 1883, section 35.]

9. The Local Government shall have power to declare, by notification, that any committee or board shall be a body corporate by the name of its district or locality, or by such other name as it may select, and that the committee or board shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, in trust for the purposes of this Act; and, subject to this Act and to any rules made by the Local Government, from time to time, in this behalf, to transfer any such property held by it, and to contract and do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution:

Provided that no committee or board shall transfer immoveable property or money invested in the public funds without the sanction, in each case, of the Local Government.

Act I of 1883, section 22.]

10. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification, direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, which is vested in the Secretary of State for India in Council and is situate in the Panjab, shall vest in any committee or board which has consented to accept such property in trust for the purposes of this Act; and thereupon that property shall vest in such committee or board in trust as aforesaid, subject to all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting that property, and subject to the right of resumption by Government on payment of compensation for improvements effected by the committee or board or loss of income derived therefrom.

Powers and Duties of Committees and Boards.

11. The Local Government may, by notification, [Act I of 1883, section 9.]
Matters to be administered by committees and boards. from time to time, empower any committee or board to undertake, in whole or in part, the control and administration of all or any of the following matters within the areas of their respective jurisdictions:—

(a) all property vesting in such committee or board under sections 9 and 10 of this Act;

(b) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

(c) the maintenance, visiting and management of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, rest-houses, sanāts and other public institutions, and the construction and repair of all buildings connected with these institutions

(d) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships;

(e) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for drinking and cooking purposes, the construction and repair of embankments, and the supply, storage and control of water for agricultural purposes;

(f) the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys, of hilly tracts and in submontane tracts, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land from erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, gravel or stones, the reclamation of lands injured by torrents and sand deposits, and the drainage and reclamation of swamps; [Act VII of 1878, section 35.]

(g) the planting and preservation of trees;

(h) the construction, repair and maintenance of famine preventive works, and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works, relief-houses and relief-hospitals, and other measures in the time of famine or scarcity;

(i) cattle and commercial fairs, agricultural shows and industrial exhibitions;

(j) any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public, or the agricultural and industrial prosperity of the country;

(k) the establishment and management of pounds, including, where the Cattle-trespass Act of 1871 is in operation, all the functions of the Local Government and the Magistrate of the district under sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 and clause (a) of section 18 of that Act;

(l) the management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to their charge under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878, as amended by sections 75 and 76 of this Act; [Act I of 1871, XVII of 1878.]

(m) any other matters which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be fit and proper matters to be taken under the control and administration of committees and boards;

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Taxation—Sections 12-22.)

Provided that, when any committee or board is empowered under this section to undertake the control and administration of any of the aforesaid matters, the Local Government shall provide such committee or board with such funds or sources of income as the Local Government and the committee or board shall deem sufficient to maintain such control and administration in its existing state of efficiency.

12. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any rules made by the Local Government, from time to time, in this behalf, every committee and board shall have power to contract and do all other things necessary for the purposes of their constitution.

Taxation.

[Act V of 1878, section 4.] **13.** All land shall be liable to the payment of a rate, to be called the local rate, not exceeding one anna for every rupee of its annual value, and not less than so many pies for every such rupee as the Local Government, from time to time, directs. Such local rate shall be independent of and in addition to, land-revenue.

[New.] **14.** (1) Within the limits aforesaid, and subject to such rules as may be framed by the Local Government, any committee duly empowered by notification may determine the proportion which shall be borne by the rate to the annual value of land situated within the local jurisdiction of such committee.

(2) Where no committee shall have been empowered to determine the rate in certain cases, the proportion which the rate shall bear to the annual value of land, such proportion shall be determined by the Local Government.

[New.] **15.** From such date after the passing of this Act as may be notified in respect to each district or portion of a district by the Local Government, all authorized rates and cesses for the maintenance of roads, schools and district-posts shall merge in and become part of the local rate, and no rate or cess other than the local rate shall be thereafter leviable for such maintenance.

[Act V of 1878, section 4.] **16.** When the proportion which the local rate, if any, shall bear to the annual value has been determined by any committee under section 14, clause (1), or by the Local Government under section 14, clause (2), the local rate shall be paid by the landholder:

Provided—

(1) that wherever the landholder pays the land-revenue in kind to any assignee of revenue or any village-headman, such assignee of revenue or village-headman shall be responsible for the payment of the local rate instead of the landholder, and no demand shall be made by any such assignee or village-headman on such landholder in respect of the payment of any such rate; and

(2) that the Government, where it has hitherto paid the local rate on trini, shall continue to pay it during the currency, in each case, of any existing trini lease.

17. Whenever a local rate is charged on a landholder in respect of lands held by a tenant with a right of occupancy holding at a favourable rent, such landholder may realize from such tenant a share of the said rate, bearing the same proportion to the whole rate as the excess of the annual value over the rent paid by such tenant bears to half the annual value.

18. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Government or General in Council may, from time to time, make in this behalf, any committee duly empowered under section 14 to determine the proportion which the local rate shall bear to the annual value may impose such taxes as may be approved by the Local Government:

Provided that—

(1) no such taxes shall be imposed in respect of any property subject to the local rate,

(2) no such taxes shall be imposed except—

(a) to enable the committee to make a reduction in the local rate; or

(b) when the funds and sources of income placed at the disposal of the committee and boards of a district by and under this Act are insufficient to provide for the matters under the control and administration of such committee and boards; and

(3) in the imposition of such taxes, the provisions of the Panjab Municipal Act for the time being in force touching public notice, definition of persons and property to be taxed, objections to rates, procedure thereon, and the sanction of the Local Government, shall, as far as possible, apply.

19. All rates and taxes imposed under this Act, and all arrears of such rates and taxes, may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

20. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, or of such officer as the Local Government may authorize in this behalf, any committee or board may fix and levy school-fees and fees for the use of, or benefits derived from, any of the works specified in section 11, clauses (e), (c) and (f), and fees at cattle and commercial fairs, agricultural shows and industrial exhibitions held within their jurisdiction and under their control.

21. The Local Government may, by notification, from time to time, prescribe the persons by whom the local rate or any tax imposed under this Act shall be assessed and collected, and direct in what manner such persons shall be remunerated.

22. In matters connected with the assessment and collection of any rate or tax leviable under this Act, an appeal shall lie from the order of any person authorized

Punjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Finance—Sections 23-33.)

under this Act to make assessments to such person as the Local Government appoints : Provided that such appeal shall be presented within 30 days from the date of such order. The order of such person on such appeal shall be final.

[New.]

23. The Local Government, or any committee duly empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may prescribe by what instalments and at what times any rate or tax leviable under this Act shall be payable. The order prescribing such instalments or times shall, when approved by the Local Government and duly notified, be binding on the persons liable to the rate or tax :

Provided that the local rate leviable under section 13 shall be payable with the land-revenue

Act V of 1878, section 5 (d), (e).]

24. (1) The Local Government may, by notification, from time to time, exempt, wholly or in part, any portions of the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor from the operation of so much of this Act as relates to taxation, or remit or reduce any rate or tax imposed under this Act, or exempt any land or person from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate or tax under this Act, and cancel such remission, reduction or exemption.

(2) When measurements are necessary for the assessment of the local rate or of any tax imposed under this Act, the Local Government may, by notification, from time to time, direct such measurements to be made.

Act V of 1878, section 22.]

25. Suits for the recovery from co-sharers, tenants or others of any sum on account of any rate or tax imposed under this Act, and suits on account of illegal exaction of such rate or tax, or for settlement of accounts connected therewith, shall, unless the Local Government shall otherwise direct, be cognizable by the Courts which for the time being have cognizance of suits for rent due on land.

Finance.

Act V of 1878, sections 7 and 9.]

26. After deducting the expenses of collection, four-fifths of the net proceeds of all rates and taxes imposed under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the committee of the district within which they are levied. The remaining one-fifth shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government, and may—

(1) be allotted for expenditure by any committee or board, or

(2) be applied as the Local Government, from time to time, directs (a) for the benefit of the territories to which this Act extends, or (b) for the benefit of any district or districts or portions thereof, to provide for any of the matters upon which committees or boards may expend the funds at their disposal under this Act.

[New.]

27. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, and in accordance with any rules made, from time to time, in this behalf by the

Local Government, the committee shall determine in what proportion the rates and taxes levied in the district under this Act shall be retained by itself, or credited to the boards within the limits of the district, respectively.

28. All fees levied under section 20 of this Act [New.]

shall be credited to the committee or board by whose authority they are levied.

29. The funds at the disposal of committees [Act I of 1883, section 23.] shall be called district funds, and shall consist of—

- (a) the proceeds of rates, taxes and fees credited to them under sections 26 and 28
- (b) all sums allotted to them from time to time by the Local Government under section 26, clause (1) ;
- (c) all rents and profits accruing from public properties vested in the committee under this Act ;
- (d) all sums contributed to such funds by Government, committees, boards or private persons ;
- (e) all sums received by any committee or board in the discharge of functions exercised by them under this Act ;
- (f) all sums which the Local Government may, from time to time, declare to be assets of district funds.

30. The funds at the disposal of boards shall be called board funds, and shall consist—

- (1) of all sums allotted to boards by the Local Government or by committees from any district funds ; and
- (2) of all fees, rents, profits and sums received by boards in the discharge of functions exercised by them under this Act otherwise than as the agents of committees.

31. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, [Act I of 1883, section 12.] no board shall incur expenses or undertake liabilities to any amount exceeding the limit imposed by the

committee of the district in which the board has authority. But, subject to such limit, every board shall be entitled to retain and apply to the purposes of this Act any balance of board funds remaining at its credit at the close of any financial year.

32. The balances standing at the credit of all district and board funds shall be kept in the Government treasury, unless the Local Government shall in any case otherwise specially permit.

33. Subject to such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, in this behalf prescribe, district and board funds shall be at the disposal of committees and boards, respectively, and may be applied by them within the area of their jurisdiction, and (with the sanction of the Commissioner in the case of committees, and the sanction of the Deputy Commissioners in the case of boards) outside that area, to payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the several matters specified in sections 11, 46, 47 and 48 ;

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Finance—Sections 34-39.)

and also in the case of committees to the following purposes :—

- (a) the maintenance of the district-hospital;
- (b) the provision of grants-in-aid to educational and medical institutions ;
- (c) the expenses attending the audit of the accounts of district and board funds ;
- (d) the payment of such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for Education, Sanitation, Vaccination, Medical Relief and Public Works as may be held by the Local Government to be equitably debitable to committees in consequence of services rendered to such committees by such Departments.

34. In the case of works or undertakings which benefit more districts than one, when the committees cannot agree, the Commissioner, or when the districts are in different divisions and the Commissioners of such divisions cannot agree, the Local Government, may determine what proportion of the expenses of the work or undertaking shall be borne by each of the district funds constituted within the districts benefited thereby ; and such proportion shall be payable out of the several district funds accordingly.

35. In the case of works or undertakings of public benefit to persons residing within the jurisdictions of more boards than one in any district, when the boards cannot agree, powers similar to those conferred by section 34 may be exercised by the committee, subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

36. A committee or board may, from time to time, arrange with any other committee or committees or boards, or with any municipal committee or committees, for appointing, out of their respective bodies, joint committees for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and for delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees or boards concerned, and for framing or modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee.

37. (1) Every committee shall appoint a finance committee consisting of not less than three of its members.

(2) Every committee shall, on or before a prescribed day in each year, hold a meeting at which the finance committee shall submit to the committee an estimate of the income and expenditure of the committee for the next financial year, in such form as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, prescribe.

(3) The committee shall consider the estimate, and may provisionally approve of it with or without modification.

(4) The committee shall, on or before a prescribed day, cause copies of the estimate, as provisionally approved by it, to be sent to the Deputy Commissioner.

(5) The Deputy Commissioner shall, on or before a prescribed day, signify in writing to the

committee his approval or disapproval of the estimate. When he disapproves of the estimate, he shall state the nature of his objection, whether with reference to any proposed expenditure on salaries, works or otherwise, which appears to him to be unnecessary or excessive, or with reference to any particular or particulars which appear to him to be erroneous, defective or improper. The committee shall then consider the matter, and either modify the estimate, so as to remove the objection, or refer it through the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of the division. If the Commissioner concurs in the objection, he shall make such modification in the estimate as may, in his judgment, be necessary to remove the objection in whole or in part. If he does not concur in the objection, he shall pass the estimate, and his orders shall be final and binding on the committee.

(6) When the Deputy Commissioner has signified his approval of an estimate, or the committee has modified an estimate so as to remove the Deputy Commissioner's objections, or when the Commissioner has passed orders as provided in clause (5), no expenditure which is not provided for in the estimate as approved or modified shall be incurred during the year to which the estimate relates without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

(7) The Local Government may, by notification, from time to time, declare the provisions of this section applicable to any board of the first class, and may, in like manner, cancel such declaration. While any such declaration is in force, the procedure of such board shall be regulated accordingly. In the absence of any notification under this clause, such procedure shall be regulated, in regard to the matters mentioned in this section, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

38. Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of every committee and every board to which section 37 has been made applicable shall be made up to the last day of every financial year in such form as the Local Government, from time to time, prescribes, and shall be examined and audited as soon as may be after the end of each financial year by such persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf, and may further be examined and audited periodically within the year in such manner as the Local Government, from time to time, may direct.

39. Every board to which the provisions of section 37 have not been made applicable shall submit annually to the committee of its district, on or before such date as the committee may appoint in this behalf, a statement of the requirements, and an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditure, of the board for the coming financial year, and shall submit, as often as the committee may require, accounts of its receipts and expenditure. The committee shall signify in writing to the board its approval or disapproval of the estimate so submitted, and powers similar to those conferred on the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner by section 37, clauses (5) and (6), shall be exercised, in regard to such estimate, by the committee and the Deputy Commissioner respectively :

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Relations between Committees, Boards and Municipal Committees; Officers and Servants—Sections 40-47.)

Provided that, during the currency of any financial year, the Deputy Commissioner may sanction transfers of provision within the estimate finally approved, when inconvenience or undue delay would be caused by a previous reference to the committee.

The committee shall make arrangements, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, for the examination and audit of accounts submitted to it under this section, and may arrange for the publication of such accounts.

[Act I of 1883, section 23, clause (4).]

40. The funds at the disposal of boards to which section 37 has been made applicable shall, for such time as the declaration mentioned in clause (7) of that section is in force, be treated for the purposes of this Act as a separate district fund; and for such time the provisions of section 31 (so far as they relate to the imposition of a limit on expenditure and the acceptance of liabilities) and of section 39 shall not apply to such boards.

[Act I of 1883, section 24.]

41. Every committee and board shall cause inspection of estimates and accounts, a copy of every estimate provisionally or finally approved and of every annual account to be kept at its office; and any person paying rates or taxes under this Act may, at all reasonable times, inspect any such estimate or account without payment of any fee.

[Act I of 1883, section 27.]

42. A statement of every annual account of a committee or board to which section 37 has been made applicable, showing the income of the district or board fund under each head of receipt, the charges for establishment, the works undertaken, the sums expended on each work and the balance, if any, of the fund remaining unspent, shall be prepared by the committee or board in such form as the Local Government, from time to time, prescribes; and an abstract of the same shall be published annually in the English and Vernacular official Gazettes, or in such other manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Relations between Committees, Boards and Municipal Committees.

43. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules framed thereunder, a committee shall have power to control the finances of the boards within its district to which section 37 has not been made applicable, and, in the case of all boards within its district, to deal with questions affecting

- (a) the common interests of the district as a whole;
- (b) the joint or conflicting interests of any two or more boards constituted within its district.

(2) The decisions of committees upon such questions shall be binding upon, and executed by, the boards concerned, subject to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner, or, when the Deputy Commissioner is a member of the committee, to the Commissioner.

[Act I of 1883, section 10, clause (1).]

44. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, a committee may direct any board constituted within its district to act as its agent in the management of any matters

placed under the direct control and administration of the committee by notification under section 11. Such direction shall be obeyed by the board to which it is addressed.

45. If any dispute, for the decision of which [New.]

this Act does not otherwise provide, arises between two or more committees or boards, or between any municipal committee and any committee or board, the matter shall be referred for the decision—

- (a) of the Deputy Commissioner if the committees, boards and municipalities are in the same district;
- (b) of the Commissioner if the committees, boards or municipalities are in different districts; and
- (c) of the Local Government if the committees, boards or municipalities are in different divisions and the Commissioners of such divisions are unable to agree as to the decision of the case.

Officers and Servants.

46. (1) Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained and to any rules which may, from time to time, be framed, altered or

Employment of officers and servants.

amended by the Local Government, with respect to the employment, payment, suspension and removal of officers and servants, every first class committee and every first class board may employ and pay such officers and servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of its duties. Subject to any such rules and to the provisions of this Act, the like powers may be exercised by committees and boards of the second class.

(2) In the case of second class committees and second class boards, if at any time, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner,—

- (a) the number of persons employed by the committee or board under this section, or the remuneration assigned by the committee or board to those persons, or to any particular person, is excessive, or
- (b) any such person is unfit for his employment,

the committee or board shall, on the requirement of the Deputy Commissioner, reduce the number, or remuneration, of such persons, or, as the case may be, dismiss the unfit person:

Provided that any such committee or board may appeal against any such requirement to the Commissioner of the division, whose decision shall be final.

47. In the case of Government officials, any committee or board may— [Act I of 1883, s. 12.]

Pensions of Government officials serving committees and boards.

(1) if the services of such officials are wholly lent to it, contribute to their pensions, gratuities and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules for the time being in force; and

(2) if such officials devote only a part of their time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee or board, contribute to their pensions, gratuities and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Government.

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Control—Sections 48-54.)

[New.]

48. In the case of servants, not being Government officials referred to in section 47, any committee or board may—

Pensions of servants of committees and boards.

(1) grant leave-allowances and, in the case of servants appointed before the passing of this Act and not entitled to pension, and of servants drawing less than ten rupees a month, gratuities to such servants; and

(2) if empowered in this behalf by the Local Government

(a) subscribe in behalf of such servants for pensions, gratuities and leave-allowances under the rules of the Government Leave and Pension Code for the time being in force;

(b) purchase from the Government or otherwise annuities for such servants on their retirement:

Provided that such pensions, gratuities, leave-allowances and annuities shall in no case exceed the sum to which, under the Government Leave and Pension Code for the time being in force, such servants would be entitled if the service had been service under Government.

Control.

Panjab University Act, section 19.]

49. It shall be the duty of the Local Government, and of all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners acting under its orders, to require that the proceedings of committees and boards shall be in conformity with this Act and with the rules for the time being in force under the same; and the Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may, among other things, by order in writing, annul or modify any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and the said rules.

Duty of Local Government towards, and powers over, committees and boards.

[Act I of 1883, section 28.]

50. (1) For the purposes of section 49, the Commissioner of the division and the Deputy Commissioner of the district may within their jurisdiction exercise such powers as shall, from time to time, be conferred upon them by rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, and may (among other things)—

Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioner's power of supervision.

(a) enter on, inspect and survey, or cause to be entered on, inspected or surveyed, any immoveable property occupied by committees or boards, or any work in progress under their direction;

(b) by order in writing call for and inspect any document in the possession or under the control of committees or boards for the purposes of this Act; and

(c) by order in writing, require committees or boards to furnish statements, accounts and reports.

(2) Every committee and board shall promptly comply with requisitions made under this and the last preceding section, and shall regularly submit copies of all its proceedings to the Deputy Commissioner, and shall further

duly submit such periodical reports to the Deputy Commissioner or other authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

51. When, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, the execution of any order or resolution of a committee, board or joint committee, or the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done, in pursuance of or under ver of this Act, is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public, or to any class or body of persons, or to lead to a breach of the peace, he may, by order in writing, suspend the execution or prohibit the doing thereof within his district.

52. (1) In cases of emergency the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a committee or board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to execute or do it, shall be forthwith paid by the committee or board.

(2) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may issue a warrant directing the person having the custody of the balance of the district or board fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance.

53. (1) When the Commissioner, after due enquiry, is satisfied that a committee or board of the first class has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this Act, he may, by an order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Commissioner may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to perform it, shall be forthwith paid by the committee or board.

(3) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Commissioner may issue a warrant directing the person having the custody of the balance of the district or board fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance.

(4) The powers conferred upon the Commissioner by this section in respect to first class committees and boards shall, in respect to committees or boards of the second class, vest in the Deputy Commissioner.

54. When a Deputy Commissioner makes any [New.]

order under sections 51, 52 and 53, clause (1), he shall forthwith forward to the Local Government through the Commissioner a copy thereof with a statement of the reasons for making it; and when the Commissioner makes any order under section 53, he shall forthwith forward to the Local Government a copy thereof with a statement of the reasons for making it.

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Conduct of Business, Rules and Regulations; Suits by and against Committees and Boards—Sections 55-65.)

[Act I of 1883, section 32, clause (1).]

55. When the Local Government is satisfied that a committee or board has persistently made default in performance of the duties imposed on it by or under this Act, or otherwise by law, or has exceeded or abused its powers, or that there is any other good and sufficient reason affecting the public interests for superseding such committee or board, the Local Government may, by notification, in which the reasons for so doing shall be stated, declare the committee or board to be superseded:

Provided that, except in the case of civil commotion or great public emergency, such notification shall not be issued in regard to a committee without the previous approval of the Governor General in Council.

[Act I of 1883, section 32, clause (2).]

56. When a committee or board is superseded under section 55, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(a) The corporation, if any, constituted under section 9 of this Act shall cease to exist, and all property vested in the committee or board under this Act shall vest in the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(b) All members of the committee or board shall, from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members.

All powers and duties of the committee or board may be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in that behalf.

57. When any board is superseded, the Local Government may reconstitute the board or may transfer its functions to the committee of the district or any other board, altering the definition of local area. When any committee is superseded, the Local Government shall, as soon as in its judgment conveniently may be, reconstitute the committee.

Conduct of Business, Rules and Regulations.

[Act IV of 1873, section 13, and Act I of 1883, section 20.]

Power to make rules as to business and affairs.

58. (1) Every committee and board may, from time to time, make rules as to—

- (a) the time and place of its meeting;
- (b) the conduct of its business;
- (c) the division of duties amongst members;
- (d) the duties, salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the committee or board; and
- (e) other similar matters:

(2) Provided that every rule made under this section must be consistent with this Act and with any rules made by the Local Government under this Act.

[Act IV of 1873, section 14.]

59. (1) Every first class committee and every first class board may make regulations for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this

Act. The Local Government may, from time to time, confer the power of making regulations under this section upon any committee or board of the second class.

(2) No regulation, and no alteration or repeal of, or addition to, a regulation, shall have effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

60. All regulations made under this Act, and all rules made under section 58, and all alterations and repeals of, and additions to, such regulations and rules, shall, before coming into force, be published for such length of time and in such manner as the Local Government, from time to time, directs.

61. Whoever infringes any regulation made and confirmed as directed in this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing infringement, to a further fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after notice from the committing of such infringement.

In default of payment of any fine imposed under this section, the defaulter shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days.

62. Prosecutions under this Act for infringement of regulations may be instituted by any committee or board, or by any person authorized by such committee or board in this behalf, before any Magistrate not being himself a member of such committee or board.

63. Fines imposed under this Act may be recovered in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force.

Suits by and against Committees and Boards.

Suits by and against committees and boards.

64. (1) Every committee and board shall sue and be sued in the name of its chairman.

(2) Every contract made on behalf of any committee or board in respect of any sum or property exceeding one hundred rupees in amount or value shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the chairman or vice-chairman (if any) and at least two other members of the committee or board. No contract, unless so executed, shall be binding on the committee or board in whose behalf it is made.

65. No member of a committee or board shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or in behalf of the committee or board; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the committee or board shall be liable for, and chargeable with, contracts duly made as aforesaid.

Every member of a committee or board shall be personally liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the committee or board to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, his neglect of his duty;

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Rules; Supplementary and Temporary Provisions—Sections 66-70.)

And he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such Court as the Local Government directs as for money due to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

IV of section 66. No suit for damages or compensation for wrongful acts shall be brought against a committee or board, or any of its officers or persons acting under its direction, for anything done or purporting to be done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the committee or board, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Bar of certain suits in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within six months next after the accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

And if any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before suit brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Rules.

67. So far as may be consistent with the provisions of this Act—

Power of the Local Government to make rules. (1) the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make and alter general rules or special orders for the regulation of taxation under section 18;

(2) the Local Government may, for any committee or board, or any class of committees or boards, from time to time, make and alter rules for—

- (a) the classification of committees and boards under section 5, clause (2);
- (b) the mode and time of appointment or election of members of boards and committees, the term of office, remuneration and allowances (if any), and the qualifications and disqualifications of such members, and the qualifications and disqualifications of voters under section 6, and generally for regulating all elections under this Act;
- (c) the appointment of a chairman under section 8;
- (d) regulating powers of committees and boards incorporated under section 9 to transfer property;
- (e) regulating the powers of committees and boards to contract and do other things necessary for the purposes of their constitution;
- (f) the determination by committees of the amount of the local rate under section 14;
- (g) the confirmation of assessments and the remuneration of persons employed to collect rates and taxes under section 21;
- (h) the apportionment of the district fund between the general purposes of the district and the purposes of particular parts of the district under section 27;
- (i) the application of district and board funds under section 33;

- (j) the form of estimate of income and expenditure under section 37, clause (2);
- (k) the financial procedure of first class boards under section 37, clause (7);
- (l) the form of annual accounts and the manner of periodical audit under section 38;
- (m) the publication of abstracts of accounts under section 42;
- (n) the employment, payment, suspension and removal of officers and servants under section 46;
- (o) the powers of supervision to be exercised by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners under section 50;
- (p) the publication of rules and regulations under section 60;
- (q) the conduct of proceedings of committees and boards, including the fixing of a quorum, the nomination or election of a vice-chairman, the formation of sub-committees, and the delegation of powers to such sub-committees; [Act I of 1883. section 34, clause (c)]
- (r) the appointment and payment of auditors of the accounts of committees and boards; and
- (s) generally for determining the relations between committees and boards, and for the guidance of committees, boards and Government officers in all matters connected with the administration of this Act.

All such rules and alterations of rules shall be duly notified, and no rules or alteration of rules under clause (2) (s) shall come into operation until three months after they have been so notified.

68. The Local Government shall, before making any rules under section 67, publish, in such manner as it may deem sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified. [Act I of 1883, section 35.]

Supplementary and Temporary Provisions.

69. Where any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, on the request of a committee or board, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on the payment by the committee or board of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the Secretary of State for India in Council, or, if the committee or board is incorporated under section 9, in such committee or board. [Act I of 1883, section 37.]

70. (1) All rates for the maintenance of roads, schools or the district post, for the payment of which provision has been made in any settlement-record previous to the passing of this Act, or which have been habitually levied by Government, shall be deemed to have been and to be legally imposed, and to have been and to be legally recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue payable directly to Government and due on the land in respect of which they are payable. [Act I of 1883, section 41.]

Confirmation and recovery of existing rates.

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878—Sections 71-76.)

(2). Notwithstanding anything herein contained, this section shall come into force from the date of the passing of this Act throughout the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.

While such exemption is in force, the Local Government may make rules to provide, in respect to such district, part of a district, committee or board for the matters dealt with in this enactment:

71. If any member, officer or servant of a committee, board or joint committee appointed under this Act is directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with that committee, board or joint committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code, section 168.

Provided that the Local Government shall have no power, except as therein authorised, to impose any local rate or tax.

Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878.

72. Nothing in, or done under, this Act shall prejudicially affect the rights of any officer or servant appointed before the passing of this Act as to tenure of office, salary or pension.

75. After section 7 of the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

73. In all matters connected with this Act the Local Government shall have and exercise over Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and Commissioners shall have and exercise over Deputy Commissioners, the same authority and control as they respectively have and exercise over them in the general and revenue administration.

7A. The Local Government may direct that any public ferry, wholly or partly within the area subject to the jurisdiction of a committee or board in any district in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor, be managed by that committee or board, and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the district or board funds; and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly."

74. The Local Government may, by notification, exempt any district or part of a district, or any committee or board, from the operation of any of the provisions of this Act, except sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 26, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 73, and may in like manner cancel such exemption.

76. In section 6 of the same Act, after the words "section seven," and in section 17 of the same Act, after the words "section seven" where they first occur, the following shall be inserted, namely:—"and section 7A."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The present law regulating the constitution and functions of district committees and providing for local (other than municipal) taxation in the Panjab is contained in Act V of 1878. In addition, however, to the local rate levied on land under that Act, which falls at 8 pies on the rupee of the annual value, which, for the purposes of the Act, is assumed to be double the land-revenue, other cesses are levied under the name of road, school and district-post cesses, calculated at a percentage upon the land-revenue, which usually amounts to 2½ per cent. more. The levy of these cesses was provided for at the time of the settlement of the land-revenue of each district as a part of the settlement-arrangements, and in a few districts they are levied at a rate somewhat different from that prevailing in other parts of the province. The general result, however, is that the rates and cesses fall at 10½ pies on the rupee of assumed annual value, or at 10½ per cent. on the land-revenue.

2. The main object of the present Bill is to give effect to the proposals for the extension of local self-government explained by the Panjab Government in its Resolution No. 1777, dated 7th September, 1882, by conferring upon district committees greater financial and administrative independence, constituting local bodies for smaller areas than districts, providing for the mode of appointing members of district committees and local boards, and increasing the number and extent of the services transferred to local management and control.

3. At the same time, it has been thought advisable to consolidate the road, school and district-post cesses with the local rate hitherto assessed under Act V of 1878, and, as that Act has been found defective in other respects, to repeal it and re-enact its provisions with such alterations as experience has shown to be necessary. These matters have already formed the subject of correspondence between the Panjab Government and the Government of India.

4. In many of its provisions the Bill is an enabling rather than an enacting measure. While prescribing certain general principles in regard to the constitution of district committees and local boards, it leaves much to be provided for by rules to be framed from time to time by the Local Government. Different parts of the province vary so

much in their stages of development as to render uniformity of system impossible. To provide for the varying requirements of different localities, it is necessary to confer upon the Local Government large powers of regulating details by rules.

5. The principal provisions of the Bill are as follows.

6. Sections 3 to 8 provide for the constitution of committees and boards.

7. Section 3 empowers the Local Government to constitute a committee for each district, excluding the area of military cantonments and municipalities, and to constitute boards for sub-divisions of districts.

8. Section 4 provides for the repeal of Act V of 1878 throughout the areas placed under the jurisdiction of committees or boards appointed under section 3.

9. Section 5 provides for the classification of committees and boards by the Local Government, and for the powers to be exercised by them.

10. Section 6 provides for the appointment of the members of committees and boards. They may be appointed *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by another of such methods, the Local Government being empowered to regulate details. Provision is made that not less than one-half of the members shall be landholders in the district, while two-thirds shall ordinarily be non-officials. It is anticipated that in most parts of the province the majority of the members will be appointed by election, but it is impossible to prescribe this by law, owing to the variety of the circumstances of different localities. Where appointment by election has once been introduced, the circumstances under which this mode of appointment may afterwards be departed from are defined so far as possible. Similarly, in section 7, which provides for the removal of members by the Local Government and for filling up casual vacancies, special provision is made for the case of members appointed by election.

11. Section 8 enables the Local Government to provide for the appointment of the chairman of each committee or board. The appointment may be either *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, as, with reference to existing circumstances, Government may, from time to time, determine.

12. Sections 9 and 10 provide for the incorporation of committees and boards when the Local Government may think fit, for the vesting of property in them, and for the controlling of transfers by them of immoveable property or money invested in the public funds.

13. Sections 11 and 12 specify the powers and duties which may be conferred upon or entrusted to committees and boards, and provide that they must be supplied with adequate funds to maintain the services they are called upon to undertake in their existing state of efficiency. The list of matters which may be made over to them contained in section 11 is long, but it must not be supposed that all such matters will necessarily be made over to the committee and boards appointed in each district. The variety of local circumstances and the capacity of the committee and boards to perform the duty will have to be taken into consideration; and it will, therefore, be necessary for Government to decide in each case what services shall be made over either to the committee or to the several boards in each district. Sections 75 and 76 amend the Northern India Ferries Act in order to enable the Local Government to make over the management of ferries and their proceeds to committees and boards, when it may seem desirable to do so under section 11.

14. Sections 13 to 25 deal with the subject of local taxation. In part they replace the corresponding provisions of Act V of 1878, but section 13 departs from that Act in fixing the maximum local rate at one anna instead of eight pies per rupee of the annual value, in order to consolidate the road, school and district-post cesses with the local rate. One anna per rupee of the assumed annual value corresponds with $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the annual revenue, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in excess of the present rate of taxation; but it is not intended that there should be any general increase in the local taxation now levied. The maximum rate has been fixed at one anna instead of $10\frac{2}{3}$ pies, partly for the sake of simplicity, and partly because in some tracts, where the land-revenue is small and lightly assessed, it may be found advantageous to have the power, without resort to further legislation, to increase the rate in order to provide for purposes clearly for the benefit of the neighbourhood.

15. Section 14 enables the Local Government to empower committees to fix the proportion to be borne by the rate to the annual value, or itself to determine such proportion.

16. Section 18 is the chief new proposal in this part of the Bill. It enables district committees, if empowered under section 11 to determine the incidence of the rate, to impose other taxes approved by the Local Government, subject to the proviso that no such tax shall be imposed on property which is liable to the local rate. This may be done either in order to lower the local rate, or to provide for the improvement of the services placed under the control of the district committee. This power is subjected to the same checks as the power of municipal committees to impose new taxes, and must also be exercised subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make on this behalf. It will be observed that here again no general increase in local taxation is aimed at. As already explained, the proviso to section 11 requires the Local Government, when the control of new services is made over to committees or boards, to supply them with such funds or sources of

income as are sufficient to maintain such service in its existing state of efficiency. This section may be used to tax classes which at present bear no share in the local burdens, while they benefit largely from the expenditure from district funds. But it can only be used to enable the committee either to reduce the taxation on land subject to local rates, or to make better provision than before for objects of a local character the administration of which has already been entrusted to them.

17. Section 20 makes provision for empowering committees or boards to fix school-fees and other fees charged for the use of, or advantages derived from, institutions and works under the control of the committee or board. These fees are not of the nature of taxes, but are payments by persons availing themselves of services rendered.

18. Section 23 provides for fixing the time at which rates or taxes assessed under the Act shall be payable.

19. Sections 26 to 42 regulate the finance of district and board funds.

20. The deduction of one-fifth made from the net proceeds of rates and taxes and to be credited to the Local Government, which is provided for by section 26, practically corresponds with the deduction of one-fourth from the local rate of eight pies per rupee of annual value now made under Act V of 1878 for the purpose of increasing the funds available to meet famine charges. It so far differs that, under the section now proposed, the contribution to the provincial finances will increase or diminish in any district as local taxation is increased or reduced in amount. Under present financial arrangements, the annual provision for famine expenditure is treated as an Imperial charge, and it is therefore no longer necessary expressly to reserve the additional local rate imposed under Act V of 1878 for the purpose of meeting such expenditure; and under the new financial contract with the Local Government, the additional local rate has been treated as one of the branches of revenue placed at the disposal of the Local Government for provincial purposes. Though no longer specifically appropriated to famine expenditure, it thus sets free an equivalent sum in the Imperial Budget, which would otherwise have had to be allotted for provincial expenditure, and which is now included in the amount set apart for famine charges. It is now provided that it shall be applied by the Local Government, either in aid of district and board funds or otherwise, to purposes similar to those for which committees or boards may expend their own share of the rates and taxes.

21. Section 27 provides for the distribution of the proceeds of rates and taxes in any district between the committee and the several boards of the district; while section 28 places fees at the disposal of the committee or board by whose authority they are levied.

22. Sections 29 and 30 establish district and board funds, and state the sources of income to be included in each; and section 33 regulates the application of such funds. Section 31 gives the committee the power to place limits on the expenditure of boards within the district, but leaves unspent balances of board funds at the disposal of the board.

23. Sections 34 to 36 provide for cases in which co-operation between different committees or boards is necessary.

24. Sections 37 to 42 provide for the system of account, and the last clause of section 37 empowers Government to raise a first-class board to the status of a committee, in which case the funds at the disposal of the board will be treated as a separate district fund (section 40), and certain of the provisions of the Act regulating the relations between committees and boards in matters of account will cease to apply.

25. Sections 43 to 45 regulate the relations between committees and boards not raised to the status of a committee, enable committees to make use of boards as their agents in regard to matters under the direct control of the committee, and provide for the decision of disputes between committees, boards and municipal committees.

26. Section 46 provides for the employment of officers and servants by committees and boards, subject to such rules as may be made for the purpose by the Local Government, and gives certain powers to the Deputy Commissioner to control improper appointments by second class committees or boards, subject to an appeal to the Commissioner of the division.

27. Section 47 provides for contributions by committees or boards for the pensions, gratuities and leave-allowances of Government officials whose services are wholly or partially placed at their disposal, and section 48 for pensions, gratuities or leave-allowances to other servants. Special provision is made for gratuities on retirement in the case of servants appointed before the passing of the Act, as it was not clearly understood in 1871 that officials retaining service under the committees ceased to be servants of Government and lost their claims to pension; and when this was discovered, it was found that existing financial rules did not admit of their subscribing under the Pension Code to retain their claims to pension from Government. Such servants, therefore, stand on a different footing from servants hereafter appointed, whose pay will necessarily be calculated with reference to the absence of any right to pension, unless they are permitted to subscribe for pension on first appointment, and the committee or board employing them undertakes to pay the necessary subscriptions.

28. Sections 49 to 57 provide for the control to be exercised over committees and boards by Government or its officers. The powers conferred are in most cases similar to those

given by the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act; but section 49 enables Government to annul or modify any proceeding of a committee or board not warranted by the Act, or by the rules framed under it.

29. Sections 58 to 63 enable committees and boards to make rules for the conduct of business, and give first-class committees and boards powers, similar to those possessed by municipal committees under Act IV of 1873, to make regulations for carrying out any of the purposes of the Act, subject to the confirmation of the Local Government. Similar powers may be conferred by the Local Government upon committees or boards of the second class.

30. Sections 64 to 66 make similar provisions as to suits by and against committees and boards to those contained in the Panjáb Municipal Act, IV of 1873; but section 66 has been so framed as to make it clear that the suits for which a special limitation is provided are only suits for damages or compensation for wrongful acts done, or purporting to be done, under the Act.

31. Section 67 enables the Governor General in Council to make rules or special orders for the regulation of the new taxes which may be imposed under section 18, and gives large powers to the Local Government to make rules for the various purposes which the Act leaves to be regulated by such rules.

32. Section 1 enables the Local Government to apply the Act gradually in different parts of the province, as suitable arrangements can be made; and the large powers given to the Local Government of regulating various matters by rules will facilitate the adaptation of the provisions of the Act to the circumstances of the different parts of the province where some progress in the direction of local self-government is practicable. Section 74 has been added, but for the present tentatively, and with a view to further consideration, to enable the Local Government to exempt, by notification, any district or part of a district, or any committee or board, from the operation of the less essential provisions of the Act, should these be found unsuited to local requirements, and to substitute such rules as may be found suitable.

33. In the interpretation-clause (section 2), the definition of land-revenue has been added, and that of annual value amended, to provide for some of the points in regard to which Act V of 1878 has been found defective. The local rate has, in practice, been charged upon the grazing dues levied in the Southern Panjáb, upon the owner's rate assessed on lands irrigated from permanent canals, and upon the similar rates levied on lands irrigated from inundation canals; but it is desirable that this practice should be expressly authorized by law.

The 23rd May, 1883.

D. G. BARKLEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th May, 1883:—

No. 13 of 1883.

A Bill to give power to reduce port-dues in the port of Bombay.

WHEREAS the rate of port-dues leviable under the **XII** of 1875. Indian Ports Act, 1875, on vessels entering the

port of Bombay cannot, consistently with the entry in the third column of the first schedule of that Act in respect of the said port, be fixed at less than two annas per ton, and whereas, having regard to the present receipts and charges on account of that port, the rate of two annas per ton is unnecessarily high, and it is not expedient that a limit should be placed to the reduction of port-dues in the said port; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, first schedule, in **XII** of the entry in the third column in respect of the port of Bombay, the words “and not less than two annas per ton” shall be repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

PORT-DUES are at present levied at Bombay at two annas per ton, which is the lowest rate permitted by the Indian Ports Act, 1875. The Trustees of the port have proposed that the rate be reduced to 1½ annas, and their reasons for the proposed reduction are given in the following extract of a memorandum by the Chairman of the Trust, attached to the budget estimate of the Port Trust for 1883-84.

“For the ensuing year, the receipts from port-dues and harbour-revenue at existing rates are put down at Rs. 2,69,100 and the expenditure on port account at Rs. 1,34,000, to which must be added the expenditure on new beacons, clearing rocks and the like, Rs. 41,250, or Rs. 1,78,250, in all. The accounts of past years also show that the receipts from this branch of the Trust’s revenue have uniformly been in excess of the expenditure. Port-dues are at present charged at the minimum rate allowed by law, namely, two annas per ton. The receipts from this source alone are estimated at Rs. 2,05,000 for the year, and it is recommended that the rate be reduced by 25 per cent., or to 1½ annas per ton. This will benefit the shipping to the extent of Rs. 51,250 per annum. In order to enable this reduction to be made, the Indian Ports Act will have to be amended, but to this it is not expected that Government will raise any objection.”

2. The Government of Bombay approve of the proposed reduction, and desire that the necessary amendment of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, may be made by striking out the words “and not less than two annas per ton” in the third column of Schedule I of the Act. If this be done, they observe Bombay will be in the same position as Calcutta, in not being tied down to a minimum rate of port-dues.

3. There seems to be no doubt as to the expediency of the course proposed, and the present Bill has been prepared with a view to its being adopted.

The 30th May, 1883.

E. BARING.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th JUNE 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Agricultural prospects continue good in Madras. Rain has fallen in every district, but in small quantities. Harvesting of the second paddy crop has not yet been completed, and the outturn so far appears to have been somewhat below the average. In Bombay rain has been general in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and preparations for the *kharif* are in general progress. Locusts are reported in the northern districts, and cholera is also prevalent in them. In Mysore and Coorg the standing crops are thriving; a fair amount of rain has fallen, and the public health is good. Throughout the Nizam's territories, the Central Provinces, and Central India rain has also been general, though not heavy, and the land is either under preparation for the *kharif* sowings or is already being sown; the public health is also good. There has been general rain in Bengal, though not everywhere enough to commence sowings for the autumn. The prospects of indigo and sugarcane continue favourable, and early rice and jute are doing well. Cholera and small-pox are prevalent in several districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the dry hot weather has re-established itself: hardly any rain fell during the week. Cholera is more or less prevalent in several localities. In the Punjab slight showers fell in most districts; in a few the *rabi* harvest still continues. In Rajputana *kharif* cultivation is progressing, but the rain registered during the week was slight.

In Assam there has been heavy rain in Sylhet, but little elsewhere; paddy sowings continue, and the public health is good. In Burma there has been general and sufficient rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 6th)		
Bellary ...	71 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally good; paddy harvest, yield average.
Kurnool ...	25 (average of three stations).	Harvest second crop paddy nearly over, yield half; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	99 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops cotton thriving; fever, small-pox, and cholera decreasing; cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	31 (average of seven stations).	Small-pox general; fever and guinea worm in parts; cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	4 (average of three stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest <i>khar</i> , paddy, <i>rugi</i> , &c., yield half; small-pox, measles, and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Coimbatore ...	1.13 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest <i>cholum</i> , <i>canboo</i> , and paddy, yield above average in one, average in three taluks; cholera and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	75 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good, except in one taluk where they suffer for want of rain; harvest paddy and gingerly seed, yield below average; cholera slight.
Madura ...	91 (average of six stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	2.2 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing in several taluks; harvesting third crop continues in parts; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks.
Travancore ...	1.64	Cultivation progressing; fever and measles prevail. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay—(June 6th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Weather cloudy, rain expected; no fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee from 26th May to 5th June, no deaths, remaining sick 1; disease in eight villages in district, 47 fresh cases, 3 deaths, remaining sick 18; river at Kotri on 4th 9 feet 9 inches, against 8 feet 5 inches on same date last year; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 24, 32 and 36, in Manjhaud 22, 32 and 18, in Tanna 24, 29 and 40, and in Jati 20, 32 and 21 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Naushahro 46 on 24th	Average <i>rabi</i> realisations 11 annas 8 pies in the rupee; river rising; small-pox in seven, fever in five, and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 58, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> continue; wheat 26½ and <i>bajri</i> 20½ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Fields being prepared for ensuing season; health fair; <i>bajri</i> 27½ and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	1.33	Total rainfall 2.24; preparations for <i>kharif</i> continue; small-pox in Surat, average death 1; <i>juari</i> 41½ and <i>magli</i> 17 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Good rain throughout district,—maximum at Yeola, 4.22; minimum at Baglan, .77.	Locusts in Dindori, Chandor, Yeola, and Nandgaon, damaging <i>khoade</i> , a species of fodder crop; cholera in almost all talukas, 14 deaths; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> and transplanting of <i>magli</i> commenced; wheat 27, <i>bajri</i> 28, and rice 22½ lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
ombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day, heavy on 4th; total of week 2·78.	Total to date 3·19, being 1·05 above average; abnormal temperature 1° warm on 30th and 31st, <i>nil</i> on 1st, 1° cool from 2nd to 4th, and 4° cool on 5th; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind changing from north-north-west to south-east from 30th to 2nd, afterwards from east-north-east; thunderstorm on the nights of 30th and 3rd; thunder and lightning on 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th; distant lightning on 31st; strong gale for a short time on the night of the 3rd.
Poona ...	Rain throughout the collectorate, maximum 4·44 at Sirur, minimum 1·35 at Bhimthadi.	Sowing operations commenced; locusts in six talukas, including Poona; cholera cases 751, fatal 286; <i>bajri</i> 36 and <i>juari</i> 42 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 34 and <i>juari</i> 39 lbs.
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar, 2·31; Parner, 5·01; Jamkhed 78; Sheogaon, 64; Newasa, 4·86; Rahuri, 1·48; Kopargaon, 1·60.	Cholera throughout the district except Karjat and Jamkhed, deaths 102; cattle-disease in Parner; locusts in Parner and Jamkhed; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 30 lbs. in Kopargaon; <i>juari</i> —maximum 69 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 45 lbs. in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	1·55	Total rainfall 1·79; <i>juari</i> 54 lbs. 29 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 49 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee; cholera in five talukas, 163 cases, 71 deaths; locusts pretty general, but little damage done.
Dharwar ...	Rain in seven talukas,—40 in one and slight in others.	Sowing of paddy in progress in seven talukas; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in Nargund petta; small-pox in Kol and fever in Mandargi; rice minimum 24 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 11·23; Kumpata, 3·13; Sirsi, 60; Hallial, 40; rainfall general in the district.	Sowing operations continue; sugarcane plants thriving; small-pox at Karwar, Akola, and Sirsi, 3 deaths; fever subsiding except in Yellapur; cattle-disease partial; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee, in district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	Thunder-storm with strong wind and heavy splash of rain 10 on 2nd.	General health good; weather hot and cloudy; cholera—2 cases in Morvi and 3 in Navanagar villages, Harbunder town, and its village Delodur; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 35 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> Rain general in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, partial in Gujrat and Sind; preparation for <i>khari</i> in general progress; sowings commenced in a few districts; locusts in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, and Ratnagiri; cholera in Nasik, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Tanna; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places.
ongal—(June 6th)		
Chittagong ...	3·26	Weather rainy and hot; prospects of crops good; fields being prepared for <i>aus</i> crop; prices steady; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease reported.
Dacca ...	60	Sowing of <i>amun</i> paddy, sesamum, and <i>moong</i> pulses continues; planting of sugarcane completed; <i>aus</i> paddy and jute promising; reaping of <i>boro</i> paddy continues.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, 2·45	Sowing of <i>amun</i> paddy on low lands and of early rice and jute going on, but more rain required; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	2·63	<i>Boro</i> paddy being harvested; <i>aus</i> seedlings in good condition; <i>amun</i> lands being prepared; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	1·33	Crops doing well; health generally good.
Burdwan ...	2·48	Good rain throughout the district; prospects much improved; ploughing general and sowing also being carried on; health fair.
Rungpore ...	1·69	Prospects of crops good; cholera somewhat prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bhagulpur ...	70	Slight rain during week has done some good to young paddy, but more very urgently required; sugarcane thriving.
Purneah ...	1·10	Prospects of crops fair; weeding progressing; health fair.
Patna ...	22	Sowing of <i>bhadol</i> crops not commenced for want of sufficient rain; <i>boro</i> rice being reaped; cholera and small-pox reported from subdivisions.
Durbhunga ...	66	All crops doing well; prices slightly risen; cholera and small-pox in town and country.
Hazáribágh ...	50	Weather hot and close; sowing of early rice commenced in several parts of the district; cholera and small-pox still reported; health generally good.
Cuttack ...	2·90	Weather cooler and cloudy; sowing in progress; sugarcane growing well; public health good; a few cases of cholera and cattle-disease reported. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain fell in almost all districts during the week; early rice and jute are doing well; in several places sowing of these crops is still proceeding; sugarcane is growing well and indigo reported to be fair in Behar; cultivation of autumn crops has not yet commenced for want of sufficient rain in many parts; in some districts sowing of <i>amun</i> rice is also being carried on; cholera still reported from several districts, it is said to be rather severe in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar and in thana Barripore and in Mymensing it is also prevalent; in Darjeeling Terai small-pox still lingers in a few districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 5th)	30	Weather seasonable; a few isolated cases of cholera reported; health of cattle good; irrigation of sugarcane continues.
Allahabad (" 6th)	No rain	Weather very sultry; cholera diminished; prices steady.
Gorakhpur (" 4th)	Slight rain	Local storms in the beginning of the week, latterly weather hot and clear; some scattered cases of cholera and a little cattle-disease.
Jhānsi (" ")	Jhānsi, 10; Garotha, 20	Weather cloudy and unsettled; manuring of fields continues; prices stationary; health good; no cattle-disease.
Agra (" 5th)	No rain, except a few drops on 5th.	Small-pox in four and fever in two parganas; sporadic cholera in Huzur tahsil only; prices steady.
Barcilly (" ")	Stray showers	Weather hot and cloudy, with east wind.
Meerut ( " " )	.....	No report received.
Kunmaun (June 5th)	Rain occasionally	Weather generally fair; <i>madua</i> has been nearly sown and rice has sprung up in many places; health good; prices same as last week; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Weather fine, with strong easterly wind; prices stationary; great scarcity of water in the city of Lucknow; small-pox abating; cholera increasing.
Partahgarh ( " " )	.....	Prices stationary; sugarcane being irrigated; small-pox still reported in Kunda tahsil; general health good.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	Cholera in Thanagaon; cattle-disease in two villages; prices unaltered.
Fyzabad (" ")	10 at Suhr	Small-pox still reported from three tahsils and cases of cattle-disease in two tahsils.
Rae Bareilly (" 4th)	.....	Weather cloudy, wind variable; cholera continues; small-pox and fever abating; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore (" 5th)	No rain	Small-pox and fever diminished in town and district; prospects of extra crops fair; some cattle-disease in district; prices slightly risen.
Farukhabad ( " " )	.....	Clear sky, with occasional hot west wind; health of people fair; markets well supplied; prices steady.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —The weather continues hot and dry as a rule; though slight rain has fallen in several districts, there is said to be great scarcity of water in Lucknow; cholera is reported from eight districts, is spreading in Lucknow, but abating in Allahabad and Aligarh; six districts report small-pox; prices have not changed.		
Punjab—(June 5th)		
Delhi ...	.....	No report received.
Hissar ...	30	Health good; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings commenced; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health fair; preparations being made for sowing <i>kharif</i> and sugarcane crops; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; <i>kharif</i> ploughings progressing; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	10	Health good; prices almost stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health fair; crops being gathered; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	30 to 40	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvesting in progress; prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	10	Health good; prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	30	Health good; prices falling.
Mooltan ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting continues; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	50	Health good; threshing in progress; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	Slight rain	Health good; there are however a few cases of small-pox; prices falling.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen in most districts; health generally good; <i>rabi</i> harvesting continues in a few districts, but has been completed in the others.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (June 6th)	20	Weather close; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; small-pox continues; cholera in Katol; prices of wheat and <i>juar</i> have fallen.
Jubbulpore ...	04	Weather stormy and cloudy; 3 deaths from cholera; small-pox continues; cattle-disease in the interior; wheat 22 seers and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Saugor (June 4th)	.....	Weather very hot and occasionally cloudy; ploughing for <i>kharif</i> sowings proceeding; prices easy; health fair.
Seoni (" 5th)	45 at Seoni; 20 at Lakhnadon.	Weather cloudy and unsettled; 8 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease in Lakhnadon; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad (" ")	45; sharp shower on 3rd.	Weather very hot and cloudy, with high winds and dust-storms; preparation of land for <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; 10 deaths from small-pox; wheat 14 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Nimar ...	1.17 on 4th	Weather cloudy and oppressive; 5 deaths from small-pox, 4 deaths from cholera; prices steady.
Raipur (June 2nd)	Occasional showers; 61.	Weather cloudy; ploughing for <i>kharif</i> sowings commenced; health good; prices inclining to rise.
Sambalpur (May 31st)	06	Weather hot, with heavy clouds at nights; sugarcane fair; rice-fields being prepared; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain general; weather cloudy and close; cholera in Wardha increasing, slight in some other districts; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; prices generally stationary.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (June 2nd)		
Akyab ...	4.58	Total rainfall 19.12 inches; 3 deaths from cholera and 8 from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township; price of paddy 49 rupees per 100 baskets.
Rangoon ...	2.67	Total rainfall 11.79 inches; public health good; price of paddy 90 rupees per 100 baskets; market quiet.
Bassein ...	1.30	Total rainfall 5.97 inches; 6 deaths from cholera in Thaboung township, otherwise public health good; 26 deaths of cattle in district.
Prome ...	1.26	Total rainfall 6.12 inches; public health good; 50 deaths of cattle in two townships.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6.33	Total rainfall 18.27 inches; 1 case of cholera reported in one township, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle disease in three townships; ploughing progressing.
Toungoo ...	1.33	Total rainfall 9.41 inches; public health bad.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain pretty general all over the province; public health good; here and there cattle-disease, but not to any great extent; price of paddy fairly steady both at the ports and in interior.
Assam—(June 6th)		
Gauhati ...	.79	Weather sultry; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior and at the station; prospects of crops good, but some damage done to <i>ahu</i> paddy by floods.
Sylhet ...	5.28	Weather seasonable; cultivation in progress; public health not very good; fever prevalent and small-pox still reported.
Cachar ...	Slight rain, 1.69	Weather warm; ploughing for <i>damahi</i> crops continues; soil for sowing the seedlings of <i>aus</i> and <i>sali</i> crops is being prepared; common rice 16 seers per rupee; a few deaths from small-pox reported from Katigora.
Dibrugarh ...	2.97	Weather warm; ploughing for <i>sali dhan</i> ; prospects of <i>ahu</i> crops good; cholera reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 6th)		
Bangalore ...	.12	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	.79	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	2.37	The monsoon burst on 3rd; rice nurseries are being formed; some loss of coffee trees from borer.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain more or less in all districts; standing crops thriving; prospects favourable; public health generally good; ruling prices—rice 12 to 15 seers and <i>ragi</i> and horse-gram 35 to 40 seers per rupee.
Borar & Hyderabad— (June 6th)		
Amrāoti ...	.60	Fields under preparation for <i>kharif</i> sowings; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue.
Hyderabad ...	.80	Total rainfall from 1st January, 3.25; preparations for coming <i>kharif</i> crops continue; cholera and small-pox prevail in three talukas; prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 23, yellow <i>juari</i> 29, and <i>tur</i> 21½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (June 6th)		
Indore ...	.80	The hot weather has practically terminated already; we have had a good shower, and there is every appearance of the monsoon commencing; health is good; ploughing for the <i>kharif</i> crop has commenced; prices are steady, but high.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good; weather hot and stormy.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot; health good.
Neemuch ...	.22	Public health good; weather hot.
Goona ...	.14	Weather very warm; health fair; wheat 24 seers.
Bhopal ...	1.47	Weather clear, occasional clouds; crops and public health good.
Agar ...	.71	Weather cloudy and hot; health good; land is being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings.
Nowgong ...	.37	Weather hot; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abn (June 6th) ...	.....	Weather clear again, warm when not windy.
Sirohi („ 3rd) ...	1.10; heavy rain on 27th night.	Tanks full, fair amount of water in wells; health good; weather became cloudy after rain of 27th, but is now clear and very warm.
Marwar („ 1st) ...	.95; rain general	Month's water in tanks by recent rains; health good; crops almost harvested; temperature much reduced by rains; weather partially cloudy; nights close and sultry; prices rising.
Meywar („ „) ...	1.52	Wells and tanks full; health very good; crop prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—contd.		
Harowti (June 2nd)	Deoli, 1·25; Tonk, ·76; Kotah, ·11; Shapura, 4·85.	Break ended; hot winds again set in; health good; prices stationary.
Jhallawar (May 13th)	1·29; rain general	Health good.
Ajnere (June 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy and uncertain; health good.
Jeypore (" 5th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather normal; prices stationary; some cholera reported from districts, otherwise health good.
Bhurlpore (June 5th)	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (June 5th)	Average ·43	<i>Kharif</i> cultivation progressing; cholera in three tahsils, is increasing in south-west.
Nepal (May 31st)		
Katmandu ...	·70	Weather very seasonable; prospects good.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 6th June, 1883.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

PANJĀB LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved that the Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Panjāb be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the fourth Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th June, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA ;
The 6th June, 1883. }

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BOMBAY FOR 1881-82.

No. 227 I., dated 8th June 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 106, W. I.—222, dated 8th May 1883, forwarding the above.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay, direct and indirect, incurred up to the end of 1881-82 on works in operation amounted to Rs. 1,44,16,014; the interest charges for the year to Rs. 5,41,880, and the accumulated balance of unpaid interest up to the end of the year to Rs. 59,89,373.

2. The assessed revenue of all kinds amounted to Rs. 2,12,313; the maintenance charges, including indirect outlay, to Rs. 1,65,168, and the net revenue to Rs. 47,145, or 0·32 per cent. on the Capital outlay to the end of the year.

3. The following comparative statement of areas irrigated, revenue assessed, and working expenses for 1881-82 and previous years indicates steady progress in these works, which progress is still further brought out by the second table showing the areas of the principal crops irrigated during 1881-82 and the four previous years:—

Year.	Acres irrigated.	Revenue assessed.	Working expenses.	Net assessed revenue.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	16,902	1,20,697	93,315	27,302
1877-78	21,536	1,48,975	1,05,940	43,035
1878-79	16,681	1,13,931	1,36,187	7,744
1879-80	21,439	1,79,839	1,25,015	54,824
1880-81	31,495	2,07,191	1,47,995	59,199
1881-82	29,881	2,12,313	1,65,168	47,145

The increase in the working expenses of 1881-82 is due to inclusion in them of Rs. 10,332 on account of indirect charges, which do not appear in the figures for the preceding years; to omission of certain adjustments of establishment charges on the Mutha Canal, and to additional charges on account of three new works—the Khari cut, Bhadalwadi Tank, and Ashti Tank—from which revenue, amounting to only Rs. 791, was realised.

Statement showing areas of principal crops irrigated during the years 1877-78 to 1881-82.

Crops.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Sugarcane	1,574	1,957	3,375	3,958	4,213
Rice	991	806	1,229	2,202	2,884
Jowar and bajra ...	7,595	1,998	4,078	12,668	7,565
Wheat	4,957	2,368	3,138	5,168	5,138
Pulses	3,511	4,315	4,882	5,506	5,745
Other crops	5,908	5,207	4,737	4,993	4,333
Total	24,536	16,681	21,439	31,495	29,878

The steady increase in the irrigation of sugarcane and rice is very perceptible in the above statement.

4. The following table, giving the incidence per acre irrigated of the maintenance charges incurred in Public Works Department, and of the water-rate and gross revenue assessed during the year, shows that in many cases there is still considerable need for reduction of the former rate :—

Name of works.			PER ACRE IRRIGATED.		
			Maintenance charges.	Water-rate assessed.	Gross revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hathmati Canal	...	...	2.83	1.99	2.07
Jamda Canals	...	...	5.87	4.11	4.34
Palkher	...	...	3.60	4.65	4.71
Ojhar	...	...	1.60	2.01	2.04
Bhatadi Tank	...	...	1.95	3.79	4.25
Mutha Canals	...	...	6.99	6.77	14.71
Ekruk Tank	...	...	10.43	3.83	6.00
Rewari Canal	...	...	5.65	5.21	5.24
Maini Tank	...	...	4.01	4.01	4.02
Krishna Canal	...	...	3.31	5.41	5.63

The most satisfactory method of reducing the maintenance charge per acre irrigated is, of course, to increase the area of irrigation, and this will be best attained in some cases by completing storage reservoirs, and, in others, by reducing the loss from percolation in the canals. This loss is in some instances so serious as to render it doubtful whether the construction of a storage reservoir should be undertaken until the loss by absorption can be reduced. For instance, in the cases of the Hathmati and Ojhar Canals, it seems hardly advisable to spend much on storage works so long as two-thirds of the hot weather supply of the canal is lost in leakage.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.

The Foreign Department, for communication to Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Agents, Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance, and that copies of the Report and of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered further, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

No. 106 W.I.—222, dated 8th May 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 1641, dated 3rd May 1883, forwarding the Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department (excluding Sind) for 1881-82, Part I.

RESOLUTION.—The total capital outlay for the year 1881-82 has been Rs. 3,24,123, bringing the total capital outlay of all kinds to the end of the year up to Rs. 1,44,16,014.

2. Three new works have been added to the number reported on as in operation during the year. The total is now 29.

3. The area irrigated is 29,881 acres, of which only 385 acres are due to the new works.

This shows a falling off for the year of 4,999 acres, although the annual average increase has been maintained.

4. The assessed revenue has, however, continued to rise, being Rs. 2,12,313 for the year against Rs. 2,07,491 in 1880-81. Indirect receipts are excluded.

This result is due to the advance which has been maintained in the higher classes of cultivation—sugar-cane, ground-nut, and rice having increased, while wheat has remained steady, and only jowari and bajri have fallen off.

5. The total working expenses are Rs. 1,65,168 against Rs. 1,47,995 during 1880-81, but the Chief Engineer for Irrigation points out that the increase has been brought about by an error in the adjustment of the establishment charges on the Mutha Canals, and by the charges on the new works added to the list. There is therefore a satisfactory and hopeful improvement in respect of these expenses.

6. The figures showing the areas of land under command and irrigable are still only approximate, although they have been corrected wherever possible, but some of the surveys are still incomplete.

The gross irrigable area was 394,077 acres, and the net irrigable was 277,927 acres, of which latter 29,881 acres, or 10·7 per cent., was actually irrigated. The new works brought into operation within the year have added 169,958 acres to the total of the net irrigable land, but they have not, of course, yet contributed their fair percentage to the irrigation.

7. Storage reservoirs, to which Government look for the development of irrigation on existing works, have been advanced a step.

The Wagbad Tank will be completed before next monsoon. The Maladevi project has received sanction, and only awaits the provision of funds. Sites for reservoirs have been discovered or surveyed for all the principal canals.

Two works only remain unprovided—the Chickli and Kulhala Canals; but these are minor works, having under them together in all only 809 acres of irrigable land.

Negotiations with the Municipality of Satara, by which, in connection with their water-supply reservoir at Kas, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation hoped to supplement the hot weather supply to the Krishna Canal, have unfortunately fallen through, so that the proposal for a reservoir on the Tarla, a tributary of the Krishna, must be reverted to.

It is hoped that the Chief Engineer may be able to bring forward a project, which will not be too far beyond the immediate requirements of the canal, on at least some not very extensive enlargement of its present scope.

8. The subject of the loss of water in the canals has received considerable attention from the Irrigation officers, and steps have been taken to observe and reduce leakage wherever the prospects of favorable results seemed to justify the necessary expenditure. The effects of the measures adopted will be noticed next season, but for the present it would be premature to frame any conclusions on the subject. Much of the loss of water observed is due, it is believed, to an excessive economy in the original construction of the works, where single banks were used instead of double, leading to the formation in many places of large shallow ponds above the canal, from the surface of which excessive evaporation takes place in the hot season, and at all times there must be considerable subsoil absorption.

These pools also cause waste of water and of valuable time in refilling them after every closure of the canal.

9. The observations made on wells afford no reliable data so far from which to deduce the proper amount of credit to be given to the canals. Careful measurements and records have been kept, however, in the case of the Nira Canal, of wells in the neighbourhood of the line it takes, and after water has been admitted to the canal the results will be reported on.

10. Outstandings show a very satisfactory diminution this year, being only Rs. 46,674 against Rs. 72,682 in 1880-81.

11. Part II, which will be voluminous this year, as it contains a description for the first time of the works, will follow as soon as it is received from the press.

12. Copies of the Report and of this Resolution thereon should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State as usual.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 29th May 1883.

No. 1708 G.—Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore, Officiating Adjutant, Merwara Battalion, is granted forty days' privilege leave, from the 29th May 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 2nd June 1883.

No. 1752 G.—Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Resident, Meywar, assumed charge of the Office of Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh, in addition to his own duties from Lieutenant-Colonel Euan-Smith, C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 4th May 1883.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJ- PUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 1st June 1883.

No. 1301 S.—Babu Rajeswar Mittra, Apprentice Engineer, lately posted to Rajputana by the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 101, dated 24th April 1883, is attached to the Ajmer Provincial Division.

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., & Chief Commr.,
Rajputana, P. W. D.

COMPTROLLER

No. 586.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the ninth

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1882-83.	April to December 1881.	April to December 1882.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	22,172,000	12,698,550	12,420,705	...	277,845
II	Opium	9,500,000	7,548,666	6,997,537	...	551,129
III	Salt	6,049,000	5,438,717	4,143,911	...	994,776
IV	Stamps	3,342,000	2,461,118	2,466,108	4,990	...
V	Excise	3,331,000	2,492,399	2,629,191	136,795	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,649,000	1,930,574	1,703,235	...	227,339
VII	Customs	1,181,000	1,661,711	810,492	...	851,219
VIII	Assessed Taxes	538,000	491,084	479,130	...	14,954
IX	Forest	806,900	419,752	451,034	34,282	...
X	Registration	284,000	210,562	214,135	3,573	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	701,000	284,051	281,972	...	2,069
XII	Post Office	967,600	714,762	728,555	13,793	...
XIII	Telegraph	493,700	302,913	322,310	19,367	...
XIV	Mint	145,000	12,759	122,207	109,448	...
XV	Law and Justice	659,000	455,701	462,668	6,967	...
XVI	Police	248,000	177,235	162,044	...	15,191
XVII	Marine	183,000	149,983	141,678	...	8,305
XVIII	Education	177,000	131,651	140,138	8,487	...
XIX	Medical	39,000	26,769	30,502	3,733	...
XX	Scientific and other Minor Depart- ments,	65,500	45,278	45,253	...	25
XXI	Interest	617,000	586,129	421,562	...	161,567
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	206,800	114,225	107,344	...	6,881
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	59,000	35,322	35,920	598	..
XXIV	Miscellaneous	262,000	261,752	182,261	...	79,491
	<i>Productive Public Works.</i>	51,705,900	38,651,673	35,802,925	...	2,851,748
XXV	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	2,775,800	1,738,639	1,950,191	211,552	...
XXVI	Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,473,000	2,866,293	3,002,955	136,662	...
XXVII	East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts).	2,660,000	2,290,097	2,012,581	...	277,516
XXVIII	Irrigation and Navigation (direct Re- ceipts).	843,800	510,575	575,736	65,161	...
XXIX	Madras Irrigation and Canal Com- pany (Net Traffic Receipts).	—15,000				
	<i>Unproductive Public Works.</i>					
XXXI	State Railways . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
XXXII	Subsidized Railways . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII	Irrigation and Navigation	133,000	22,797	92,766	69,969	...
XXXIV	Military Works	469,000	360,505	311,965	...	18,540
XXXV	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services }					
XXXVI	Army	813,500	751,616	687,016	...	61,630
XXXVII	Military Operations in Afghanistan . . . . .	...	307,806	1,380	...	306,426
	Do. do. in Egypt . . . . .	...	...	21,195	21,195	...
		65,859,000	47,503,031	44,491,710	...	3,011,321
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	219,000	2,561,183	205,766	...	355,423
	GRAND TOTAL	66,078,000	50,064,214	44,697,470	...	5,366,744

Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts

GENERAL'S OFFICE.

month of the year 1882-83, as compared with the corresponding period of 1881-82.
sterling at ₹10 to the pound sterling.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1882-83.	April to December 1881.	April to December 1882.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt†	3,609,300	2,609,155	2,807,434	198,279	...
2	Do. on Deposits	457,200	309,101	331,101	22,000	...
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	511,000	301,065	300,117	...	3,618
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,233,100	535,489	577,597	42,108	...
5	Land Revenue	3,167,000	2,091,206	2,148,591	57,385	...
6	Opium (including cost of production)	2,249,900	1,827,328	2,092,884	265,556	...
7	Salt (do. do.)	639,000	310,862	313,550	2,688	...
8	Stamps	80,000	57,116	58,127	711	...
9	Excise	99,000	70,105	72,155	2,050	...
10	Provincial Rates	49,000	36,540	38,185	1,645	...
11	Customs	163,000	145,783	120,481	...	25,302
12	Assessed Taxes	15,000	10,917	10,119	...	498
13	Forests	575,800	320,321	306,178	...	14,143
14	Registration	186,000	132,173	137,022	4,849	...
15	Post Office	1,069,100	767,266	810,286	43,020	...
16	Telegraph	514,900	296,127	338,167	42,340	...
17	Mint	104,400	50,209	64,227	14,018	...
18	General Administration	1,286,300	906,274	954,747	48,473	...
19	Law and Justice	3,345,700	2,349,413	2,380,883	31,470	...
20	Police	2,635,000	1,840,881	1,885,131	44,250	...
21	Marine (including river Navigation)	376,300	277,846	250,563	...	27,283
22	Education	1,148,600	767,668	808,360	40,692	...
23	Ecclesiastical	162,000	119,330	119,932	602	...
24	Medical	695,500	480,522	496,732	16,210	...
25	Political	492,700	452,917	357,463	...	95,814
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	420,800	391,873	397,475	...	81,398
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	610,800	498,861	498,890	29	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,000	3,348	824	...	2,524
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	741,000	559,841	616,883	57,042	...
30	Stationery and Printing	309,000	314,165	248,020	...	66,145
31	Miscellaneous	253,000	191,381	164,940	...	26,441
32	Famine Relief	...	897	91,098	93,201	...
33	Protective Works—Railways	422,500	22,654	250,151	227,497	...
34	Do. do. Irrigation	327,500	53,615	146,188	92,573	...
35	Reduction of Debt	750,000	...	...	...	...
51	Exchange on transactions with London	2,775,000	2,350,694	1,610,797	...	739,897
<i>Productive Public Works.</i>		31,508,700	21,486,243	21,748,838	262,595	...
36	State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	1,741,050	1,296,177	1,264,414	...	31,763
37	Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Interest and Profits)	547,600	396,917	566,162	169,245	...
38	East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits)	214,700	82,977	247,154	164,177	...
39	Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance)	503,000	407,187	345,876	...	61,311
40	Madras Irrigation & Canal Co. (Interest, &c.)	—200				
<i>Unproductive Public Works.</i>		502,000	203,447	222,595	19,148	...
42	State Railways (Capital Account)	...	...	...	...	...
43	Do. (Working and Maintenance)	...	...	...	...	...
44	Subsidized Railways	33,500	...	18,058	18,058	...
45	Southern Maratha Railway	...	...	32,950	32,950	...
46	Frontier Railways	120,000	—146,703	173,938	320,641	...
47	Irrigation and Navigation	973,800	280,000	515,761	235,761	...
48	Military Works	5,280,300	2,576,419	3,148,789	572,370	...
49	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services					
50	Army	12,103,000	9,603,358	8,990,019	...	613,339
50	Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	1,475,983	16,211	...	1,459,772
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	...	1,186,333	1,186,333	...
England, including Army, P.W. Guaranteed Interest, &c.		53,616,800	37,662,005	38,477,098	815,093	...
Productive Public Works—Capital Expenditure.		14,166,200	10,300,099	10,024,903	...	275,196
In India—		67,783,000	47,962,104	48,502,001	539,897	...
52	State Railways	1,318,000	779,492	751,621	...	27,871
53	East Indian Railway	485,000	413,581	119,387	...	291,194
54	Irrigation and Navigation	897,000	349,551	318,146	...	31,405
55	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	55,971	...	...	55,971
In England—		550,000	231,043	247,639	16,596	...
	State Railways	...	...	1,742,246	1,742,246	...
	Madras Irrigation and Canal Co.'s Undertaking	...	450,904	287,531	...	172,373
	East Indian Railway	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		71,033,000	50,251,646	51,968,571	1,716,925	...

† Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

N. B.—The Receipts and Charges on account of Irrigation and Navigation, Provincial, have been treated as entirely

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May 1883.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS						TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. POR- TION.	5 PER CENT. DRE- TURE OF LOAN 1867-68.	6 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	GRAND TOTAL.	
	31 PER CENT. TRANS- FER OF LOAN OF 1863-64	OF 1862-63.	OF 1862-63.	Of 1864-65.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. of Loan of 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. of Loan of 1881.	TOTAL.	Of 1879.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. POR- TION.	TOTAL.					
Balance of 16th May 1863	54,100	13,02,720	30,11,100	2,48,01,400	1,04,72,100	2,74,33,137	2,77,20,100	..	9,47,40,567	48,75,100	1,10,54,200	10,31,42,400	11,80,71,200	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,40,55,067
Add—																	
Amount enforced at Madras between 16th and 31st May 1863 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,500	14,500	...	...	...	14,500
Amount enforced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May 1863 . . . . .	...	...	4,000	5,500	2,000	...	3,500	...	15,000	...	100	5,000	5,100	...	...	...	20,100
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May 1863 . . . . .	...	...	2,500	1,24,000	500	1,39,400	12,000	...	2,78,400	...	10,000	10,000	26,000	...	...	...	3,04,400
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	54,100	13,02,720	30,17,600	2,49,30,900	1,04,74,600	2,75,72,537	2,77,35,000	...	9,50,33,957	48,75,100	1,10,54,300	10,31,77,900	11,81,17,200	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,42,94,667
Balance on 31st May 1863 . . . . .	...	...	14,800	1,07,000	19,000	4,40,500	2,31,500	...	8,11,500	...	70,000	5,80,700	6,50,700	...	...	...	14,62,500
Balance on 31st May 1863	54,100	13,02,720	30,02,500	2,49,28,900	1,04,56,600	2,71,32,037	2,75,04,100	...	9,42,22,157	48,75,100	1,09,54,300	10,26,87,200	11,84,66,000	1,26,600	2,000	60,200	21,39,31,557

NOTE.—From 24th June 1882 to 31st Mar. 1883, enforced from India 4,754 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,670 lakhs.

1st April 1883 to 15th April "	9	"	"	"	10
16th " " to 30th "	8	"	"	"	8
1st May " to 15th May "	7	"	"	"	4
16th " " to 31st "	3	"	"	"	14
	4,751 lakhs.				4,008 lakhs.

Balance against India 775 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 1st June 1883.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th June 1883:

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	70,06,173	12 0
Reserve Fund	35,10,886	4 4	Other authorized Investments	53,14,210	10 0
	R	a. p.	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,03,91,766	5 7
Public Deposits at Head Office	93,44,202	2 10	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	47,19,629	9 2
Public Deposits at Branches	1,61,18,855	0 1	Bills discounted and purchased	2,30,18,233	2 1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,23,53,655	14 9	Balances with other Banks	8,19,992	7 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,90,775	10 4	Bullion	4,95,154	11 8
Sundries	14,49,657	8 6	Dead Stock	12,20,112	14 1
			Stamps	8,616	1 0
			Sundries	4,56,184	3 4
				5,35,13,103	12 9
				R	a. p.
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	80,21,592	3 10
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,18,33,346	8 3
				1,98,54,938	12 1
				RUPRES	7,33,68,042 8 10
				RUPRES	7,33,68,042 8 10

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, 7th June 1883.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 30th May 1883.

No. 438.—With reference to Foreign Office Notification No. 1446 G., dated 18th May 1883, Lieutenant T. C. Pears and Mr. E. J. Kitts, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, on the forenoon of the 18th May 1883.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

Provided that the maximum fee under this clause shall not exceed Rs5.

NOTE.—The Inspector General of Registration in Coorg may, in his discretion, remit the fee when it appears to him that its exaction would be productive of injustice or hardship.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, Major,
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 2nd June 1883.

No. 397-L. M132.—Under Section 78 of the Registration Act III of 1877, the following alteration in Article XVI of the Table of Registration Fees for the Province of Coorg is sanctioned:—

XVI.—For the safe custody and return of documents—

- (a) For each month or part of a month, during which a registered document is left unclaimed in a Registering Office, after the expiration of one month from the date of registry (to be paid before delivery of the document)—

	Per month.
	R a. p.
(1) For documents of value up to Rs100	0 4 0
(2) Exceeding Rs100 in value, or if no value be specified	1 0 0

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st May 1883.

No. 21.—Lieutenant C. D. Learoyd, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Presidency-Oudh Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, Colonel, R.E.,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 30th May 1883.

No. 132.—Captain Calrow, R.E., Executive Engineer, appointed to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works, reported his arrival at Amballa on the forenoon of the 22nd May 1883.

T. C. MANDERSON, Major, R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command,
Military Works.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th May 1883.

No. 17.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the Military establishment are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:—

Permanently.

3rd Class, No. 363, Nadirooddeen Hossein.
 „ 432, Brijbasee Lall.
 „ 441, Abdool Mujed Khan.

Temporarily.

3rd Class, No. 255, Shaiek Koorbun Ally.
 „ „ 388, Hurnauth.
 „ „ 391, Mohamed Yehya.

This cancels Notification No. 2 of the 12th January 1883.

A. J. PAYNE, M.D.,

Offg. Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th April 1883, coins 161 in number, smaller than a pie, of some metal other than gold, silver or copper, were found in an earthen pot buried in the house belonging to Ravipati Jagannadharaju, in the village of Gopalpatnam, in Srirampuram Kunda, in the proprietary estate of Anakapalle, in the Vizagapatam District.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Vizagapatam, on or before 25th August 1883, at Vizagapatam.

Acting Collector.

VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 21st May 1883.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

SILVER TENDERED, AND NOTI- FICATION VALUED.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
	General Treasury.	Currency Depart.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Curren- cy De- partment.
1883					
May 28			30	18,56,003	3,00,179
„ 29			...	17,65,003	3,00,179
„ 30			...	17,55,003	3,00,179
„ 31			...	16,38,189	3,00,179
June 1	2,41,527		2,41,527	10,38,180	3,00,179
				10,38,480	3,00,179

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 4th June 1883.

J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the under-
 signed:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
R			
58	P 41—22737	100	Esmile Hujee Abdool Kareem.
59	P 43—76018	100	Noor Khan.
60	P 9—19284	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet.
	P 43—84525	100	Bulloomul Khettrec
	—83601	100	
63	P 43—77186	100	Hmruck Chand.
64	P 47—49855	1,000	Sandagur Mul Nanuck Chand
65	P 47—60357	1,000	Monsulid Ram Kali Churn Ram.
	—60358	1,000	
	—60359	1,000	
	—60360	1,000	

CALCUTTA,

The 5th June 1883.

J. TAYLOR,

Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
R			
11	B 68—27819	100	T. Parthasarathy Iyengar, Avadanum Papier Street-Door No 104, Pursewa, kam, Madras.
	—27850	100	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,

The 28th May 1883.

G. W. CLINE, L.L.D.,

*Assistant Accountant General,
 in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
 for Commissioners.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Tenders will be received not later than the 1st July 1883, by the Director General of the Post Office of India, for the conveyance of mails by sea on the lines noted below:—

Calcutta . Rangoon . (direct).
 Calcutta . Rangoon . (via Chittagong and Akyah.)
 Madras . Rangoon .
 Bombay . Karachi.
 Bombay . Busreh (via Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be obtained on application to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

H. E. M. JAMES,

Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

گورنمنٹ سکونا فبري فوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام می اور کلکتہ کے
یوٹائل گارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوا ایک
ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے
جو کوئی ایک مشق بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد سب
نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا
چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ;
ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس یوٹائل گارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے
سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید
کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ;
آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا
بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے دلائی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں
ڈکٹی می ماسیواے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار
اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے
تین کا بارہ آنہ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1883.

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Upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 113389, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R900, originally standing in the name of the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, and last endorsed to Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

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Exc. Engr., Gwalior Divn., Morar.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 23.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1883.

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QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i>			Burrhus Millet (Gambun, Bajra), <i>Pennisetia Spicata</i>		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
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Ganjam	8 13	7 6	14 11	19 6	19 6	17 13	22 13	21 3	19 10
Vinayapatnam	15 0	12 8	5 0	9 0	8 11	9 0	11 5	10 11	11 5	25 14	21 10	23 3	23 13	20 13	23 13
Godavery	10 13	10 13	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	17 0	16 0	18 0	26 14	26 14	23 13	...	...	...
Kistna	8 13	8 13	14 3	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 11	11 2	14 11	17 14	21 13	25 0	18 3	...	...	...
Nellore	9 11	10 13	14 6	...	...	...	14 13	12 14	15 13	16 0	14 0	...	21 22	23 9	6 20	14 22	10 ...	...
Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	16 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 0	13 5	13 5	13 11	28 6	26 14	30 13	6 31	6 31	14 14
Anantapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 3	30 23	23 3	0 30	2 28	3 18	13 13
Bellary	18 3	18 3	17 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	41 34	5 33	0 33	13 35	11 26	5 5
Kurnool	13 14	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 13	34 33	3 32	3 31	3 31	3 28	11 11
Madras	11 5	11 5	10 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 14	14 10	15 8	15 13	16 3	21 10	22 5	24 8	6 26	6 26	6 6
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 11	16 8	16 10	16 10	17 0	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...
North Arcot	9 11	10 3	11 6	...	...	...	14 6	15 0	15 14	17 14	17 14	17 5	29 22	5 34	10 28	0 29	11 31	...
South Arcot	8 10	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	16 2	15 11	17 0	16 10	17 8	18 6	30 3	...	33 10	26 33	0 20	...
Tanjore	11 13	11 13	10 5	...	...	...	17 6	19 8	17 13	...	...	...	38 33	3 38	3 35	0 30	6 34	...
Trichinopoly	10 10	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	15 13	16 10	16 10	16 11	17 6	17 0	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	29 1
Madura	13 5	12 14	13 5	...	...	...	16 13	17 3	15 8	18 3	18 3	17 5	30 13	37 6	25 14	32 6	5 29	...
Tinnevely	9 14	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	15 11	20 2	20 2	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coinbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 5	15 6	15 6	15 13	24 6	27 13	26 2	27 0	27 0	35 1
Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	9 11	...	...	...	11 3	10 6	9 10	11 3	11 6	12 0	21 10	18 8	8 22	6 21	0 19	1 1
Salem	13 10	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	15 0	16 13	15 8	16 14	17 14	16 0	26 6	29 2	22 6	8 29	8 22	1 1
South Canara	9 0	9 0	10 5	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 11	12 3	12 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	8 10	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 10	15 6	15 6	15 13	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	10 9	10 4	10 4	23 8	22 10	18 0	7 9	8 0	7 11	13 2	13 5	12 10	19 4	13 6	18 4	4 15	3 12	13 17
Ahmedabad	12 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	17 0	21 0	8 0	8 8	5 8	14 8	15 0	8 0	18 8	19 8	19 0	15 8	8 16	0 15
Kaira	11 7	11 7	11 7	22 14	22 14	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 2	14 9	14 9	14 9	17 12	17 12	12 20	0 14	9 14	9 14
Surat	11 6	11 10	13 6	12 8	12 8	5 6	7 10	7 10	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	19 2	19 2	21 5	9 14	8 14	3 11
Broach	12 10	12 10	12 5	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	10 10	13 7	13 7	12 13	17 9	17 9	15 14	1 14	1 14	1 15
Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 1	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	16 1
Colaba (Alibag)	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhule)	15 4	14 14	16 5	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	7 4	10 12	10 12	10 15	16 7	17 10	25 8	14 11	16 0	21 1
Nasik	14 4	12 13	15 8	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	13 6	13 6	12 0	22 6	22 6	6 17	0 18	6 21	...
Ahmednagar	13 2	14 0	14 10	...	...	...	9 3	9 5	9 11	12 0	12 4	13 9	22 8	26 4	27 6	12 19	12 23	...
Poona	13 13	13 13	13 13	9 4	9 4	...	10 7	11 0	11 0	11 10	12 4	12 4	21 12	21 12	23 15	17 4	18 6	19 6
Sholapur	14 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 15	11 5	11 5	11 5	26 12	27 10	32 5	24 18	25 8	26 8
Kaladgi (Dagalkot)	20 8	20 8	21 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	31 0	31 0	33 0	29 8	29 8	31 1
Satara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	18 10	20 0	25 5	18 2	19 6	22 3
Belgaum	19 5	19 8	19 0	11 4	13 4	11 8	11 13	11 8	10 8	12 5	12 0	11 8	21 5	17 14	25 9	22 3	26 0	23 3
Dhulewar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	23 0	27 0	28 0	28 0
Ratnagiri	10 9	12 0	11 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 0	15 9	16 4	16 15	20 13	20 13	20 13	11 14	11 19	...
Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	12 5	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 13	22 13	26 10	16 0	16 0	16 0
Aden	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	7 11	3 11	3 11	3 9
Asirgarh	11 12	14 11	16 8	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	10 12	14 0	14 0	12 11	18 9	20 13	30 0	21 0	22 3	31 1
Baroda	10 0	10 0	10 14	17 2	16 0	14 5	8 14	8 14	8 9	11 2	11 7	11 7	14 14	17 2	21 6	13 11	13 14	14 14
Dera	14 0	14 0	13 11	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 11	19 8	19 8	19 8	8 18	8 18	5 18
Nimach	15 0	15 0	15 7	21 0	20 0	19 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Nasirabad	16 6	16 0	17 0	21 8	23 11	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 8	23 4	27 0	18 12	18 12	12 18
Rajkot	13 14	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	17 14	18 14	21 14	2 14	10 12	...
Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	13 12	15 0	26 8	24 4	26 0	13 0	13 5	11 4	20 0	20 0	22 12	30 0	30 0	32 0	0 28	0 28	0 28
Kutchi	13 0	13 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	18 0
Amnabad (Nakur)	17 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0
Shikarpur	14 0	13 0	13 24	24 15	25 8	26 94	13 5	12 0	12 44	20 0	19 0	17 4	31 8	28 42	10 30	8 28	8 28	4 26
Sukkur	14 8	14 8	15 8	29 8	29 8	32 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	29 8	29 8	30 0	28 8	28 8	8 22
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 2	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 6	14 0	...	...	...	16 9	18 14	22 2
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	0 26	4 24	0 24	0 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah	14 0	14 0	15 8	19 0	19 0	17 8	19 4	19 0	28 0	24 12	24 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	15 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monapore	17 0	17 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	18 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Booghly	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	14 0	3 4	13 0	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	16 0	20 0	18 12	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

DATA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

* In common use.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), <i>Pennisetaria Spicata</i> .			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	
Central Districts.																			
Batna	14	9	15	6	11	9	17	12	21	5	26	10	10	12	11	8	10	0	
Pergunnahs	13	5	12	8	3	5	17	0	16	0	24	8	8	0	10	8	13	5	
Idia	14	8	14	8	6	0	22	15	24	9	32	0	14	8	16	7	20	0	
Colna	16	0	16	0	25	0	25	0
Sore	20	0	20	0	19	0	16	0	16	0	22	0	22	8	22	4
Orshedabad	17	0	17	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	17	0	19	0	19	0
Agapore	12	0	15	10	14	8	11	6	14	0	17	12	18	0	18	0	26	8	
Jahalye	17	4	18	0	15	0	37	8	37	8	18	12	16	0	13	8	16	0	
Agapore	11	7	20	0	15	0	13	5	13	5	16	0	16	0	16	0
Ita	13	8	13	8	18	12	13	8	13	8	15	12	24	0	21	0
Bua	18	6	18	12	19	8	8	4	7	8	10	0	19	2	19	0
Jeeling	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	10	0	
Palguri	10	10	10	0	9	0	20	0	20	0	16	0	16	0	20	0	20	0	
Eastern Districts.																			
Sea	14	4	14	8	16	0	19	4	24	0	40	0	15	12	16	0	22	8	
Seedpore	24	0	24	0	22	0	37	0	37	0	30	0	26	0	20	0	22	0	
Mergunge	19	0	19	0	24	0	23	0	29	0
Manasingh	13	4	13	4	11	8	16	9	18	0	22	8	20	0	20	0
Perah	13	0	13	4	13	4	18	12	20	4	22	0	20	12	26	0
Bagong	12	0	12	0	9	0	13	0	13	0	16	0	22	0	21	0
Khollu	23	0	23	0	27	0	26	0	31	0
Bagong Hill Tracts	13	0	16	0	11	8	17	14	17	12
Tippurah	10	0	10	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	26	0	24	0	26	0
Behar.																			
na	17	8	17	8	18	0	32	0	32	0	40	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	
o	18	8	20	0	20	0	25	0	24	8	28	0	12	0	12	0	16	0	
habnd	17	0	16	8	17	0	25	0	25	0	10	0	8	19	0	17	0
dhunga	19	0	17	0	18	0	26	0	26	0	33	0	11	0	11	0	20	0	
ufferpore	16	0	14	0	15	0	30	0	30	0	35	0	14	0	15	0	13	0	
an	18	0	19	0	20	0	30	0	32	0	32	0	12	0	12	0	17	0	
an	17	0	17	0	16	8	24	0	28	0	31	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	
an	18	0	17	0	19	0	28	0	28	0	31	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	
ghyr	22	5	19	11	20	0	27	15	29	6	36	12	14	11	13	9	15	12	
galpur	16	6	16	6	16	6	27	8	26	8	37	14	15	12	16	6	18	15	
neah	17	0	18	0	18	0	16	0	16	0	22	0	17	0	17	0
dah	18	0	18	0	19	0	15	0	14	0	18	0	17	0	17	0
hal Pergunnahs	16	0	14	0	14	0	16	0	16	0	22	0	22	0	27	0
Orissa.																			
ok	17	1	15	12	15	12	11	7	15	12	15	12	23	10	26	4
ree	11	13	13	2	13	0	26	4	26	4	24	0	32	8	32	8
ore	14	0	14	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	26	0	32	0	32	0
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
Sub-Western Frontier Agency.																			
iribagh	16	8	18	0	15	8	20	0	17	0	10	0	10	0	17	0
ruugga	17	0	17	0	20	0	24	0	24	0	28	0	20	0	20	0	24	0	
dhoom	24	0	24	0	24	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	36	0	36	0	
dhoom	14	4	15	0	13	8	30	0	23	0	...	...	15	0	15	0	20	0

The interior retail prices of common rice range from 18 to 12 seers per rupee.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bharat and Bassirhat 11 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dam-Dam 12 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sukima 12 seers and Bhairhat 11 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lanaga 11 seers, Jangipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gadaga 14 seers, Kurigram 10 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kureong 12 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Allpore sub-division 10 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manesgunge 12 seers, Manesgunge 10-10 seers, and Naraingunge 13-12 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ganagunda 10-8 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalpore 12-12 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Parasahat 10-10 seers, Perazpore 11 seers, and Bhura 9 seers.

The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Aitua 12 seers, and Jampaipore 11 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLARS.

Per Millets, Ragl, &c. Javara, Veragu, Sawee, Jesma, Coraloo, Murch, a. Naglee), Panicum quasum, &c.										Gram.					Firewood.					Salt.												DISTRICTS.				
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.												
Present fort- night.			Past fort- night.			Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.			Present fort- night.			Past fort- night.			Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.			Present fort- night.		Past fort- night.		Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.														
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.					
Central Districts.																																				
Calcutta																																				
24-Pergunnahs																																				
Nudda																																				
Khoolna																																				
Jessore																																				
Moorsheadabad																																				
Dinapore																																				
Rajshahye																																				
Rungpore																																				
Bogra																																				
Pubna																																				
Darjeeling																																				
Jalpaiguri																																				
Eastern Districts.																																				
Dacca																																				
Furzedpore																																				
Backergunge																																				
Mymensingh																																				
Tipperah																																				
Chittagong																																				
Noakholly																																				
Chittagong Hill Tracts																																				
Hill Tipperah																																				
Behar.																																				
Patna																																				
Gya																																				
Shahabad																																				
Darbhanga																																				
Mozufferpore																																				
Sarun																																				
Champuram																																				
Monghyr																																				
Bhagalpur																																				
Purneah																																				
Maldah																																				
Sonthal Pergunnahs																																				
Orissa.																																				
Cuttack																																				
Pooree																																				
Balasore																																				
CHOTA NAGPUR.																																				
South-Western Frontier Agency.																																				
Hazáribagh																																				
Lohardugga																																				
Singbhoon																																				
Manoucou																																				

- † In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bhatnabheriah 12-4 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
 * Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and at Hathazare and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
 † In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
 ‡ In Nowada retail price of salt is 10 seers.
 § In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 0-12 seers, and Bhahoon and Sasaram 11 seers.
 ¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 12 seers, and Tapore 11-8 seers.
 † In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers.
 ‡ In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
 § In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jamui 11 seers, and Begusari 10-4 seers.
 ¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Muddohpore 10-8 seers, and Soupole 10 seers.
 † In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kusungunge 10 seers, and Arracah (at Kancungunge) 11 seers.
 ‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt 12 seers.
 § In Deoghur retail price of salt 12 seers.
 ¶ In Khoorda retail price of salt 9 seers.
 † Retail price of salt at Chuttra 11 seers.
 ‡ Retail price of salt at Bhatnabheriah 11-8 seers, and at Burhabazar and Govindpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RU																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush Mill (Cumbo, Ba) Panicularia &								
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
Bangalore	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Kolar	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...			...
Tumkur																								
Mysore																								
Hassan																								
Shimoga																								
Kadur	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...			...
Chitaldroog																								
Coorg	9 7	9 13	9 0	10 4	10 3	9 12	14 9	14 14	11 8	19 3	19 9	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore	16 4	16 8	16 4	23 0	23 4	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	25 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Kishengurh	16 0	15 0	16 12	24 0	24 0	22 12	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	25 4	22 0	18 8	19 0	18 8	19 0	18 8	19 0	18 8	19 0	18 8
Kerrowlee	19 6	19 10	17 8	28 2	28 12	21 8	12 8	13 12	13 8	13 12	15 0	15 0	27 8	28 12	21 8	23 12	22 10	23 12	22 10	23 12	22 10	23 12	22 10	23 12
Ulwur	20 11	19 15	18 0	27 14	27 15	22 5	8 10	8 0	8 0	10 10	13 0	12 0	25 0	28 8	24 0	20 14	22 8	24 0	20 14	22 8	24 0	20 14	22 8	24 0
Bharpore (City)	20 3	21 0	18 0	30 4	30 0	24 8	7 15	8 0	6 8	11 0	11 9	11 0	28 4	28 4	27 0	25 8	26 0	25 8	26 0	25 8	26 0	25 8	26 0	25 8
Ajmere	15 8	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	17 0
Deoli Cantonment	18 15	17 15	17 10	24 12	25 4	22 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	24 12	24 12	22 6	19 0	19 0	22 6	19 0	19 0	22 6	19 0	19 0	22 6
Kripura	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...			...
Sirohee																								
Abu																								
Anadra																								
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Odeypore)	12 14	12 14	16 0	17 15	18 12	21 7	9 6	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banawara (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...			...
Partabgarh (")																								
Marwar (Jodhpore)																								
Bikaner	11 12	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 1	6 8	6 10	6 12	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boondee	21 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	28 0	27 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotah	19 8	19 0	19 12	25 0	22 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 0	13 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	23 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonk	19 13	19 0	16 6	28 6	28 0	20 15	7 12	8 0	6 12	9 12	9 12	9 11	29 4	29 8	22 12	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhullawar	19 14	18 5	15 13	23 10	23 10	23 14	...	...	...	8 14	11 3	8 14	24 6	24 6	18 0	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpoora	19 8	17 4	19 4	23 4	24 0	23 8	12 6	13 0	10 9	16 3	15 2	16 8	21 12	22 12	21 0	18 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur	18 1	17 8	18 1	27 4	28 2	24 14	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 8	12 6	25 8	26 7	22 12	21 8	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	13 5	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	8 9	9 10	12 0	10 0	17 12	20 0	20 0	18 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	17 1	17 5	...	23 12	22 9	22 6	6 14	7 5	7 5	9 10	9 12	9 10	25 5	25 9	22 6	20 2	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goons	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	33 0	35 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghelband (Sutna)	23 9	21 12	23 3	10 0	11 5	35 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 7	20 4	20 12	36 5	42 0	39 3	33 2	63 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 24. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

- PART I.**—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.
- PART II.**—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Or Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supdt. Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.
- PART III.**—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.
- PART IV.**—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
Nothing for publication.
- PART V.**—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
The Bombay Port-dues Reduction Bill, 1883.
- SUPPLEMENT No. 24.**

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 14th June 1883.

No. 124.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend William Ellison, M.A., to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 126.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Francis Horton, B.A., to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 15th June 1883.

No. 268 S.—Mr. A. B. Wynne, Deputy Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India, is permitted to retire from his appointment, with effect from the 11th April 1883.

No. 269 S.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Wynne, the following promotions are made in the Geological Survey of India:—

Mr. F. R. Mallet, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to be Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, now acting in the 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. R. D. Oldham, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, now acting in the 2nd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 272—93-7 S.—Lieutenant H. M. Jackson, R.E., doing duty with the Bengal Sappers and Miners, is appointed an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, of the Survey of India, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th June 1883.

METEOROLOGY.

The 15th June 1883.

No. 54 Mct.—Mr. A. N. Pearson, who was appointed by Notification No. 65, dated the 3rd August 1882, to act as Meteorological Reporter for Western India, made over charge of that office to Mr. F. Chambers on the forenoon of the 6th instant, and is now reappointed to the same office.

The services of Mr. F. Chambers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as Superintendent, Government Observatory at Colaba, in place of Mr. C. Chambers, absent on furlough.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 11th June, 1883.

No. 1589 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Joseph Tintner as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain, at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. A. Blascheck.

The 13th June, 1883.

No. 1596 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 755 G., dated the 13th March, 1883, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of M. Albert de Guigné as Acting Vice-Consul for France, at Madras, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 14th June, 1883.

No. 1605 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. E. Campbell, Commandant of the Resident's Escort at Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to the Resident, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Colonel H. Fraser on the leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 245, dated the 4th May, 1883.

No. 1607 G.—Brigade-Surgeon J. Houston, M.D., Surgeon to the Mysore Government, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon P. H. Benson, M.B., or until further orders.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th June 1883.

No. 1412.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, and in modification of the Notification issued in this Department, No. 361, dated 18th April 1883, prescribing the descriptions of stamps to be used for denoting the fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act, and directing that the Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st June 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Notification shall not take effect in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts until further orders.

The 15th June 1883.

No. 181.—Mr. W. Bedford having been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Financial Department, in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, assumed charge of his duties before noon on the 25th May 1883.

No. 1502.—Mr. W. D. F. Cowley having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, assumed charge of the duties of his appointment before noon on the 2nd June 1883.

No. 1511.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 26 and 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in modification of Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 361, dated 18th April 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that when in any case in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab the fee chargeable under the said Act amounts to or exceeds Rs. 10, such fee may, up to the 1st July 1883, be denoted by the adhesive stamps bearing the words "Court Fees" at present in use.

No. 1535.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st May 1883, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,08,27,080	1,30,25,229	3,52,585	1,32,78,114
Allahabad	61,75,110	6,51,365	.....	67,51,365
Lahore	17,21,065	8,163,590	.....	83,93,530
Bombay	3,54,01,095	2,51,31,014	208,1,807	2,74,10,810
Karachi	28,22,985	31,01,695	30,000	31,32,505
M. Uss.	1,00,08,530	1,11,71,120	8,69,000	1,20,51,120
Canton	10,56,110	9,00,205	.....	9,00,205
Total	13,90,33,675	6,70,38,027	33,25,692	7,00,63,700
Deduct amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Lahore...				30,000
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,37,700 held under Section 19 of the Act				7,00,33,700
GRAND TOTAL				5,99,99,906
				13,00,33,675

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th June, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 332.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant, 29th Bombay Native Infantry, to the Command of the Quetta District temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General, during the absence on furlough of Brigadier-General S. de B. Edwardes, C.B. Dated 6th June, 1883.

No. 333.—STAFF CORPS

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieutenant P. Holland, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Lieutenant H. N. Taylor, Bedfordshire Regiment.

No. 334.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Brigade Surgeon P. W. Sutherland, Medical Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, to be Deputy Surgeon-General with temporary rank, with effect from the 20th June, 1883, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General W. B. Beatson, M.D., proceeding on leave prior to retirement.

No. 335.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—

First Class Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, Army Veterinary Department, to officiate as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, 2nd Circle, Bengal, *vice* Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon E. J. Batt, on furlough. Dated 31st May, 1883.

No. 336.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

6th Infantry.

Surgeon D. F. Dymott, M.B., Officiating Medical Officer, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major C. T. Eves, resigned.

No. 337.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain H. Craigie Halkett, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 32nd Native Infantry (Pioneers), to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain T. H. Goldney, vacated.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Volunteer George Huddleston to be Lieutenant.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

John Graham Cordery, Esquire, C.S., Resident at Hyderabad, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* W. B. Jones, Esquire, C.S., C.S.I., resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 338.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. A. Little, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Robertson, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Major W. T. Stuart, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for 183 days.

Lieutenant H. B. Urmston, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant A. F. Cotton, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

No. 339.—Captain R. H. Brown, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, is granted furlough without pay for three days, with effect from the 10th December, 1882, in extension of that allowed in G.G.O. No. 459 of 1882.

No. 340.—Lieutenant C. M. FitzGerald, Bengal S. C., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for 121 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875, the first 90 days being on full staff pay.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 341.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has much pleasure in publishing for general information the following despatch from

the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

MILITARY.

INDIA OFFICE; .

No. 177.

London, 17th May, 1883.

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—In reply to Your Lordship's Military letter No. 42, dated 27th February, 1883, I have to inform you that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned regiments being permitted, in accordance with your recommendation, to bear upon their standards, colors, or appointments, respectively, the words "Egypt, 1882, Tel-el-Kehir," in commemoration of their distinguished and gallant behaviour during the recent campaign in Egypt:—

The 2nd Bengal Cavalry.
The 6th Bengal Cavalry.
The 13th Bengal Lancers.
The Madras Sappers and Miners.
The 7th Bengal Native Infantry.
The 20th Bengal Native Infantry.
The 29th Bombay Native Infantry.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) **KIMBERLEY.**

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 342.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 4th May, 1883, page 2377.

"INDIA OFFICE;

4th May, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Algernon Henry Wilmer, from the York and Lancaster Regiment. Dated 23rd August, 1881, but to rank from 6th October, 1876.

Lieutenant Francis Bernard Walter Richardson, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 16th August, 1880, but to rank from 17th May, 1879.

Lieutenant Thomas George Johnson, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 30th March, 1881, but to rank from 9th June, 1879.

Lieutenant John Burnard Edwards, from the Liverpool Regiment. Dated 27th November, 1881, but to rank from 11th March, 1880.

Lieutenant George Francis Roweroff, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 16th November, 1881, but to rank from 1st July, 1881."

"London Gazette," dated the 11th May, 1883, pages 2497 and 2498.

"INDIA OFFICE;
11th May, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps

and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Alfred Olivant. Dated 4th March, 1883.
Major Henry Isham Wheler. Dated 6th March, 1883.

To be Majors.

Captain William Oliver Thompson. Dated 18th March, 1883.
Captain and Brevet Major John Davidson. Dated 24th March, 1883.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Henry Napier M'Rae. Dated 25th March, 1883.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Riversdale Elliot, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Stack, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 31st October, 1882.

ERRATA.

The date of promotion to the rank of Colonel by Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel James Johnstone, C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, should be 27th December, 1881, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 9th January, 1883.

The date of transfer of Major Hugh Stark Anderson, Bengal Infantry, to the Half-pay List should be 3rd January, 1883, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 12th January, 1883."

"*London Gazette*," dated the 15th May, 1883, page 2566.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 15th May, 1883.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Acheson Johnson, Madras Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 14th March, 1883."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 343.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Fitzherbert Coddington,—12th June, 1883.
Major Henry Charles Antony Szczepanski,—13th June, 1883.
Major Stephen Beckett,—13th June, 1883.
Major Thomas Augustus Scott,—13th June, 1883.
Major Travers Dodgson Madden,—13th June, 1883.

To be Major.

Captain Robert Patch,—12th June, 1883.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry Charles Kemble, Bengal Cavalry,—10th June, 1883.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Crampton Rynd, Bengal S. C.,—11th June, 1883.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Galloway, C.B., Bombay S. C.,—11th June, 1883.

No. 344.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 14th June, 1883 :

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Kempt Couper, Bengal S. C.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Murray, Bengal S. C.

No. 345.—NATIVE ARMY—

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Kot-Duffadar Sálíg Rám to be Jemadar, *vice* Lajja Ram, promoted,—8th October, 1882.

6th Native Infantry.

Havildar Sibdial Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Baintah Sing, invalided,—1st May, 1883.

12th Native Infantry.

Subadar Akram Khan to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Suddanund Sookul, invalided,—10th April, 1883.

14th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Jowalla Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Anoke Singh, invalided; Havildar Mahomed Bux to be Jemadar, *vice* Jowalla Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1883.

No. 346.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Khoosial Khan to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Toolsi, invalided,—16th May, 1883.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Khan Bahadur to be Subadar, *vice* Bura, deceased,—28th February, 1883.
Jemadar Rajwali to be Subadar, *vice* Karam Khan, invalided,—1st May, 1883.
Havildar Johandad to be Jemadar, *vice* Khan Bahadur, promoted,—28th February, 1883.
Havildar Bal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajwali, promoted,—1st May, 1883.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 347.—Surgeon Herbert Tyrrell Griffiths is permitted to resign his commission, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 348.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Edward Vander Gucht, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 29th June, 1883, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 349.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

Consequent on the retirement of Colonel C. J. Godby, Bengal S. C., having been antedated to the 1st July, 1882, the good service pension conferred on Colonel W. C. R. Mylne, Bengal S. C., in G. G. O. No. 61 of 1883, will have effect from that date.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPH.

The 12th June 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th June 1883.

No. 149.—Erratum.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 146 of 6th June 1883, transferring Mr. C. S. Rennick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, for "*Establishment under Director General of Railways*" read "*to Railway Branch.*"

The 14th June 1883.

No. 152.—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Deputy Examiner, of Accounts, 2nd Grade, is promoted to the rank of Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 28th April 1883.

No. 150.—The services of Colonel R. Murray, s.c., Director General of Telegraphs in India, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 14th June 1883.

No. 151.—With reference to the above, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the above date:—

Mr. A. J. Leppoc Cappel, Deputy Director General, to be Director General.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Mallock, s.c., Director, to be Deputy Director General.

Mr. W. R. Brooke, Superintendent, 1st Grade, to be Director.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th May, 1883:—

No. 12 of 1883.

THE PANJÁB LOCAL SELF- GOVERNMENT BILL, 1883.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Extent.
Commencement.
2. Interpretation clause.
Constitution of Committees and Boards.
3. Constitution of committees and boards.
4. Time for committees and boards coming into existence.
Repeal of Act V of 1878.
5. Classification of committees and boards.
6. Number, appointment and election of members.
7. Powers of the Local Government as to removal of members and filling vacancies.
8. Chairman.
Incorporation and Vesting of Property.
9. Incorporation of committees or boards.
Proviso.
10. Power to vest property in committees and boards.

SECTIONS.

Powers and Duties of Committees and Boards.

11. Matters to be administered by committees and boards.
Proviso.
12. Power of committees and boards to contract.

Taxation.

13. The local rate.
14. Committees may be empowered to fix the rate.
Local Government to determine the rate in certain cases.
15. Road, school and post cesses to merge in the rate.
16. Local rate by whom payable.
Proviso.
17. Power to recover a share of the rate from tenant.
18. Other powers of taxation conferred on committees and boards.
19. Recovery of rates.
20. Levy of fees.
21. Local rate or tax how to be assessed and collected.
22. Appeals.
23. Instalments of rates and taxes.
Proviso.
24. Powers of the Local Government to exempt from taxation and to direct measurements.
25. Suits relating to rates and taxes under this Act cognizable by Courts having cognizance of suits for rent.

Finance.

26. Portion of rates and taxes to be credited to Local Government and committees respectively.
27. Power of the committee to allot proceeds of rates and taxes as between itself and boards.
28. Crediting of fees levied.
29. District funds.
30. Board funds.
31. Right of boards to unspent balances and limits on their expenditure.

SECTIONS.

32. Custody of district and board funds.
33. Application of district and board funds.
34. Works or undertakings benefiting several districts.
35. Works or undertakings benefiting residents within the jurisdictions of several boards.
36. Joint committees of two or more committees and boards.
37. Annual estimates of income and expenditure of committees.
38. Annual accounts and annual and periodical audit.
39. Annual estimates and accounts of certain boards.
40. Exemption of certain boards from section 37 and certain provisions of section 31.
41. Inspection of estimates and accounts.
42. Publication of abstract of accounts.

Relations between Committees, Boards and Municipal Committees

43. Relations of boards to committees.
44. Boards may be employed as agents of committees.
45. Disputes.

Officers and Servants.

46. Employment of officers and servants.
47. Pensions of Government officials serving committees and boards.
48. Pensions of servants of committees and boards.

Control.

49. Duty of Local Government towards and powers over committees and boards.
50. Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioner's power of supervision.
51. Power of Deputy Commissioner to suspend execution of orders, &c., of committees, boards or joint committees.
52. Powers of Deputy Commissioner in cases of emergency.
53. Power to provide for performance of duties in default of any committee or board.
54. Action of Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner to be immediately reported.
55. Power to supersede committees or boards in case of default or abuse of powers.
Proviso.
56. Consequences of supersession.
57. Transfer of functions of superseded boards and constitution of new committees or boards.

Conduct of Business, Rules and Regulations.

58. Power to make rules as to business and affairs.
Proviso.
59. Power to make regulations.
60. Regulations and rules to be published.
61. Penalty for infringement of regulations or non-payment of fine.
62. Prosecutions.
63. Recovery of fines.

Suits by and against Committees and Boards.

64. Suits by and against committees and boards.
Contracts of committees and boards.
65. Liability of members of committees and boards.

SECTIONS.

66. Bar of certain suits in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit.

Rules.

67. Power of the Local Government to make rules.
68. Procedure for making rules under section 67.

Supplementary and Temporary Provisions.

69. Acquisition of land.
70. Confirmation and recovery of existing rates.
71. Penalty on member, officer or servant being interested in contracts made with a committee, board or joint committee.
72. Saving of rights of existing officers and servants.
73. General powers of the Local Government and of Commissioners.
74. Power of the Local Government to make exemptions.

P

Amendment of Northern India Ferries Act of 1878.

75. Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act.
76. Further amendment.

A Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Panjáb.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law in Preamble, force in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb for the levy of rates

Whereas it is proposed to provide for the better constitution of district committees and for the establishment of local boards, and to define and regulate the powers to be exercised by such committees and boards;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Short title. | 1. (1) This Act may be called the Panjáb Local Self-government Act, 1883. |
| Extent. | (2) It shall extend only to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. |
| Commencement. | (3) It shall come into force in such districts, or parts of districts, and on such dates, as the Local Government, by notification, from time to time, directs. |
| Interpretation-clause. | 2. In this Act— |
| "Land" | means land assessed to the land-revenue, and includes land whereof the land-revenue has been wholly, or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned. |
| "Land-revenue" | includes trini or grazing dues levied for grazing on Government lands under section 48 of the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872. |
| "Landholder" | means any person responsible for the payment of the land-revenue, if any, assessed on |

[Act 1873, 3.]

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Constitution of Committees and Boards—Sections 3-7.)

land. It also includes a person holding land the land-revenue of which has been wholly, or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned.

"Annual value." "Annual value" means—

(1) double the land-revenue for the time being assessed on any land, whether such assessment be leviable or not; and

(2) when the land-revenue has been permanently assessed, or has been wholly or in part compounded for or redeemed, double the amount which, but for such permanent assessment, composition or redemption would have been leviable:

Provided that, in all cases when the improvement of the land due to canal irrigation has been excluded from account in assessing the land-revenue, and a rate has been imposed in respect of such improvement under the name of owner's rate or of water-advantage rate or of revenue, then such rate or revenue shall be added to the land-revenue for the purpose of computing the annual value.

"Year." "Year" means the year commencing on the first day of April.

"Prescribed day" means such day as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

"Notification" means a notification published by the authority of the Local Government in the official Gazette.

"Notified." "Notified" means notified in the official Gazette.

"Committee." "Committee" means a district committee constituted under this Act.

"Board." "Board" means a local board constituted under this Act.

"Deputy Commissioner" means the Deputy Commissioner of a district, and any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act.

Constitution of Committees and Boards.

[Act V of 1878, section 1.] 3. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Local Government, by notification, may, from time to time, constitute a committee for each district, and a board or boards within the limits of any district, and shall define, and may from time to time alter, the areas over which such committees and boards shall have jurisdiction.

[Act I of 1883, section 1.] (2) Such portions of districts as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a municipality shall be excluded from such areas except as regards liability to assessment for the tax hereinafter called the local rate.

[New.] 4. From the date on which any committee or board is constituted under section 3 of this Act, the Panjab Local Rates Act, 1878, shall be repealed throughout the area under the jurisdiction of such committee or board. But all rates imposed, sums credited

to the Local Government, committees appointed, and notifications published under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively imposed, credited, appointed and published under this Act.

And all assignments or allotments made under the said Act for expenditure by district committees shall be deemed to be contributions made by Government under this Act to district or board funds.

5. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification, declare that any committee or board shall be deemed to be a committee or board of the first or second class.

(2) A committee or board so classed shall thereupon within its area exercise the powers, and perform the duties, conferred upon or assigned to committees or boards of the first or second class respectively by this Act, or by the Local Government under this Act.

6. No committee or board shall consist of less than six members. [Act V of 1878, section 1.]

Such members may be appointed either *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods; as the Local Government, from time to time, directs; and shall hold office for such time as the Local Government may, by rule, direct:

Provided that—

(1) when the Local Government has directed that all or any of such members shall be appointed by election, they shall not thereafter be appointed by any other method unless—

- (a) the electors fail to return a sufficient number of members; or
- (b) a sufficient number of candidates fail to appear; or
- (c) a majority of electors by vote declare that they so desire; or
- (d) by order of the Local Government, subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council, for any other good and sufficient reason affecting the public interests:

(2) except with the approval of the Governor General in Council, or unless salaried officers of Government be appointed by election, not less than two-thirds of the members of every committee or board shall be persons other than salaried officers of Government: and

if the members of such committee or board shall be landholders in the district. [Act V of 1878, section 11.]

7. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any member of any committee or board appointed *ex officio* or by nomination. [Act IV of 1873, section 6.]

(2) The Local Government may remove any member appointed by election—

- (a) if such member is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unfit to be a member of such committee or board on the ground that he is or has been convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment or required to give security for good behaviour under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Incorporation and Vesting of Property; Powers and Duties of Committees and Boards—Sections 8-11.)

(b) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, dangerous to the public peace and order or, when he is a salaried officer of Government, inconsistent with the proper discharge of his official functions;

(c) if for six calendar months he absents himself from the meetings of the committee or board without such cause as shall appear to the Local Government to be reasonable.

(3) Except as above provided, members appointed by election shall not be removed by the Local Government.

(4) The Local Government may, from time to time, add to the number of any committee or board, and, subject to the provisions of section 6, fill up vacancies among the members, or cause such vacancies to be filled up by election.

8. (1) Subject to any rules made from time to time in this behalf by the Chairman. Local Government, a chairman shall be appointed either *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, for every committee and board, and shall hold office for such term as the Local Government directs.

(2) The Local Government shall, from time to time, determine, as regards each committee and board, or as regards any class or classes of committees or boards, whether the chairman shall be appointed *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election.

Incorporation and Vesting of Property.

[Act I of 1883, section 2.]

9. The Local Government shall have power to declare, by notification, that any committee or board shall be a body corporate by the name of its district or locality, or by such other name as it may select, and that the committee or board shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, in trust for the purposes of this Act; and, subject to this Act and to any rules made by the Local Government, from time to time, in this behalf, to transfer any such property held by it, and to contract and do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution:

Provided that no committee or board shall transfer immoveable property or money invested in the public funds without the sanction, in each case, of the Local Government.

1 of 1883, 22

10. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification, direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, which is vested in the Secretary of State for India in Council and is situate in the Panjab, shall vest in any committee or board which has consented to accept such property in trust for the purposes of this Act; and thereupon that property shall vest in such committee or board in trust as aforesaid, subject to all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting that property, and subject to the right of resumption by Government on payment of compensation for improvements effected by the committee or board or loss of income derived therefrom.

Powers and Duties of Committees and Boards.

11. The Local Government may, by notification, from time to time, empower ^[Act I of 1883, section 9.] any committee or board to undertake, in whole or in part, the control and administration of all or any of the following matters within the areas of their respective jurisdictions:—

(a) all property vesting in such committee or board under sections 9 and 10 of this Act;

(b) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

(c) the maintenance, visiting and management of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, rest-houses, sarais and other public institutions, and the construction and repair of all buildings connected with these institutions;

(d) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships;

(e) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for drinking and cooking purposes, the construction and repair of embankments, and the supply, storage and control of water for agricultural purposes;

(f) the preservation of the soil on the ridges ^[Act VII of 1878, section 35.] and slopes, and in the valleys, of hilly tracts and in submontane tracts, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land from erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, gravel or stones, the reclamation of lands injured by torrents and sand deposits, and the drainage and reclamation of swamps;

(g) the planting and preservation of trees;

(h) the construction, repair and maintenance of famine preventive works, and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works, relief-houses and relief-hospitals, and other measures in the time of famine or scarcity;

(i) cattle and commercial fairs, agricultural shows and industrial exhibitions;

(j) any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public, or the agricultural and industrial prosperity of the country;

(k) the establishment and management of pounds, including, where the Cattle-trespass Act of 1871 is in operation, all the functions of the Local Government and the Magistrate of the district under sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 and clause (a) of section 18 of that Act;

(l) the management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to their charge under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878, as amended by sections 75 ^{XVII of 1878.} and 76 of this Act;

(m) any other matters which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be fit and proper matters to be taken under the control and administration of committees and boards:

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Taxation—Sections 12-22.)

Provided that, when any committee or board is empowered under this section to undertake the control and administration of any of the aforesaid matters, the Local Government shall provide such committee or board with such funds or sources of income as the Local Government and the committee or board shall deem sufficient to maintain such control and administration in its existing state of efficiency.

12. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any rules made by the Local Government, from time to time, in this behalf, every committee and board shall have power to contract and do all other things necessary for the purposes of their constitution.

Power of committees and boards to contract.

Taxation.

[Act V of 1878, section 4.] **13.** All land shall be liable to the payment of a rate, to be called the local rate, not exceeding one anna for every rupee of its annual value, and not less than so many pies for every such rupee as the Local Government, from time to time, directs. Such local rate shall be independent of and in addition to, land-revenue.

[New.] **14.** (1) Within the limits aforesaid, and subject to such rules as may be framed by the Local Government, any committee duly empowered by notification may determine the proportion which shall be borne by the rate to the annual value of land situated within the local jurisdiction of such committee.

(2) Where no committee shall have been empowered to determine the rate in certain cases, the proportion which the rate shall bear to the annual value of land, such proportion shall be determined by the Local Government.

[New.] **15.** From such date after the passing of this Act as may be notified in respect of each district or portion of a district by the Local Government, all authorized rates and cesses for the maintenance of roads, schools and district-posts shall merge in and become part of the local rate, and no rate or cess other than the local rate shall be thereafter leviable for such maintenance.

[Act V of 1878, section 4.] **16.** When the proportion which the local rate, Local rate by whom payable, if any, shall bear to the annual value has been determined by any committee under section 14, clause (1), or by the Local Government under section 14, clause (2), the local rate shall be paid by the landholder:

Provido.

Provided—

(1) that wherever the landholder pays the land-revenue in kind to any assignee of revenue or any village-headman, such assignee of revenue or village-headman shall be responsible for the payment of the local rate instead of the landholder, and no demand shall be made by any such assignee or village-headman on such landholder in respect of the payment of any such rate; and

(2) that the Government, where it has hitherto paid the local rate on trini, shall continue to pay it during the currency, in each case, of any existing trini lease.

17. Whenever a local rate is charged on a landholder in respect of lands held by a tenant with a right of occupancy holding at a favourable rent, such landholder may realize from such tenant a share of the said rate, bearing the same proportion to the whole rate as the excess of the annual value over the rent paid by such tenant bears to half the annual value.

18. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Government or General in Council may, from time to time, make in this behalf, any committee duly empowered under section 14 to determine the proportion which the local rate shall bear to the annual value may impose such taxes as may be approved by the Local Government:

Provided that—

(1) no such taxes shall be imposed in respect of any property subject to the local rate,

(2) no such taxes shall be imposed except—

(a) to enable the committee to make a reduction in the local rate; or

(b) when the funds and sources of income placed at the disposal of the committee and boards of a district by and under this Act are insufficient to provide for the matters under the control and administration of such committee and boards; and

(3) in the imposition of such taxes, the provisions of the Panjab Municipal Act for the time being in force touching public notice, definition of persons and property to be taxed, objections to rates, procedure thereon, and the sanction of the Local Government, shall, as far as possible, apply.

19. All rates and taxes imposed under this Act, and all arrears of such rates and taxes, may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

20. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, or of such officer as the Local Government may authorize in this behalf, any committee or board may fix and levy school-fees and fees for the use of, or benefits derived from, any of the works specified in section 11, clauses (c), (e) and (f), and fees at cattle and commercial fairs, agricultural shows and industrial exhibitions held within their jurisdiction and under their control.

21. The Local Government may, by notification, from time to time, prescribe the persons by whom the local rate or any tax imposed under this Act shall be assessed and collected, and direct in what manner such persons shall be remunerated.

22. In matters connected with the assessment and collection of any rate or tax leviable under this Act, an appeal shall lie from the order of any person authorized

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Finance—Sections 23-33.)

under this Act to make assessments to such person as the Local Government appoints : Provided that such appeal shall be presented within 30 days from the date of such order. The order of such person on such appeal shall be final.

[New.] 23. The Local Government, or any committee duly empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may prescribe by what instalments and at what times any rate or tax leviable under this Act shall be payable. The order prescribing such instalments or times shall, when approved by the Local Government and duly notified, be binding on the persons liable to the rate or tax :

Provided that the local rate leviable under section 13 shall be payable with the land-revenue.

V of 2575, section 15 (d), (e). 24. (1) The Local Government may, by notification, from time to time, exempt, wholly or in part, any portions of the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor from the operation of so much of this Act as relates to taxation, or remit or reduce any rate or tax imposed under this Act, or exempt any land or person from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate or tax under this Act, and cancel such remission, reduction or exemption.

(2) When measurements are necessary for the assessment of the local rate or of any tax imposed under this Act, the Local Government may, by notification, from time to time, direct such measurements to be made.

of V of 78, section 3. 25. Suits for the recovery from co-sharers, tenants or others of any sum on account of any rate or tax imposed under this Act, and suits on account of illegal exaction of such rate or tax, or for settlement of accounts connected therewith, shall, unless the Local Government shall otherwise direct, be cognizable by the Courts which for the time being have cognizance of suits for rent due on land.

Finance.

of V of 78, sections 7 and 9. 26. After deducting the expenses of collection, four-fifths of the net proceeds of all rates and taxes imposed under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the committee of the district within which they are levied. The remaining one-fifth shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government, and may—

(1) be allotted for expenditure by any committee or board, or

(2) be applied as the Local Government, from time to time, directs (a) for the benefit of the territories to which this Act extends, or (b) for the benefit of any district or districts, or portions thereof, or provide for any of the matters upon which committees or boards may expend the funds at their disposal under this Act.

[New.] 27. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, and in accordance with any rules made, from time to time, in this behalf by the

Local Government, the committee shall determine in what proportion the rates and taxes levied in the district under this Act shall be retained by itself, or credited to the boards within the limits of the district, respectively.

28. All fees levied under section 20 of this Act shall be credited to the committee or board by whose authority they are levied. [New.]

29. The funds at the disposal of committees shall be called district funds, and shall consist of— [Act I of 1883, section 23.]

- (a) the proceeds of rates, taxes and fees credited to them under sections 26 and 28 ;
- (b) all sums allotted to them from time to time by the Local Government under section 26, clause (1) ;
- (c) all rents and profits accruing from public properties vested in the committee under this Act ;
- (d) all sums contributed to such funds by Government, committees, boards or private persons ;
- (e) all sums received by any committee or board in the discharge of functions exercised by them under this Act ;
- (f) all sums which the Local Government may, from time to time, declare to be assets of district funds.

30. The funds at the disposal of boards shall be called board funds, and shall consist—

- (1) of all sums allotted to boards by the Local Government or by committees from any district funds ; and
- (2) of all fees, rents, profits and sums received by boards in the discharge of functions exercised by them under this Act otherwise than as the agents of committees.

31. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no board shall incur expenses or undertake liabilities to any amount exceeding the limit imposed by the committee of the district in which the board has authority. But, subject to such limit, every board shall be entitled to retain and apply to the purposes of this Act any balance of board funds remaining at its credit at the close of any financial year. [Act I of 1883, section 12.]

32. The balances standing at the credit of all district and board funds shall be kept in the Government treasury, unless the Local Government shall in any case otherwise specially permit.

33. Subject to such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, in this behalf prescribe, district and board funds shall be at the disposal of committees and boards, respectively, and may be applied by them within the area of their jurisdiction, and (with the sanction of the Commissioner in the case of committees, and the sanction of the Deputy Commissioners in the case of boards) outside that area, to payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the several matters specified in sections 11, 46, 47 and 48 ;

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Finance—Sections 34-39.)

and also in the case of committees to the following purposes :—

- (a) the maintenance of the district-post ;
- (b) the provision of grants-in-aid to educational and medical institutions ;
- (c) the expenses attending the audit of the accounts of district and board funds ;
- (d) the payment of such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for Education, Sanitation, Vaccination, Medical Relief and Public Works as may be held by the Local Government to be equitably debitable to committees in consequence of services rendered to such committees by such Departments.

34. In the case of works or undertakings which benefit more districts than one, when the committees cannot agree, the Commissioner, or when the districts are in different divisions and the Commissioners of such divisions cannot agree the Local Government, may determine what proportion of the expenses of the work or undertaking shall be borne by each of the district funds constituted within the districts benefited thereby; and such proportion shall be payable out of the several district funds accordingly.

35. In the case of works or undertakings of public benefit to persons residing within the jurisdictions of more boards than one in any district, when the boards cannot agree, powers similar to those conferred by section 34 may be exercised by the committee, subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

36. A committee or board may, from time to time, arrange with any other committee or committees or board or boards, or with any municipal committee or committees, for appointing, out of their respective bodies, joint committees for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and for delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees or boards concerned, and for framing or modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee.

37. (1) Every committee shall appoint a finance committee consisting of not less than three of its members.

(2) Every committee shall, on or before a prescribed day in each year, hold a meeting at which the finance committee shall submit to the committee an estimate of the income and expenditure of the committee for the next financial year, in such form as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, prescribe.

(3) The committee shall consider the estimate, and may provisionally approve of it with or without modification.

(4) The committee shall, on or before a prescribed day, cause copies of the estimate, as provisionally approved by it, to be sent to the Deputy Commissioner.

(5) The Deputy Commissioner shall, on or before a prescribed day, signify in writing to the

committee his approval or disapproval of the estimate. When he disapproves of the estimate, he shall state the nature of his objection, whether with reference to any proposed expenditure on salaries, works or otherwise, which appears to him to be unnecessary or excessive, or with reference to any particular or particulars which appear to him to be erroneous, defective or improper. The committee shall then consider the matter, and either modify the estimate, so as to remove the objection, or refer it through the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of the division. If the Commissioner concurs in the objection, he shall make such modification in the estimate as may, in his judgment, be necessary to remove the objection in whole or in part. If he does not concur in the objection, he shall pass the estimate, and his orders shall be final and binding on the committee.

(6) When the Deputy Commissioner has signified his approval of an estimate, or the committee has modified an estimate so as to remove the Deputy Commissioner's objections, or when the Commissioner has passed orders as provided in clause (5), no expenditure which is not provided for in the estimate as approved or modified shall be incurred during the year to which the estimate relates without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

(7) The Local Government may, by notification, from time to time, declare the provisions of this section applicable to any board of the first class, and may, in like manner, cancel such declaration. While any such declaration is in force, the procedure of such board shall be regulated accordingly. In the absence of any notification under this clause, such procedure shall be regulated, in regard to the matters mentioned in this section, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

38. Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of every committee and every board to which section 37 has been made applicable shall be made up to the last day of every financial year in such form as the Local Government, from time to time, prescribes, and shall be examined and audited as soon as may be after the end of each financial year by such persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf, and may further be examined and audited periodically within the year in such manner as the Local Government, from time to time, may direct.

39. Every board to which the provisions of section 37 have not been made applicable shall submit annually to the committee of its district, on or before such date as the committee may appoint in this behalf, a statement of the requirements, and an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditure, of the board for the coming financial year, and shall submit, as often as the committee may require, accounts of its receipts and expenditure. The committee shall signify in writing to the board its approval or disapproval of the estimate so submitted, and powers similar to those conferred on the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner by section 37, clauses (5) and (6), shall be exercised, in regard to such estimate, by the committee and the Deputy Commissioner respectively:

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Relations between Committees, Boards and Municipal Committees; Officers and Servants—Sections 40-47.)

Provided that, during the currency of any financial year, the Deputy Commissioner may sanction transfers of provision within the estimate finally approved, when inconvenience or undue delay would be caused by a previous reference to the committee.

The committee shall make arrangements, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, for the examination and audit of accounts submitted to it under this section, and may arrange for the publication of such accounts.

[Act I of 1883, section 23, clause (4).] 40. The funds at the disposal of boards to which section 37 has been made applicable shall, for such time as the declaration mentioned in clause (7) of that section is in force, be treated for the purposes of this Act as a separate district fund; and for such time the provisions of section 31 (so far as they relate to the imposition of a limit on expenditure and the acceptance of liabilities) and of section 39 shall not apply to such boards.

[Act I of 1883, section 26.] 41. Every committee and board shall cause inspection of estimates and accounts, a copy of every estimate provisionally or finally approved and of every annual account to be kept at its office; and any person paying rates or taxes under this Act may, at all reasonable times, inspect any such estimate or account without payment of any fee.

[Act I of 1883, section 27.] 42. A statement of every annual account of a committee or board to which section 37 has been made applicable, showing the income of the district or board fund under each head of receipt, the charges for establishment, the works undertaken, the sums expended on each work and the balance, if any, of the fund remaining unspent, shall be prepared by the committee or board in such form as the Local Government, from time to time, prescribes; and an abstract of the same shall be published annually in the English and Vernacular official Gazettes, or in such other manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Relations between Committees, Boards and Municipal Committees.

43. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules framed thereunder, a committee shall have power to control the finances of the boards within its district to which section 37 has not been made applicable, and, in the case of all boards within its district, to deal with questions affecting—

- (a) the common interests of the district as a whole;
- (b) the joint or conflicting interests of any two or more boards constituted within its district.

(2) The decisions of committees upon such questions shall be binding upon, and executed by, the boards concerned, subject to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner, or, when the Deputy Commissioner is a member of the committee, to the Commissioner.

[Act I of 1883, section 10, clause (1).] 44. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, a committee may direct any board constituted within its district to act as its agent in the management of any matters

placed under the direct control and administration of the committee by notification under section 11. Such direction shall be obeyed by the board to which it is addressed.

45. If any dispute, for the decision of which this Act does not otherwise provide, arises between two or more committees or boards, or between any municipal committee and any committee or board, the matter shall be referred for the deci-

(a) of the Deputy Commissioner if the committees, boards and municipalities are in the same district;

(b) of the Commissioner if the committees, boards or municipalities are in different districts; and

(c) of the Local Government if the committees, boards or municipalities are in different divisions and the Commissioners of such divisions are unable to agree as to the decision of the case.

Officers and Servants.

46. (1) Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained and to any rules which may, from time to time, be framed, altered or amended by the Local Government, with respect to the employment, payment, suspension and removal of officers and servants, every first class committee and every first class board may employ and pay such officers and servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of its duties. Subject to any such rules and to the provisions of this Act, the like powers may be exercised by committees and boards of the second class.

(2) In the case of second class committees and second class boards, if at any time, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner,—

(a) the number of persons employed by the committee or board under this section, or the remuneration assigned by the committee or board to those persons, or to any particular person, is excessive, or

(b) any such person is unfit for his employment,

the committee or board shall, on the requirement of the Deputy Commissioner, reduce the number, or remuneration, of such persons, or, as the case may be, dismiss the unfit person:

Provided that any such committee or board may appeal against any such requirement to the Commissioner of the division, whose decision shall be final.

47. In the case of Government officials, any committee or board may—

(1) if the services of such officials are wholly lent to it, contribute to their pensions, gratuities and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules for the time being in force; and

(2) if such officials devote only a part of their time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee or board, contribute to their pensions, gratuities and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Government.

*Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Control—Sections 48-54.)*

[ew.]

48. In the case of servants, not being Government officials referred to in section 47, any committee or board may—

Pensions of servants of committees and boards.

(1) grant leave-allowances and, in the case of servants appointed before the passing of this Act and not entitled to pension, and of servants drawing less than ten rupees a month, gratuities to such servants; and

(2) if empowered in this behalf by the Local Government—

(a) subscribe in behalf of such servants for pensions, gratuities and leave-allowances under the rules of the Government Leave and Pension Code for the time being in force;

(b) purchase from the Government or otherwise annuities for such servants on their retirement:

Provided that such pensions, gratuities, leave-allowances and annuities shall in no case exceed the sum to which, under the Government Leave and Pension Code for the time being in force, such servants would be entitled if the service had been service under Government.

Control.

[Panjab University Act, section 19.]

49. It shall be the duty of the Local Government, and of all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners acting under its orders, to require that the proceedings of committees and boards shall be in conformity with this Act and with the rules for the time being in force under the same; and the Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may, among other things, by order in writing, annul or modify any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and the said rules.

Duty of Local Government towards, and powers over, committees and boards.

[Act I of 1883, section 28.]

50. (1) For the purposes of section 49, the Commissioner of the division and the Deputy Commissioner of the district may within their jurisdiction exercise such powers as shall, from time to time, be conferred upon them by rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, and may (among other things)—

Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioner's power of supervision.

(a) enter on, inspect and survey, or cause to be entered on, inspected or surveyed, any immoveable property occupied by committees or boards, or any work in progress under their direction;

(b) by order in writing call for and inspect any document in the possession or under the control of committees or boards for the purposes of this Act; and

(c) by order in writing require committees or boards to furnish statements, accounts and reports.

(2) Every committee and board shall promptly comply with requisitions made under this and the last preceding section, and shall regularly submit copies of all its proceedings to the Deputy Commissioner, and shall further

duly submit such periodical reports to the Deputy Commissioner or other authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

51. When, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, the execution of any order or resolution of a committee, board or joint committee, or the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public, or to any class or body of persons, or to lead to a breach of the peace, he may, by order in writing, suspend the execution or prohibit the doing thereof within his district.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to suspend execution of orders, &c., of committees, boards or joint committees.

52. (1) In cases of emergency the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a committee or board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to execute or do it, shall be forthwith paid by the committee or board.

Powers of Deputy Commissioner in cases of emergency.

(2) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may issue a warrant directing the person having the custody of the balance of the district or board fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance.

53. (1) When the Commissioner, after due enquiry, is satisfied that a committee or board of the first class has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this Act, he may, by an order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

Power to provide for performance of duties in default of any committee or board.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Commissioner may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to perform it, shall be forthwith paid by the committee or board.

(3) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Commissioner may issue a warrant directing the person having the custody of the balance of the district or board fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance.

(4) The powers conferred upon the Commissioner by this section in respect to first class committees and boards shall, in respect to committees or boards of the second class, vest in the Deputy Commissioner.

54. When a Deputy Commissioner makes any order under sections 51, 52 and 53, clause (1), he shall forthwith forward to the Local Government through the Commissioner a copy thereof with a statement of the reasons for making it; and when the Commissioner makes any order under section 53, he shall forthwith forward to the Local Government a copy thereof with a statement of the reasons for making it.

Action of Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner to be immediately reported.

[New.]

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Conduct of Business, Rules and Regulations; Suits by and against Committees and Boards—Sections 55-65.)

Act I of 1883, section 2, clause (1).]

55. When the Local Government is satisfied that a committee or board has persistently made default in performance of the duties imposed on it by or under this Act, or otherwise by law, or has exceeded or abused its powers, or that there is any other good and sufficient reason affecting the public interests for superseding such committee or board, the Local Government may, by notification, in which the reasons for so doing shall be stated, declare the committee or board to be superseded:

Provided that, except in the case of civil commotion or great public emergency, such notification shall not be issued in regard to a committee without the previous approval of the Governor General in Council.

I of section 2, clause (2).]

56. When a committee or board is superseded under section 55, the following consequences shall ensue

(a) The corporation, if any, constituted under section 9 of this Act shall cease to exist, and all property vested in the committee or board under this Act shall vest in the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(b) All members of the committee or board shall, from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members.

(c) All powers and duties of the committee or board may be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in that behalf.

57. When any board is superseded, the Local Government may reconstitute the board or may transfer its functions to the committee of the district or any other board, altering the definition of local area. When any committee is superseded, the Local Government shall, as soon as in its judgment conveniently may be, reconstitute the committee.

Conduct of Business, Rules and Regulations.

t IV of 1883, section 20.]

58. (1) Every committee and board may, from time to time, make rules as to—

- (a) the time and place of its meeting; the conduct of its business; the division of duties amongst members;
- (d) the duties, salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the committee or board; and
- (e) other similar matters;

(2) Provided that every rule made under this section must be consistent with this Act and with any rules made by the Local Government under this Act.

IV of section

59. (1) Every first class committee and every first class board may make regulations for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this

Act. The Local Government may, from time to time, confer the power of making regulations under this section upon any committee or board of the second class.

(2) No regulation, and no alteration or repeal of, or addition to, a regulation, shall have effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

60. All regulations made under this Act, and all rules made under section 58, and all alterations and repeals of, and additions to, such regulations and rules, shall, before coming into force, be published for such length of time and in such manner as the Local Government, from time to time, directs.

61. Whoever infringes any regulation made and confirmed as directed in this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing infringement, to a further fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after notice from the committing of such infringement.

In default of payment of any fine imposed under this section, the defaulter shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days.

62. Prosecutions under this Act for infringement of regulations may be instituted by any committee or board, or by any person authorized by such committee or board in this behalf, before any Magistrate not being himself a member of such committee or board.

63. Fines imposed under this Act may be recovered in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force.

Suits by and against Committees and Boards.

Suits by and against committees and boards.

64. (1) Every committee and board shall sue and be sued in the name of its chairman.

Every contract made on behalf of any committee or board in respect of any sum or property exceeding one hundred rupees in amount or value shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the chairman or vice-chairman (if any) and at least two other members of the committee or board. No contract, unless so executed, shall be binding on the committee or board in whose behalf it is made.

65. No member of a committee or board shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or in behalf of the committee or board; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the committee or board shall be liable for, and chargeable with, contracts duly made as aforesaid.

Every member of a committee or board shall be personally liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the committee or board to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, his neglect of his duty;

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1885.
(Rules; Supplementary and Temporary Provisions—Sections 66-70.)

And he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such Court as the Local Government directs as for money due to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

IV of section 66. No suit for damages or compensation for wrongful acts shall

Bar of certain suits in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit. brought against a committee or board, or any of its officers or persons acting under its direction, for anything done or purporting to be done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the committee or board, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within six months next after the accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

And if any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before suit brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Rules.

67. So far as may be consistent with the provisions of this Act—

Power of the Local Government to make rules.

(1) the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make and alter general rules or special orders for the regulation of taxation under section 18;

(2) the Local Government may, for any committee or board, or any class of committees or boards, from time to time, make and alter rules for—

- (a) the classification of committees and boards under section 5, clause (2);
- (b) the mode and time of appointment or election of members of boards and committees, the term of office, remuneration and allowances (if any), and the qualifications and disqualifications of such members, and the qualifications and disqualifications of voters under section 6, and generally for regulating all elections under this Act;
- (c) the appointment of a chairman under section 8;
- (d) regulating powers of committees and boards incorporated under section 9 to transfer property;
- (e) regulating the powers of committees and boards to contract and do things necessary for the purposes of their constitution;
- (f) the determination by committees of the amount of the local rate under section 14;
- (g) the confirmation of assessments and the remuneration of persons employed to collect rates and taxes under section 21;
- (h) the apportionment of the district fund between the general purposes of the district and the purposes of particular parts of the district under section 27;
- (i) the application of district and board funds under section 33;

- (j) the form of estimate of income and expenditure under section 37, clause (2);
- (k) the financial procedure of first class boards under section 37, clause (7);
- (l) the form of annual accounts and the manner of periodical audit under section 38;
- (m) the publication of abstracts of accounts under section 42;
- (n) the employment, payment, suspension and removal of officers and servants under section 46;
- (o) the powers of supervision to be exercised by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners under section 50;
- (p) the publication of rules and regulations under section 60;
- (q) the conduct of proceedings of committees and boards, including the fixing of a quorum, the nomination or election of a vice-chairman, the formation of sub-committees, and the delegation of powers to such sub-committees;
- (r) the appointment and payment of auditors of the accounts of committees and boards; and

- (s) generally for determining the relations between committees and boards, and for the guidance of committees, boards and Government officers in all matters connected with the administration of this Act.

All such rules and alterations of rules shall be duly notified, and no rules or alteration of rules under clause (2) (b) shall come into operation until three months after they have been so notified.

68. The Local Government shall, before making any rules under section 67, publish, in such manner as it may deem sufficient for

giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

Supplementary and Temporary Provisions.

69. Where any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, on the request of a committee or board, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on the payment by the committee or board of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the Secretary of State for India in Council, or, if the committee or board is incorporated under section 9, in such committee or board.

70. (1) All rates for the maintenance of roads, schools or the district post, for the payment of which provision has been made in any settlement-record previous to the passing of this Act, or which have been habitually levied by Government, shall be deemed to have been and to be legally imposed, and to have been and to be legally recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue payable directly to Government and due on the land in respect of which they are payable.

Panjab Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878—Sections 71-76.)

(2) Notwithstanding anything herein contained, this section shall come into force from the date of the passing of this Act throughout the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.

While such exemption is in force, the Local Government may make rules to provide, in respect to such district, part of a district, committee or board for the matters dealt with in this enactment:

[Act I of 1883, section 18.] **71.** If any member, officer or servant of a committee, board or joint committee appointed under this Act is directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with that committee, board or joint committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code, section 168.

Provided that the Local Government shall have no power, except as therein authorised, to impose any local rate or tax.

Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878.

XLV of 1860

[New.] **72.** Nothing in, or done under, this Act shall prejudicially affect the rights of any officer or servant appointed before the passing of this Act as to tenure of office, salary or pension.

75. After section 7 of the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act.

“7A. The Local Government may direct that any public ferry, wholly or partly within the area subject to the jurisdiction of a committee or board in any district in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor, be managed by that committee or board, and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the district or board funds; and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly.”

[Act I of 1883, section 23.] **73.** In all matters connected with this Act the General powers of Local Government and Commissioners shall have and exercise over Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and Commissioners shall have and exercise over Deputy Commissioners, the same authority and control as they respectively have and exercise over them in the general and revenue administration.

Management of ferries may be vested in committees and boards.

74. The Local Government may, by notification, exempt any district or part of a district, or any committee or board, from the operation of any of the provisions of this Act, except sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 26, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 73, and may in like manner cancel such exemption.

Power of the Local Government to make exemptions.

76. In section 6 of the same Act, after the words “section seven,” and in section 17 of the same Act, after the words “section seven” where they first occur, the following shall be inserted, namely:—“and section 7A.”

[Act I of 1883, section 44]

Further amendment.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE present law regulating the constitution and functions of district committees and providing for local (other than municipal) taxation in the Panjab is contained in Act V of 1878. In addition, however, to the local rate levied on land under that Act, which falls at 8 pies on the rupee of the annual value, which, for the purposes of the Act, is assumed to be double the land-revenue, other cesses are levied under the name of road, school and district-post cesses, calculated at a percentage upon the land-revenue, which usually amounts to 2½ per cent. more. The levy of these cesses was provided for at the time of the settlement of the land-revenue of each district as a part of the settlement-arrangements, and in a few districts they are levied at a rate somewhat different from that prevailing in other parts of the province. The general result, however, is that the rates and cesses fall at 10½ pies on the rupee of assumed annual value, or at 10½ per cent. on the land-revenue.

2. The main object of the present Bill is to give effect to the proposals for the extension of local self-government explained by the Panjab Government in its Resolution No. 1777, dated 7th September, 1882, by conferring upon district committees greater financial and administrative independence, constituting local bodies for smaller areas than districts, providing for the mode of appointing members of district committees and local boards, and increasing the number and extent of the services transferred to local management and control.

3. At the same time, it has been thought advisable to consolidate the road, school and district-post cesses with the local rate hitherto assessed under Act V of 1878, and, as that Act has been found defective in other respects, to repeal it and re-enact its provisions with such alterations as experience has shown to be necessary. These matters have already formed the subject of correspondence between the Panjab Government and the Government of India.

4. In many of its provisions the Bill is an enabling rather than an enacting measure. While prescribing certain general principles in regard to the constitution of district committees and local boards, it leaves much to be provided for by rules to be framed from time to time by the Local Government. Different parts of the province vary so

much in their stages of development as to render uniformity of system impossible. To provide for the varying requirements of different localities, it is necessary to confer upon the Local Government large powers of regulating details by rules.

5. The principal provisions of the Bill are as follows.

6. Sections 3 to 8 provide for the constitution of committees and boards.

7. Section 3 empowers the Local Government to constitute a committee for each district, excluding the area of military cantonments and municipalities, and to constitute boards for sub-divisions of districts.

8. Section 4 provides for the repeal of Act V of 1878 throughout the areas placed under the jurisdiction of committees or boards appointed under section 3.

9. Section 5 provides for the classification of committees and boards by the Local Government, and for the powers to be exercised by them.

10. Section 6 provides for the appointment of the members of committees and boards. They may be appointed *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by another of such methods, the Local Government being empowered to regulate details. Provision is made that not less than one-half of the members shall be landholders in the district, while two-thirds shall ordinarily be non-officials. It is anticipated that in most parts of the province the majority of the members will be appointed by election, but it is impossible to prescribe this by law, owing to the variety of the circumstances of different localities. Where appointment by election has once been introduced, the circumstances under which this mode of appointment may afterwards be departed from are defined so far as possible. Similarly, in section 7, which provides for the removal of members by the Local Government and for filling up casual vacancies, special provision is made for the case of members appointed by election.

11. Section 8 enables the Local Government to provide for the appointment of the chairman of each committee or board. The appointment may be either *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, as, with reference to existing circumstances, Government may, from time to time, determine.

12. Sections 9 and 10 provide for the incorporation of committees and boards when the Local Government may think fit, for the vesting of property in them, and for the controlling of transfers by them of immoveable property or money invested in the public funds.

13. Sections 11 and 12 specify the powers and duties which may be conferred upon or entrusted to committees and boards, and provide that they must be supplied with adequate funds to maintain the services they are called upon to undertake in their existing state of efficiency. The list of matters which may be made over to them contained in section 11 is long, but it must not be supposed that all such matters will necessarily be made over to the committee and boards appointed in each district. The variety of local circumstances and the capacity of the committee and boards to perform the duty will have to be taken into consideration; and it will, therefore, be necessary for Government to decide in each case what services shall be made over either to the committee or to the several boards in each district. Sections 75 and 76 amend the Northern India Ferries Act in order to enable the Local Government to make over the management of ferries and their proceeds to committees and boards, when it may seem desirable to do so under section 11.

14. Sections 13 to 25 deal with the subject of local taxation. In part they replace the corresponding provisions of Act V of 1878, but section 13 departs from that Act in fixing the maximum local rate at one anna instead of eight pies per rupee of the annual value, in order to consolidate the road, school and district-post cesses with the local rate. One anna per rupee of the assumed annual value corresponds with $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the annual revenue, which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in excess of the present rate of taxation; but it is not intended that there should be any general increase in the local taxation now levied. The maximum rate has been fixed at one anna instead of $10\frac{1}{2}$ pies, partly for the sake of simplicity, and partly because in some tracts, where the land-revenue is small and lightly assessed, it may be found advantageous to have the power, without resort to further legislation, to increase the rate in order to provide for purposes clearly for the benefit of the neighbourhood.

15. Section 14 enables the Local Government to empower committees to fix the proportion to be borne by the rate to the annual value, or itself to determine such proportion.

16. Section 18 is the chief new proposal in this part of the Bill. It enables district committees, if empowered under section 14 to determine the incidence of the rate, to impose other taxes approved by the Local Government, subject to the proviso that no such tax shall be imposed on property which is liable to the local rate. This may be done either in order to lower the local rate, or to provide for the improvement of the services placed under the control of the district committee. This power is subjected to the same checks as the power of municipal committees to impose new taxes, and must also be exercised subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make on this behalf. It will be observed that here again no general increase in local taxation is aimed at. As already explained, the proviso to section 11 requires the Local Government, when the control of new services is made over to committees or boards, to supply them with such funds or sources of

income as are sufficient to maintain such service in its existing state of efficiency. This section may be used to tax classes which at present bear no share in the local burdens, while they benefit largely from the expenditure from district funds. But it can only be used to enable the committee either to reduce the taxation on land subject to local rates, or to make better provision than before for objects of a local character the administration of which has already been entrusted to them.

17. Section 20 makes provision for empowering committees or boards to fix school-fees and other fees charged for the use of, or advantages derived from, institutions and works under the control of the committee or board. These fees are not of the nature of taxes, but are payments by persons availing themselves of services rendered.

18. Section 23 provides for fixing the time at which rates or taxes assessed under the Act shall be payable.

19. Sections 26 to 42 regulate the finance of district and board funds.

20. The deduction of one-fifth made from the net proceeds of rates and taxes and to be credited to the Local Government, which is provided for by section 26, practically corresponds with the deduction of one-fourth from the local rate of eight pies per rupee of annual value now made under Act V of 1878 for the purpose of increasing the funds available to meet famine charges. It so far differs that, under the section now proposed, the contribution to the provincial finances will increase or diminish in any district as local taxation is increased or reduced in amount. Under present financial arrangements, the annual provision for famine expenditure is treated as an Imperial charge, and it is therefore no longer necessary expressly to reserve the additional local rate imposed under Act V of 1878 for the purpose of meeting such expenditure; and under the new financial contract with the Local Government, the additional local rate has been treated as one of the branches of revenue placed at the disposal of the Local Government for provincial purposes. Though no longer specifically appropriated to famine expenditure, it thus sets free an equivalent sum in the Imperial Budget, which would otherwise have had to be allotted for provincial expenditure, and which is now included in the amount set apart for famine charges. It is now provided that it shall be applied by the Local Government, either in aid of district and board funds or otherwise, to purposes similar to those for which committees or boards may expend their own share of the rates and taxes.

21. Section 27 provides for the distribution of the proceeds of rates and taxes in any district between the committee and the several boards of the district; while section 28 places fees at the disposal of the committee or board by whose authority they are levied.

22. Sections 29 and 30 establish district and board funds, and state the sources of income to be included in each; and section 33 regulates the application of such funds. Section 31 gives the committee the power to place limits on the expenditure of boards within the district, but leaves unspent balances of board funds at the disposal of the board.

23. Sections 34 to 36 provide for cases in which co-operation between different committees or boards is necessary.

24. Sections 37 to 42 provide for the system of account, and the last clause of section 37 empowers Government to raise a first-class board to the status of a committee, in which case the funds at the disposal of the board will be treated as a separate district fund (section 40), and certain of the provisions of the Act regulating the relations between committees and boards in matters of account will cease to apply.

25. Sections 43 to 45 regulate the relations between committees and boards not raised to the status of a committee, enable committees to make use of boards as their agents in regard to matters under the direct control of the committee, and provide for the decision of disputes between committees, boards and municipal committees.

26. Section 46 provides for the employment of officers and servants by committees and boards, subject to such rules as may be made for the purpose by the Local Government, and gives certain powers to the Deputy Commissioner to control improper appointments by second class committees or boards, subject to an appeal to the Commissioner of the division.

27. Section 47 provides for contributions by committees or boards for the pensions, gratuities and leave-allowances of Government officials whose services are wholly or partially placed at their disposal, and section 48 for pensions, gratuities or leave-allowances to other servants. Special provision is made for gratuities on retirement in the case of servants appointed before the passing of the Act, as it was not clearly understood in 1871 that officials retaining service under the committees ceased to be servants of Government and lost their claims to pension; and when this was discovered, it was found that existing financial rules did not admit of their subscribing under the Pension Code to retain their claims to pension from Government. Such servants, therefore, stand on a different footing from servants hereafter appointed, whose pay will necessarily be calculated with reference to the absence of any right to pension, unless they are permitted to subscribe for pension on first appointment, and the committee or board employing them undertakes to pay the necessary subscriptions.

28. Sections 49 to 57 provide for the control to be exercised over committees and boards by Government or its officers. The powers conferred are in most cases similar to those

given by the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act; but section 49 enables Government to annul or modify any proceeding of a committee or board not warranted by the Act, or by the rules framed under it.

29. Sections 58 to 63 enable committees and boards to make rules for the conduct of business, and give first-class committees and boards powers, similar to those possessed by municipal committees under Act IV of 1873, to make regulations for carrying out any of the purposes of the Act, subject to the confirmation of the Local Government. Similar powers may be conferred by the Local Government upon committees or boards of the second class.

30. Sections 64 to 66 make similar provisions as to suits by and against committees and boards to those contained in the Panjáb Municipal Act, IV of 1873; but section 66 has been so framed as to make it clear that the suits for which a special limitation is provided are only suits for damages or compensation for wrongful acts done, or purporting to be done, under the Act.

31. Section 67 enables the Governor General in Council to make rules or special orders for the regulation of the new taxes which may be imposed under section 18, and gives large powers to the Local Government to make rules for the various purposes which the Act leaves to be regulated by such rules.

32. Section 1 enables the Local Government to apply the Act gradually in different parts of the province, as suitable arrangements can be made; and the large powers given to the Local Government of regulating various matters by rules will facilitate the adaptation of the provisions of the Act to the circumstances of the different parts of the province where some progress in the direction of local self-government is practicable. Section 74 has been added, but for the present tentatively, and with a view to further consideration, to enable the Local Government to exempt, by notification, any district or part of a district, or any committee or board, from the operation of the less essential provisions of the Act, should these be found unsuited to local requirements, and to substitute such rules as may be found suitable.

33. In the interpretation-clause (section 2), the definition of land-revenue has been added, and that of annual value amended, to provide for some of the points in regard to which Act V of 1878 has been found defective. The local rate has, in practice, been charged upon the grazing dues levied in the Southern Panjáb, upon the owner's rate assessed on lands irrigated from permanent canals, and upon the similar rates levied on lands irrigated from inundation canals; but it is desirable that this practice should be expressly authorized by law.

The 23rd May, 1883.

D. G. BARKLEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th May, 1883:

No. 13 of 1883.

A Bill to give power to reduce port-dues in the port of Bombay.

WHEREAS the rate of port-dues leviable under the XII of 1875. Indian Ports Act, 1875, on vessels entering the

port of Bombay cannot, consistently with the entry in the third column of the first schedule of that Act in respect of the said port, be fixed at less than two annas per ton, and whereas, having regard to the present receipts and charges on account of that port, the rate of two annas per ton is unnecessarily high, and it is not expedient that a limit should be placed to the reduction of port-dues in the said port; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, first schedule, in XII of 1 the entry in the third column in respect of the port of Bombay, the words “and not less than two annas per ton” shall be repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

PORT-DUES are at present levied at Bombay at two annas per ton, which is the lowest rate permitted by the Indian Ports Act, 1875. The Trustees of the port have proposed that the rate be reduced to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas, and their reasons for the proposed reduction are given in the following extract of a memorandum by the Chairman of the Trust, attached to the budget estimate of the Port Trust for 1883-84.

“For the ensuing year, the receipts from port-dues and harbour-revenue at existing rates are put down at Rs. 2,69,100 and the expenditure on port account at Rs. 1,34,000, to which must be added the expenditure on new beacons, clearing rocks and the like, Rs. 44,250, or Rs. 1,78,250, in all. The accounts of past years also show that the receipts from this branch of the Trust's revenue have uniformly been in excess of the expenditure. Port-dues are at present charged at the minimum rate allowed by law, namely, two annas per ton. The receipts from this source alone are estimated at Rs. 2,05,000 for the year, and it is recommended that the rate be reduced by 25 per cent., or to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per ton. This will benefit the shipping to the extent of Rs. 51,250 per annum. In order to enable this reduction to be made, the Indian Ports Act will have to be amended, but to this it is not expected that Government will raise any objection.”

2. The Government of Bombay approve of the proposed reduction, and desire that the necessary amendment of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, may be made by striking out the words “and not less than two annas per ton” in the third column of Schedule I of the Act. If this be done, they observe Bombay will be in the same position as Calcutta, in not being tied down to a minimum rate of port-dues.

3. There seems to be no doubt as to the expediency of the course proposed, and the present Bill has been prepared with a view to its being adopted.

The 30th May, 1883.

E. BARING.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12th JUNE 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in varying quantities during the week throughout the Madras Presidency, in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, in Mysore, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and British Burma. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central India States the rain has so far been very partial and light, and the weather intensely hot and sultry. Beyond a slight fall at Abu and Jeypore, no rain fell in Rajputana.

There is hardly any change to record in the position of agricultural operations. The harvesting of the second paddy crop has not yet been completed in Madras; preparation for the *khariif* continues in Bombay, the Berars and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, and Central India, but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh more rain is wanted for the purpose. In the Punjab the harvesting of the *rabi* crop has been completed except in one district, and sowings for the *khariif* are in progress. More rain is wanted in parts of Bengal for the autumn crops, but the paddy and jute already sown are doing well, as are also indigo and sugarcane. The prospects of the standing paddy crop in Assam are also favourable, and the cultivation of the autumn rice crops is in active progress. Ploughing continues in Burma, and paddy prices are falling.

Cattle-disease is prevalent in many parts of India, but nowhere severe except in parts of Bombay and Burma. Locusts are still reported in the Dekkhan districts.

As usual at this time of the year, fever, small-pox, and cholera prevail; the last appears to be most severe in Bengal, particularly in Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Rungpore, Mymensingh, and Gya.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (June 13th)		
Bellary ...	54 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield average.
Kurnool ...	55 (average of seven stations).	Harvest second crop paddy, outturn half; small-pox in four and cattle-disease in five taluks.
Ganjam ...	89 (average of fifteen stations).	Harvest cotton, outturn poor; fever, small-pox, and cholera decreasing; cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	6 (average of seven stations).	Small-pox in several taluks; guinea-worm and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	122 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest <i>kar</i> , paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox slight in parts.
Coimbatore ...	65 (average of five stations).	Standing crops good; harvest <i>cholum</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , and paddy, outturn average; cholera, small-pox, and fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	56 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and flax, outturn below average; cholera slight in parts.
Madura ...	86 (average of two stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera slight in parts.
Malabar ...	732 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing in several taluks; harvesting third crop over, outturn average; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks; cattle-disease slight in one taluk.
Travancore ...	270	Sowing over; paddy plants coming up well; fever prevails. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay (June 13th)		
Kurrachee ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather sultry; small-pox disappearing from Kurrachee, only 3 cases remaining in Bagdadi lines; no fresh cases after 7th, when 1 occurred, last death 14th May; total cases 181, deaths 120, disease in three villages in districts, 6 cases, 1 died, remaining 16 cases; fever in eight talukas; cattle-disease in Mirpur Botoro and Shahbandar, 250 sheep and goats and 25 bullocks and cows died in former; river at Kotri on 11th 9 feet 9 inches, against 13 feet 1 inch on corresponding date last year; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 41, in Kotri 28, 30 and 42, in Sakro 16, 30 and 18 and in Shahbandar 22, 19 and 11 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River rising; weather seasonable; small-pox in seven and fever and cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Preparation for <i>khariif</i> continues; wheat 26 and <i>bajri</i> 39 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	100	Health good; <i>bajri</i> 28 and rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	12	Total rainfall 236; preparations for <i>khariif</i> continue; fever in Pardi; <i>juari</i> 41; and <i>magli</i> 47 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Good rain throughout the district.	Land being prepared for <i>khariif</i> in Igatpuri and Peint; transplanting of <i>magli</i> and rice commenced; cholera throughout the district, except Igatpuri and Chandor talukas; locusts damaging sugarcane and <i>khonde</i> crops; prices as before.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week per	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay)	... Rain every day; total of week 2·8.	Total to date 5·27, being 1·74 below average; abnormal temperature 6° cool on 6th and 3rd, 9° cool on 7th and 8th, 4° cool on 9th, 2° cool on 10th and 12th, and <i>nil</i> on 11th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal on 6th and 7th, afterwards normal; abnormal wind from south-east, gale of wind from 10th to 12th; thunderstorm on the morning of 7th; thunder and lightning on 8th, 11th, and 12th, distant lightning on 9th.
	throughout district—maximum 6·3 at Annapur; minimum 1·15 at Jevan.	Locusts disappearing; cholera cases 8·7, fatal 315; <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 52 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 34 and <i>juari</i> 49 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	... Maximum at Karjat 7·40; minimum at	Sowing of <i>tushar</i> commenced only in Sangamner; locusts still appear in most of the talukas; cholera in all talukas, cases 1,106, deaths 168; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Kopergaon; <i>juari</i> —maximum 69 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 36 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur	... 5·69	Total rainfall 7·18; <i>juari</i> 53 lbs. 20 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 48 lbs. 22 tolas per rupee; cholera 81 cases, 31 deaths.
Dharwar	... Rain throughout—3·0 in Binkapur; 2·0 in Hangan; 1·0 in seven and slight in two talukas; 3·6 in Nargund petta.	Paddy being sown in eight talukas; locusts in Hangan; scarcity of drinking-water in Nargund petta; fever in two talukas; rice minimum 24 and <i>juari</i> 15 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	... Karwar, 15·39; Sirsi, 6·5; Hangan, 9·59.	Sowing operations continue; sugarcane plants thriving; small-pox at Karwar, Akola, and Sirsi, 1 death; fever subsiding; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee; in district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	... 3·2 on 11th	General health good; weather cloudy, hot, and oppressive; cholera appeared in five villages of Morvi, and of bad type in one of Navanagar; <i>bajri</i> 28 and <i>juari</i> 33 lbs. per rupee.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; preparations for <i>kharij</i> continue; locusts in Násik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Ratnagiri, and Tanna; cholera in Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Tanna, and Belgaum; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places.		
Bengal—(June 13th)		
Chittagong	... 8·95	Prospects of crops fair; cultivation of <i>aus</i> crops in progress; prices stationary; cholera and cattle-disease continue.
Dacca	... 2·15	Sowing of <i>aman</i> paddy going on; <i>aus</i> paddy, jute, and sugarcane promising; <i>til</i> and chillies being harvested; reaping of <i>boro</i> paddy completed.
24-Pergunnas (Calcutta)	Alipore, 1·38	Prospects fair; <i>aman</i> paddy on low lands and early paddy and jute being sown; more rain wanted; public health generally good.
Moorsshedabad	... 2·28	<i>Aus</i> paddy in good condition; sowing of <i>aman</i> paddy going on; except a few cases of cholera here and there, public health generally good.
Rajshahye	... 3·2	Crops doing fairly; more rain wanted; some fever prevalent; health generally good.
Burdwan	... 1·9	Prospects good; ploughing and sowing being carried on; public health fair.
Rungpore	... 4·3	Prospects of crops good; cholera prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bhagálpur	... 1·61	Prospects good; fields being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> sowing; <i>janera</i> sown in places.
Purneah	... 3·2	Prospects of crops fair; more rain wanted for weeding and raking; slight fever in some parts.
Patna	... 2·3	Prospects of standing crops good; cholera reported from Barrh and Behar sub-divisions and small-pox from Behar.
Durbhunga	... Nil	Weather hot, with clouds; crops doing well; indigo wants more rain; prices stationary; cholera still in town and country.
Huzárilágh	... 3·3	Weather hot and cloudy; sowing of early <i>rice</i> and other <i>bhadoi</i> crops commenced; cholera said to have appeared in thana Girdi; small-pox also reported.
Cuttack	... 4·3	Weather cooler and cloudy; <i>sarad</i> and <i>beali</i> crops being sown; cotton being plucked; sugarcane growing well; public health good, a few cases of cholera reported.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain fell in almost all districts during the week; agricultural prospects are generally fair; cultivation of autumn crops is still proceeding in many parts, but is in want of more rain; <i>aus</i> rice and jute have been already sown in many other parts and the young plants are in fair progress; sugarcane also growing well and indigo is fair; sowing of <i>aman</i> paddy is going on in some districts; from Cooch Behar reports are not favourable for excessive rain, and from northern parts of Tipperah for floods; cholera is still very severe in Jelpaiguri and parts of Cooch Behar, is prevalent in Darjeeling Terai, in some parts of Rungpore and in almost all sub-divisions of Mymensingh and a bad outbreak has also occurred in Aurangabad sub-divisions of Gya.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 12th)	No rain up to 11th, when a heavy shower fell, viz., 1.72.	Sugarcane being irrigated; prices rising slightly; health of cattle good; cholera reported from pargana Sheopur in tahsil Benares.
Allahabad („ 13th)	Sadr, 1.0	Oppressive heat culminating in a heavy thunder shower on morning of 12th; cholera cases more numerous, but not very fatal; prices still very steady.
Gorakhpur („ 11th)	1.20 on 6th	Violent storm during week, weather muggy and hot; a little sporadic cholera and small-pox, also a little cattle-disease; labour in demand; prices slightly rising.
Jhānsi	.....	Weather cloudy and hot; manuring of fields in progress; prices fluctuating; health good; no cattle-disease.
Agra	.....	No report received.
Bareilly (June 12th)	Partial showers	Weather hot; prices rising; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut ( „ „ )	.....	Weather excessively hot, occasional dust storms, wind variable; health good; supplies sufficient; prices unchanged.
Kumaun („)	Slight showers	Weather sultry; general health fair; <i>kharif</i> operations in progress; cattle-disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („)	No rain	Heat intense, east wind; prices rising owing to large exports; general health good; occasional reports of cholera in the city.
Partabgarh ( „ )	.....	Prices almost stationary; sugarcane coming on well; water-supply scanty; small-pox at Kunda; general health good.
Sitapur ( „ )	.....	Prices rising; wheat in usual demand.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, .6; Akbarpore, 1.6; Tanda, .6; Bilkapur, .3.	
Rae Bareilly („ 11th)	No rain	Weather sultry; cholera continues; scarcity of water in wells; prices almost steady.
Cawnpore („ 12th)	No rain	Small-pox has almost disappeared; cholera reported from one village in Sārh Sālimpur; some cattle-disease; state of extra crops fair; prices slightly higher.
Farukhabad ( „ „ )	.....	Weather very close and sultry, with little or no rain; health of people fair; prices steady; markets well supplied.
General Remarks. —The week has been intensely hot, accompanied by violent storms in Gorakhpur and Saharanpur, by slight showers in several districts, and by heavier rain in Benares, Fyzabad, Partabgarh, Allahabad, and Sitapur; cholera is reported from Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Aligarh; prices are rising in a number of districts, in others are stationary.		
Punjab- (June 13th)		
Delhi	.....	Health fair; prices almost stationary.
Hissar	.....	Health good; <i>kharif</i> ploughing commenced; prices fluctuating.
Umballa	.....	Health fair; preparations being made for sowing <i>kharif</i> and sugarcane crops; prices stationary.
Jullundur	No rain	Health good; cotton and sugarcane crops being irrigated; prices stationary.
Amritsar	No rain	Health good; <i>rabi</i> crops all garnered; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot	.20	A few cases of measles in district; crops being threshed; prices stationary.
Ferozepore	No rain	Health good; <i>rabi</i> crops harvested; prices stationary.
Lahore	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	No rain	Health good; preparations being made for <i>kharif</i> sowings; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan	No rain	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvesting completed; <i>kharif</i> sowings commenced; slight rise in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices slightly falling.
Peshawar	Slight rain	More rain wanted; health good; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; prices fluctuating.
General Remarks. —Health generally good; <i>rabi</i> harvesting completed except in the Dera Ismail Khan district; <i>kharif</i> sowings commenced in most districts.		
Central Provinces		
Nagpur (June 13th)	1.99	Weather showery and close between the showers; prospects good; ploughing continues; cholera in several places and in Kampti; cattle-disease prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore	.37	Weather cloudy and close; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; 12 deaths from cholera; small-pox continues; wheat 21 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Saugor (June 11th)	.10	Weather oppressive and cloudy occasionally; ploughing general; small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Seoni („ 12th)	.31	Weather cloudy and stormy; 15 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease continues; prices risen.
Hoshangabad („ „)	.4	Weather hot and cloudy; ploughing continues; 2 deaths from cholera; wheat 14 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	1.66	Weather warm and oppressive and occasionally cloudy; sowing commenced; small-pox slight; wheat 16, <i>javari</i> 19, and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur (June 9th)	.....	Weather very oppressive, occasionally cloudy; ploughing continues; health fair; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— <i>contd.</i>		
Sambalpur (June 7th)	60	Weather very close and hot, cloudy at nights; tanks drying up; sugar-cane suffering; fields being prepared for rice; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather close and oppressive; rain general excepting in the Chhattisgarh division; prices steady; ploughing general.
British Burma— (June 13th)		
Akyab ...	11.32	Total rainfall to date 30.14 inches; 8 deaths from cholera and 8 from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in three townships, severe in one.
Rangoon ...	3.21	Total rainfall to date 15.0 inches; 2 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 86 to 89 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	8.62	Total rainfall to date 14.59 inches; public health good; 24 deaths of cattle in two townships.
Prome ...	4.19	Total rainfall to date 10.61 inches; public health good; 27 deaths of cattle in three townships.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	12.43	Total rainfall to date 30.70 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; 98 deaths of cattle in Wagaroo, 394 in Nlaingbosh townships, and 1 in Moulmein; health of plough cattle in principal agricultural parts good; ploughing wages Rs. 2.8 per acre; ploughing and sowing progressing in Moulmein; about one-eighth of Amherst district ploughed.
Toungoo ...	4.69	Total rainfall to date 14.10 inches; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> Public health good; rain general; cattle-disease severe in parts of Akyab and Amherst, mild in Bassein and Prome; ploughing is being commenced pretty generally and is in good progress in Amherst; price of paddy falling at Rangoon, and slightly but irregularly in the interior; considerable quantities of paddy still stored.
Assam—(June 13th)		
Gauhati ...	33	Weather hot and sultry; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior and at the station; prospects of <i>ahu</i> paddy good.
Sylhet ...	3.87	Cultivation progressing; small-pox still reported.
Cachar (Silchar) ...	Slight rain, 2.19	Weather entirely hot; cultivation for <i>aus</i> and <i>sali</i> crops progressing; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2.06	Weather warm; ploughing for <i>sali dhan</i> ; prospects of <i>ahu</i> crop good; cholera abating.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 13th)		
Bangalore ...	9	Rain needed for agricultural operations in Bangalore district; prospects favourable; standing crops in good condition.
Mysore ...	10	Prospects favourable; standing crops in good condition.
Mercara ...	5.21	The <i>vysakh</i> rice crop in Surlabimut-nad has been reaped; <i>rabi</i> sown in the Nanjarajapatna and Ramaswamikanave hoblis; prospects of season and public health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain more or less in all districts; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good; prices have risen slightly		
Berar & Hyderabad (June 13th)		
Amritoti ...	1.79	Cotton sowing commenced; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Cultivators busily engaged in preparing land for sowing, which has commenced in some places.
Hyderabad		No report received.
Central India States— (June 13th)		
Indore ...	59; heavy rain around, but little in Indore.	Weather unusually close and muggy; health good; <i>kharif</i> ploughing in progress.
Morar (Gwalior)		Health good; intense heat; duststorms during week.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather sultry; health good.
Nemuch ...	.....	Public health good; <i>rabi</i> commenced.
Goona ...	.....	Weather very warm; health fair; wheat 24 seers 8 chittaks per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	12	Few cases of cholera reported from Mandsaur; weather cloudy; preparation for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; prices falling.
Sihore ...	12	Weather cloudy, with occasional storms; crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	2	Weather again very hot and sultry; public health good.
Manpur		No report received.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JUNE 10, 1900.

Agency or Province and District.	Month	Report for week or report.
Madras—		
Chennai (June 13th)		and wells fair; health good; weather seasonable.
Chennai (" 10th)		month's water in tanks; health good; <i>rabi</i> almost harvested;
Chennai (" 8th)		ther partially cloudy; prices stationary.
Chennai (" ")		ent supply in tanks and wells; health good; crops harvested;
Chennai (" ")		ther cloudy.
Chennai (" 9th)		ther muggy, heat great, little wind; health good.
Chennai (" 6th)		ther sultry; health fair; some fever.
Chennai (" 12th)		ther hot; cotton sowing and ploughing for <i>kharif</i> progressing.
Chennai (" ")		ther reported from districts, otherwise health normal; prices
Chennai (June 12th)		low; health good; cholera decreasing; prices steady.
Madras—(June 7th)		
Chennai		

g. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th June 1883.

Offices opened during the month of May 1883 :—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Cherat	Panjab	6th	Opened.
Nazira	Upper Assam	9th	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 9th June 1883.

No. 7.—Mr. H. R. Rich, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Section 51 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th May 1883.

R. MURRAY, Colonel,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 11th June 1883.

No. 1441.—Lieutenant John B. Edwards is granted sixty days' privilege leave, from the 15th June 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
A. M. MUIR,
2nd Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 9th June 1883.

Under the provisions of Section 544 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure) the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with the sanction of the Government of India, has been pleased to pass the following rules for regulating the payment, on the part of Government, of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending for the purpose of any enquiry, trial or other proceedings, before the Criminal Courts in the province of Coorg :—

- I. The Criminal Courts are authorized to pay, at the rate specified in rule III, the expenses of complainants and witnesses in cases in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by, or under the orders, or with the sanction, of the Government, or of any Judge, Magistrate, or other public officer, or when it shall appear to the Judge or Magistrate presiding over such Courts to be directly in furtherance of the interests of public justice; also in cases entered in column V of schedule II appended to the Code of Criminal Procedure as not bailable; and in all cases in which the witnesses are compelled to attend by a Magistrate under the provisions of Section 540, Chapter XLVI of the Code.
- II. For the purposes of these rules, Europeans, East Indians and Natives shall be divided into three classes; and the Judge or Magistrate before whom they are required to appear, either as complainants or witnesses, shall be careful to fix the class with due regard to the station in life occupied by each complainant or witness.
Travelling allowance and batta shall be paid at the rates specified below :—

	EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.			NATIVES.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE—						
By Rail	1st Class fare. 8 annas per mile.	2nd Class fare. 4 annas per mile.	3rd Class fare. 2 annas per mile.	1st Class fare. 6 annas per mile.	2nd Class fare. 2 annas per mile.	3rd Class fare. 2 annas per mile.
By Road	Actual expense of passage.			Actual expense of passage.		
By Sea or Canal						
Batta not to exceed	3 Rupees per diem.	1 Rupee per diem.	8 annas per diem.	1 Rupee per diem.	8 annas per diem.	4 annas per diem.

- IV. The distance for which mileage and the number of days for which batta should be allowed for the journey to and from the station at which the Court is held, and for attendance at Court, shall be determined by the Judge or Magistrate ordering the payment in each case.
- V. All bills for travelling allowance and batta to complainants and witnesses attending before the Courts of the Magistrates of the second or third class, shall be scrutinized by the District Magistrate before the charges included in them are finally passed.
- VI. Whenever a Magistrate dismisses a case as frivolous or vexatious, under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, no travelling allowance or batta shall be granted to the complainant in such case.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, Major,

Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
RAJPUTANA.MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Presidency & Oudh Command.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 4th June 1883.

No. 1765 G.—Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Officiating Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, is granted thirty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 22nd June 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 6th June 1883.

No. 1774 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1301 I., dated 23rd May 1883, Mr. R. E. Acklom assumed charge of his duties as Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, on the afternoon of the 30th May 1883.

No. 1782 G.—Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore, Officiating Adjutant, Merwara Battalion, availed himself on the 29th May 1883 of the forty days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1708 G., dated 29th May 1883.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th June 1883.

No. 11.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 15, dated 14th April 1883, Captain C. H. Brookes, R.E., has been posted to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 19th March 1883, and took over charge of the division from Lieutenant G. K. Moncrieff, R.E., on the afternoon of the 21st March 1883.

Captain C. C. Carter, R.E., has been posted to the Allahabad Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 21st March 1883.

Lieutenant R. S. MacLagan, R.E., reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 16th March 1883, and has been posted to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 22nd March 1883.

H. McV. CRICHTON, Major, R.E.,

Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command,
Military Works

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND OUTGOINGS FROM TREASURIES
DURING MAY 1883.

Thousands of Rupees

	Civil Revenue.	Civil Debt and Remittance Heads.	Forest, Telegraph, and Marine.	Post Office.	Guaranteed Railways.	Military Department.	P. W. Department.	Opening Balance.	TOTAL.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
India General ...	8,66	2,81,00	18	4,30	5,08	87	56,74	2,81,63	6,38,46
Central Provinces	17,02	12,98	66	1,92		10	1,79	64,95	99,42
British Burmah ...	19,19	10,03	1,45	2,84		9	1,79	97,66	1,33,05
Assam ...	4,11	7,34	16	1,72		3		30,92	44,33
Bengal ...	1,20,96	62,97	1,63	7,14		22	5,14	1,63,91	3,62,30
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1,60,63	86,47	1,08	3,05	4,48	66	4,67	1,69,19	4,30,23
Punjab ...	17,54	91,17	73	3,56	7,95	1,21	4,29	78,32	2,04,77
Madras ...	76,20	1,06,51	1,25	3,73	10,14	64	44	1,90,12	3,80,03
Bombay ...	63,03	2,65,93	2,79	4,97	70,89	93	4,86	2,29,47	6,47,87
Remittance Adjust ment								10,92	10,92
TOTAL RECEIPTS.	4,92,34	9,24,40	9,93		98,54	4,75	79,77	13,17,12	29,60,38

Outgoings.

India General ...	35,50	2,85,00	1,21	49	11,26	18,42	25,78	2,59,90	6,38,46
Central Provinces	4,89	12,23	51	18		2,96	2,04	76,61	97,42
British Burmah ...	8,07	46,81	1,14	18		2,39	8,12	66,34	1,33,05
Assam ...	3,46	12,33	28	13		1,24	70	26,19	44,33
Bengal ...	36,51	1,55,19	1,34	7,89		2,07	15,04	1,44,26	3,62,30
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	52,63	89,98	95	9,30	2,94	17,87	9,72	2,46,84	4,30,23
Punjab ...	14,64	61,56	69	3,93	2,98	23,17	15,89	81,61	2,04,77
Madras ...	27,08	1,41,66	1,35	4,16	4,16	12,40	7,74	1,90,18	3,80,03
Bombay ...	45,81	3,57,07	3,68	4,12	17,71	16,58	15,52	1,87,38	6,47,87
Remittance Adjust- ment		43						10,49	10,92
TOTAL OUTGOINGS	2,28,59	11,63,16	11,15	30,38	39,35	97,40	1,00,55	12,89,80	29,60,3

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE TWO MONTHS ENDING MAY 1883.

Lakhs of Rupee

	RECEIPTS.					OUTGOINGS.				
	Accounts till	TELEGRAPHIC.		Total. 2 months.	Budget Estimate. 2 months.	Accounts till	TELEGRAPHIC.		Total. 2 months.	Budget Estimate. 2 months.
		April.	May.				April.	May.		
Civil Revenue	4,36*	4,93*	9,29	8,93	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Expenditure	2,35*	2,30*	4,65	5,
Military Department	5	5	10	14	...	98	97	1,95	1,
Public Works Department	67	80	1,47	...	...	1,24	1,01	2,25	...
Forest, Telegraph, and Marine Dept. (net)
Post Office Department (net)	5	3	8	4	...	...	...	...	...
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways	59	59	1,18	89	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Loan	1	...	...	...	...	...
Council Bills, including Exchange	2,70	2,40	5,10	8
Mint and Coinage Accounts	—9	—9	—18	...
Civil Debt and Remittance (net)	—19	—8	—27	7	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,53	6,32	11,85	10,08	...	7,18	6,59	13,77	11
Opening Balance	14,82	13,17	14,82	13,84	...	13,17	12,90	12,90	1,
Closing Balance
GRAND TOTAL	20,35	19,49	26,67	23,92	...	20,35	19,49	20,67	2

* Includes Forest in Madras and Bombay.

J. WESTLAND
Comptroller General

11th June 1883.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.**NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Simla, the 7th June 1883.*

No. 28.—Mr. G. P. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted three months' language leave from the 1st June 1883, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.

H. F. HANCOCK, Col., R.E.,*Offg. Director General of Railways.***BRITISH GUIANA EMIGRATION AGENCY.****NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, the 12th June 1883.*

Notice is hereby given that there is lying at the above Agency a list of the unclaimed balances of the estates of Indian emigrants who have died intestate in the Colony of British Guiana (Demerara) amounting, in the whole, to the sum of \$14,827-21c., equal to R37,537-3-10. This list can be inspected at any time during office hours by any person who may be interested in the same.

HENRY KIRKE,*Offg. Emigration Agent for the Govt. of B. Guiana.*

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, this 8th day of June 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 365, Private William McGonagle.	At what Place Enlisted,— Fort William, Calcutta.
Age,—25 years 6 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Templemore, near Movill, Donegal.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.	Marks,—
Colour of— Complexion, florid; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, light brown.	Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Desertion,—6th June 1883.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.	Waistcoat,—
Date of Enlistment,—26th March 1882.	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS.—Slightly round- shouldered, swings his left leg when walking. Under 2 years' service.

L. B. HOLE, Lieut.-Colonel,*Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Warwickshire Regt.*

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, this 9th day of June 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 404, Private Thomas Simmons.	At what Place Enlisted,— Rochester.
Age,—22 years 5 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—St. Mary's, near Derby, Derby.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.	Marks,—Tattoo mark on left fore-arm.
Colour of— Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, hazel.	Trade,—Steward.
Date of Desertion,—6th June 1883.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.	Waistcoat,—
Date of Enlistment,—13th September 1882.	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS.— Under 1 year's service.

L. B. HOLE, Lieut.-Colonel,*Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Warwickshire Regt.*

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 13th day of June 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 2385, Private John Geddes.	At what Place Enlisted,— Aberdeen.
Age,—23 years 7 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Ellon, Aberdeen.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.	Marks,—Letter T, back right hand; scar, left thumb.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—Farm servant.
Date of Desertion,—9th June 1883.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Dum- Dum.	Waistcoat,—
Date of Enlistment,—28th November 1879.	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS,— Under 4 years' service.

C. ELGEE, Colonel,*Comdg. 1st Battn., R. W. Fusiliers.*

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 13th day of June 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 2521, Private John Whitbread.	At what Place Enlisted,— Woolwich.
Age,—23 years 4 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Oxford, Marlbo- rough, Wiltshire.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Marks,—None.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.	Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Desertion,—9th June 1883.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Dum- Dum.	Waistcoat,—
Date of Enlistment,—12th February 1880.	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS,— Under 4 years' service.

C. ELGEE, Colonel,*Comdg. 1st Battn., R. W. Fusiliers.*

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 13th day of June 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 2749, Private William Fowall.	At what Place Enlisted,— Lichfield.
Age,—26 years 1 month.	Parish and County in which Born,—Trinstall, Stafford- shire.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Marks,—Skin mark on left cheek.
Colour of— Complexion, ruddy; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown.	Trade,—Collier.
Date of Desertion,—9th June 1883.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Dum- Dum.	Waistcoat,—
Date of Enlistment,—14th May 1880.	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS,— Under 4 years' service.

C. ELGEE, Colonel,*Comdg. 1st Battn., R. W. Fusiliers.*

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 13th day of June 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 3233, Private George Reay.	Date of Enlistment,—25th April 1880.
Age,—24 years 2 months.	At what Place Enlisted,— Wrenham.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Parish and County in which Born,—Salisbury, Cheshire.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.	Marks,—None.
Date of Desertion,—9th June 1883.	Trade,—Striker.
Place of Desertion,—Dum- Dum.	Coat or Jacket,—
	Waistcoat,—
	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS,— Under 4 years' service.

C. ELGEE, Colonel,*Comdg. 1st Battn., R. W. Fusiliers.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th June 1883.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	69,27,199	10	0
Reserve Fund	35,10,886	4	4	Other authorized Investments	53,00,395	10	0
	R	a.	p.	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,03,15,586	8	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	91,07,112	5	9	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	49,91,221	14	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,65,12,366	3	9	Bills discounted and purchased	2,16,04,700	2	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,42,70,624	0	6	Balances with other Banks	8,13,290	0	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,59,281	8	1	Bullion	4,93,187	9	8
Sundries	14,72,333	5	2	Dead Stock	12,17,004	14	1
				Stamps	8,212	0	0
				Sundries	4,56,230	9	4
					5,21,27,028	15	0
					R	a.	p.
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	92,59,477	9	7
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,37,46,097	3	0
					2,30,05,574	12	7
					R	a.	p.
					7,51,32,603	11	7

RUPEES . 7,51,32,603 11 7

RUPEES . 7,51,32,603 11 7

BANK OF BENGA,
Calcutta, 14th June 1883.J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.By order of the Directors.
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, 1871- MAINTAINED VALU.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED OF		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1883.	R	R	R	R	R	R
June 4	...	...	...	2,44,527	16,38,189	3,00,179
" 5	2,11,456	...	...	4,85,983	16,38,189	3,00,179
" 6	...	...	...	4,85,983	16,38,189	3,00,179
" 7	...	...	...	4,85,983	16,38,189	3,00,179
" 8	...	...	2,60,202	2,41,729	19,01,550	6,26,203
" 9	...	...	...	2,41,729	19,01,550	6,26,203

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 11th June 1883.J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
66	P 44-13176	100	Babu Kanic Lal Das.
68	P 9-95848	50	Jackuriah Hajee Tayeb.
69	P 44-24393	100	Bhagchand Hecmut Mull.
70	P 11-69452	500	Messrs. Petrocchino Brothers.
	P 43-92745	100	
	P 10-95635	100	
	O 88-47328	100	
71	P 9-93003	50	Nilmoney Mookerjee.
72	O 65-43213	50	The Offg. Dy. Commissioner,
	" -43226	50	Garo Hills.
73	P 9-41472	50	Mr. G. M. Juila.
74	O 65-95399	50	Mrs. Adams.
	P 9-00185	50	
	O 96-93682	100	
	P 9-10739	50	Mrs. M. Pogose.
75	P 44-25225	100	

CALCUTTA,
The 14th June 1883.J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Compt. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
1883.			
W37	M 38-53927	500	District Superintendent of Police, Gya.

BOMBAY,
The 12th June 1883.C. J. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Department,
for Commissioner of Issue.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
4	E 20-39081	100	Pokker Mull and Chhotey Lall, Sudder Bazar, Delhi.

LAHORE,
The 9th June 1883.H. J. BRERETON,
for Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
12	B 73-07559	100	P. Tiruvengada Mudali, Commissariat Bellary, Clerk.

Madras Circle—continued.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED—continued.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
13	B 65—49132	50	T. P. Chinnaynatha Pillay, No. 258, Mint Street, Madras.
"	—57404	50	
"	—65143	50	
"	—66695	50	
"	—70494	50	
"	—85931	50	
"	—3214	50	
"	—93215	50	
"	—93216	50	
"	—93217	50	
"	—93218	50	
"	—93219	50	
"	—93220	50	
"	—93221	50	
"	—93222	50	
"	—93223	50	

FOOT SAINT GEORGE,
The 4th June 1883.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,

Assistant Accountant General,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Tenders will be received not later than the 1st July 1883, by the Director General of the Post Office of India, for the conveyance of mails by sea on the lines noted below:—

Calcutta . Rangoon . (direct).
Calcutta . Rangoon . (via Chittagong and Akyab.)

Madras . Rangoon.
Bombay . Karachi.
Bombay . Busreh (via Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be obtained on application to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Simla, the 1st June 1883.

On and after the 1st July 1883, the rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom will be reduced from 2 per cent. to 1 per cent. The revised rates of commission are shown below:—

	£2	£2 but not exceeding £5	£5	£5 but not exceeding £10	£10
On sums not exceeding	£2	£2 but not exceeding £5	£5	£5 but not exceeding £10	£10
" exceeding	£2	£2 but not exceeding £5	£5	£5 but not exceeding £10	£10
" "	£2	£2 but not exceeding £5	£5	£5 but not exceeding £10	£10
" "	£2	£2 but not exceeding £5	£5	£5 but not exceeding £10	£10
" "	£2	£2 but not exceeding £5	£5	£5 but not exceeding £10	£10

2. These revised rates relate solely to orders drawn upon the United Kingdom.

L. G. WAIT,

Asstt. Director General of the Post Office of India,
Foreign Post Branch.

Simla, the 12th June 1883.

No. 3101.—Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India:—

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. T. C. D'Rozario, Post Master, Trichinopoly, is appointed to officiate as Post Master, Hyderabad (Deccan).

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 14th June 1883.

Crook, Mrs. H. H. Gill, J. C. Wingrove, Clement.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, Mrs. A.	Gardner, Wm.	McManus, J.
Angelo, Harry A.	Gertie, Miss.	Moore, Miss Claudia.
Atkins, R.	Greenberg, Rose.	Moore, William.
Binnie, George.	Grove, H. F.	Murdoch, Mrs.
Blackman, Russell.	Hallowell, J. A.	Neville, H.
Bradley, P. W.	Haly, J. J.	O'Donel, —.
Brown, E.	Hawkins, Geo.	Onesti, Cresio.
Browne, B.	Hankivetz, Madame.	Perrins, C. H.
Buckle, Henry.	Harris, Lord.	Pimlott, James Thomas.
C. P.	Heller, Miss.	Pine, Arol.
Camar, Madame A.	Hogg, F. Camac.	Purcell, Miss N.
Cammell, Minard A.	Horridge, Charles.	Rostam, J. B.
Carlier, Antony.	Hunter, H. C. D.	Ross, J.
"Chaperone."	Hutchinson, Miss Florence.	Ryan, J. H.
Cotton, F.	Kelly, Mrs. E.	Sanford, E. C. Aysh-
Cummings, Miss Annie.	Kavanagh, P.	ford.
D'Cruz, Mrs. Bella.	De La Corneuve, F. E. W. L. S.	Simpson, A. B. A.
Dick, Arthur.	Leslie, Mrs. C. H.	Shaw, Lt. D. O. L.
Donovan, John.	Lewis, Mrs. R. B.	Stewart, Duncan.
Elder, T. Jardine.	Lewis, S.	White, Mrs. S.
Ereir, Madame Bella.	Land, Enoch.	Wilkinson, S.
Feller, Cornelia.	Latier, Miss.	Williams, William.
Fletcher, John.	Maitre, Rafaille.	Williams, John.
Francis, G.	McClure, A.	Windemur, Mrs.
Field, Miss Fanny.		Winloch, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Deveria & Co., Powell. Mideah, F. Webers, Madam Martha.
Hankivetz, Monsieur. Nardini, Sig. Raffaele. Charles.

The 16th June 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date	Per Steamer
	1883	
Persian Gulf.	22nd Jun	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports	21st "	Str. Chindra.
Foreign Mails via Bombay	16th "	From Bombay.*
Foreign Mails via Bombay	23rd "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	22nd "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	20th "	Str. Kileva.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo, and Rangoon		Str. Bushceer.
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	18th "	French Str. Tahre.
Straits and Hong-Kong		Crysal & Moray.

* Also for South Africa and England, can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 p.m. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 p.m.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin R1-8; per eight ounce tin, R5-9; per pound tin, R16-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin R5-8; per eight ounce tin R10-8; per pound tin, R20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئیٹائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوا ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشق بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں ملتی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے معقول ذات چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ؛ اور ایک پونڈ کے دین کا بارہ آنہ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to, 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1879, 4to, 164 pages text, 273 pages tables, 4 plates, 4 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1880, 4to, 174 pages text, 286 pages tables, 6 plates, 4 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, cloth bound, 4to, 438 pages, 33 plates	10	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0

Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 4 plates	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India, in 1879, corrected and reduced	2	0	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India, in 1880, corrected and reduced	2	0	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India, in 1881, corrected and reduced	2	0	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.*

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs 375 a set.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRÜBNER & Co., 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.

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1. Átharvāṇa Upanishads, (Sans.) fasci. I—V, at annas 10 each	3	2
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3. Agni Purāṇa, (Sans.) fasci. I—XIV, at annas 10 each	8	12
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	R	a.
37. Pāli Grammar, (Eng.) fasci. I & II, at annas 10 each	1	4
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48. Sarva Darṣana Sangraha, (Sans.) fasci. II	0	10
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51. Sāṅkhyā Sāra, (Sans.) fasci. I	0	10
52. Susruta Samhita, (Eng.) fasci. I	1	0
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Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, R1; separately, price, R2; postage, 2 annas.*

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Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, R1; separately, price, R2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, R3; postage, 4 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, R1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

- Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
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- Vol. III. Midnapur, Hugli and Howrah.
- Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
- Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimensing.
- Vol. VI. Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.
- Vol. VII. Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagepur.
- Vol. VIII. Rajshahi and Bogra.
- Vol. IX. Murshidabad and Pabna.
- Vol. X. Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State.
- Vol. XI. Patna and Saran.

- Vol. XII. Gaya and Shahabad.
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Just published, pp. xxxv + 258.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, R5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, R30; packing and postage, R1-4.*

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Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, R1; postage, 1 anna.*

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Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price, R1; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

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Sanitary Primers in English and in Bengali. *Price, R6 per hundred, including transit and packing charges; single copies, 1 anna each.*

The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II R5 0 0

 *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

NOTICE.

The 9th February 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Calcutta Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance:—

For the Mofussil.

	R	a.	p.
Entire Gazette	15	0	0 per annum.
Postage	5	0	0 „
Supplement	6	0	0 „
Postage	3	0	0 „
Parts III, IV, V, and VI, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	5	0	0 „
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The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

An Abstract of the Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the quarters ended 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December 1882.

RECEIPTS.	QUARTERS ENDED									DISBURSEMENTS.	QUARTERS ENDED								
	30th June 1882.			30th Sept. 1882.			31st Dec. 1882.				30th June 1882.			30th Sept. 1882.			31st Dec. 1882.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Subscriptions .	5,622	2	3	5,662	8	6	5,715	11	6	Annuity .	604	13	11	639	0	0	661	2	6
Entrance Fees .	16	0	0	17	0	0	24	0	0	Establishment .	252	0	0	252	0	0	252	0	0
Miscellaneous .	0	12	0	0	4	0	45	7	0	Miscellaneous .	216	0	9	52	3	0	56	6	6
Government of India—										Government of India—									
Amount withdrawn	1,090	0	0	1,065	0	0	956	0	0	Amount deposited .	5,588	9	0	5,745	7	0	5,717	13	6
Deposit .	0	5	3	2	9	3	6	5	6	Deposit .	79	11	3	...			6	2	0
Interest .	0	3	0	...			...			Closing Cash Balance .	192	1	9	250	13	6	304	13	0
Opening Cash Balance .	203	14	2	192	1	9	250	13	6										
TOTAL .	6,933	4	8	6,939	7	6	6,998	5	6	TOTAL .	6,933	4	8	6,939	7	6	6,998	5	6

Published by Order of the Directors, agreeably to Rule 75.

NURSING DOSS AUDDY,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND OFFICE,
The 11th June 1883.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 113389, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R900, originally standing in the name of the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, and last endorsed to Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

H. F. WHITE,
Exe. Engr., Gwalior Divn., Morar.

Destroyed by White-ants.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 011859, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for R500, originally standing in the name of Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons, and last endorsed to Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietors.

BHOJOKISTO MULICK & SONS,
No. 77, Clive Street, Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

N^o 24. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1882.

No. 623 R. T., dated Simla, the 2nd June 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 397 R. T., dated 4th May 1882.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 79 R. T., dated 5th February 1883.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ended 31st December 1882.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with an increase of $299\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or 3·08 per cent., in the open mileage, and of 285,026 miles or 3·09 per cent., in the train mileage,* the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a decrease of 11 or 1·72 per cent. The following are the Railways on which the numbers chiefly vary :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	27
Madras	10	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	12
Northern Bengal	10	...
Punjab Northern	...	11
Indus Valley and Kandahar	19	...

* The train mileage run on the East Indian Railway is 2,478,344 and not 2,142,893 as shown in Tables 3 and 4. The correct figures were furnished by the Railway Company after the returns had been printed. The total train mileage should accordingly be 9,506,487 and not 9,171,036.

2. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, the number of cases in which goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., left the rails decreased from 18 to 7, and cases of bursting of boilers, tubes, &c., of engines from 36 to 6.

3. The increase on the Madras Railway occurred under "slips in cuttings or embankments," and "fire in trains." The accidents under these heads numbered 6 against *nil*, and 7 against 2, respectively.

4. On the Great Indian Peninsula, and Punjab Northern Railways, there is no noticeable variation in any particular class of accidents.

5. On the Northern Bengal State Railway, the largest increase appears under "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," the number of cases being 8 against 2.

6. On the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway, the "cattle accidents" increased from 41 to 70, whereas the "failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," decreased from 28 to 16.

7. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., show a very satisfactory decrease. Only 1 passenger was injured, and 2 servants killed and 6 injured, whereas, in the corresponding period of 1881, 18 passengers were injured, and 5 servants killed and 16 injured in train accidents. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that, in the corresponding quarter of 1881, 13 passengers and 3 servants were injured in a collision between a passenger and a goods train on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

8. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby :—

	Number of acci- dents.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line .	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains .	23	...	...	1	2	1	2
Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	8	...	1	...	...	...	1
Trains running over cattle on the line	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over obstructions on the line	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto through gates at level-crossings	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	18	...	...	...	3	...	3
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of types	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Number of acci- dents.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
The failure of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of couplings	27	...	...	1	1	1	1
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	629	...	1	2	6	2	7

9. The number of collisions between "passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line" decreased from 18 to 9, owing to the number of accidents of this class on the East Indian Railway being 1 only against 9 in the 4th quarter of 1881.

10. There were 235 cases of "trains running over cattle" against 191. Of the total number, 70 occurred on the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway, 42 on the Rajputana-Malwa System, and 26 on the South Indian Railway. The large number of accidents on the Indus Valley is apparently due to the line not being fenced, and on the Rajputana-Malwa and South Indian Railways the majority of the accidents took place on the unfenced portions of the lines, or on portions where the live fence has not yet grown up.

11. The number of cases of "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines" diminished from 52 to 18. There was a decrease of 30 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway alone.

12. The "failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" numbered 43, of which 16 occurred on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway, and 11 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. It is observed, however, that, on the former line, the number of accidents of this description decreased from 28 to 16.

13. There were 27 cases of "failure of couplings," of which 8 occurred on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and 7 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

14. The number of cases of "broken rails" rose from 8 to 21, of which 6 were on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 9 on the Rajputana-Malwa, and 4 on the Muttra-Mathras Railway.

15. Out of a total of 13 "slips in cuttings or embankments," 6 occurred on the Madras Railway, 3 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 3 on the South Indian. In the corresponding quarter of the previous year, there was only 1 accident under this class.

16. The number of "fires in trains" was the largest on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway, being 25 out of a total of 53.

17. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were:—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	2	2
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains .	3	10
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains . . . . .	...	18
TOTAL .	5	30

18. And the accidents to servants in the employ of Railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passenger and goods from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were:—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	4	16
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	2	6
Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains .	...	1
Coming in contact whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	1	6
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	1	14
Whilst working at cranes or capstans . . . . .	...	2
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	5	3
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	1	1
Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line	9	8
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms . . . . .	...	1
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c. . . . .	...	2
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	1	2
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	3	5
Miscellaneous	8	19
TOTAL .	35	87

19. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 1 was killed and 1 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 19 killed and 10 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 9 committed suicide; and 3 were killed and 2 injured from miscellaneous causes.

20. The following table shows the total number of persons killed and in-

jured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1881:—

	4TH QUARTER 1881.		4TH QUARTER 1882.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS.				
From causes beyond their own control . . . . .	...	19	...	1
„ misconduct or want of caution	11	19	5	30
SERVANTS.				
From causes beyond their own control	6	34	7	16
„ misconduct or want of caution	32	86	30	77
OTHERS.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	1	...	1	1
Trespassers including suicides	36	10	28	10
Other persons	2	1	3	2
TOTAL	88	169	74	137

21. In addition to the above 5 persons are reported to have been killed and 29 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 118 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations, from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

ORDER—Ordered that these observations, together with copies of the

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burma.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Biluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Abstract Returns compiled by the Government of India, be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further that these observations, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,

Offg. Under Secretary.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

RAILWAYS.		PASSENGERS.																								SER.						
		From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.																		From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		FROM CAUSES								
				1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into, or out of, trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		TOTAL.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.		1. During shunting operations.												
																				2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.								3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.				
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			
East Indian	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	12	2	12	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	4
Eastern Bengal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Madras	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Indian	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati
Northern Bengal	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna-Gya	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Farukhabad
Rajputana-Malwa System	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal
Wardha Coal
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gackwar of Baroda's
Nizam's	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mysore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dhuria
1882		1	2	2	3	10	...	...	...	18	...	5	30	5	31	2	6	4	16	2	6	...	1	...	1	1	6	11	14	...

896 SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MAY 6, 1938.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 2nd)	.....	Weather windy and cool.
Sirohi (April 29th)	.....	Wells fairly full; health good; weather hot, but no hot winds yet.
Marwar (" 27th)	.....	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; fever and small-pox prevail; crop being cut; clear hot winds blowing, heat intense; prices stationary.
Meywar ( " " )	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather seasonable.
Haroti ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; harvest average; health good.
Jhallawar (" 25th)	.....	Weather seasonable; a little small-pox.
Ajmere (May 1st)	.....	Weather seasonable; health good.
Jeypore	.....	First harvesting completed, outturn average; health good; prices steady.
Bhurtpore	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (May 1st)	.....	Health good; cholera in one tahsil; crops gathered; prices steady.
Nepal—(April 26th)		
Katmandu ...	1.94	Prospects good; intermittent rain and thunderstorm during the past week.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the *Gazette*. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	R	a	p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	8		
For a single copy of the Supplement	4		
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 2nd May 1883.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. C. J. Michôd has been appointed to act as Agent at Akyab, *vice* Mr. A. M. Lindsay.

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th April 1883.

No. 349.—Consequent on the deputation of Major R. V. Riddell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th April 1883, the date on which Major Riddell was relieved of his duties as Assistant Surveyor General:—

Mr. E. T. S. Johnson, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. G. H. Cooke, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

G. C. DEPRÉE, Colonel,

Offg. Surveyor General of India.

COMPTROLLER

No. 250.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the seventh

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1882-83.	April to October 1881.	April to October 1882.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	22,172,000	9,181,463	8,982,312	...	199,151
II	Opium	9,500,000	5,761,311	5,516,418	...	244,893
III	Salt	6,049,000	4,156,864	3,438,994	...	717,870
IV	Stamps	3,342,000	1,941,177	1,984,059	42,882	...
V	Excise	3,331,000	1,928,731	2,057,751	129,020	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,649,000	1,306,192	1,188,117	...	118,075
VII	Customs	1,181,000	1,325,393	679,400	...	645,993
VIII	Assessed Taxes	538,000	440,847	445,655	4,808	...
IX	Forest	806,900	311,655	294,976	...	16,679
X	Registration	284,000	171,048	176,358	5,310	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	701,000	246,337	233,233	...	13,104
XII	Post Office	967,000	556,043	571,587	15,537	...
XIII	Telegraph	493,700	228,438	216,976	18,538	...
XIV	Mint	145,000	5,333	110,185	104,852	...
XV	Law and Justice	659,000	347,442	333,252	...	14,190
XVI	Police	248,000	139,600	130,029	...	9,571
XVII	Marine	183,000	106,969	92,350	...	14,619
XVIII	Education	177,000	104,844	110,646	5,802	...
XIX	Medical	39,000	18,622	18,727	105	...
XX	Scientific and other Minor Depart- ments.	65,500	33,572	34,110	538	...
XXI	Interest	647,000	534,547	386,452	...	148,095
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	206,800	87,311	81,274	...	6,037
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	59,000	27,918	28,092	174	...
XXIV	Miscellaneous	262,000	222,250	123,610	...	98,640
<i>Productive Public Works.</i>		54,705,900	29,183,907	27,264,556	...	1,919,351
XXV	State Railways (Gross earnings)	2,775,800	1,240,670	1,339,583	98,913	...
XXVI	Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,473,000	2,220,476	2,267,817	47,371	...
XXVII	East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts).	2,660,000	1,627,920	1,502,865	...	125,055
XXVIII	Irrigation and Navigation (direct Re- ceipts).	843,800	440,930	478,049	37,119	...
XXIX	Madras Irrigation and Canal Com- pany (Net Traffic Receipts).	—15,000				
<i>Unproductive Public Works.</i>						
XXXI	State Railways	...	...	...	...	...
XXXII	Subsidized Railways	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII	Irrigation and Navigation	133,000	19,648	17,333	...	2,315
XXXIV	Military Works	469,000	284,058	218,765	...	35,293
XXXV	Civil Buildings, Roads and Service					
XXXVI	Army					
XXXVII	Military Operations in Afghanistan.	813,500	544,221	537,429	...	6,792
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	104,592	331	...	104,261
		...	...	540	540	...
		65,859,000	35,666,422	33,657,298	...	2,009,124
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	219,000	205,870	144,169	...	61,701
	GRAND TOTAL	66,078,000	35,872,292	33,801,467	...	2,070,825

Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

GENERAL'S OFFICE.

month of the year 1882, as compared with the corresponding period of 1881.

sterling at R 10 to the pound sterling.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1882-83.	April to October 1881.	April to October 1882.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt†	3,609,300	2,170,134	2,280,370	110,236	...
2	Do. on Deposits	457,200	181,487	189,288	7,801	...
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	511,000	236,465	262,405	25,940	...
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,233,100	469,812	529,191	59,379	...
5	Land Revenue	3,167,000	1,648,106	1,684,317	36,211	...
6	Opium (including cost of production)	2,219,900	1,773,203	2,053,360	280,157	...
7	Salt (do. do.)	639,000	255,788	281,422	25,634	...
8	Stamps	80,000	45,483	46,074	591	...
9	Excise	99,000	53,584	58,037	4,453	...
10	Provincial Rates	49,000	29,051	27,747	...	1,304
11	Customs	163,000	112,470	96,127	...	16,343
12	Assessed Taxes	15,000	8,716	8,583	...	133
13	Forests	575,800	235,972	216,807	...	19,165
14	Registration	186,000	103,927	108,180	4,253	...
15	Post Office	1,069,400	593,215	626,640	33,425	...
16	Telegraph	514,960	216,091	258,869	42,778	...
17	Mint	104,400	44,822	49,763	4,941	...
18	General Administration	1,286,300	701,378	737,892	36,514	...
19	Law and Justice	3,345,700	1,821,376	1,848,359	26,983	...
20	Police	2,635,000	1,429,686	1,465,274	35,588	...
21	Marine (including river Navigation)	376,300	212,636	231,438	21,802	...
22	Education	1,148,600	589,902	622,673	32,771	...
23	Ecclesiastical	162,000	91,670	93,259	1,589	...
24	Medical	695,500	372,787	380,929	8,142	...
25	Political	492,700	297,596	291,027	...	6,569
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	420,800	293,918	229,141	...	64,777
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	640,800	382,245	388,977	6,732	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,000	2,480	824	...	1,656
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	741,000	464,358	490,752	26,394	...
30	Stationery and Printing	309,000	254,451	196,706	...	57,745
31	Miscellaneous	253,000	155,367	128,904	...	26,463
32	Famine Relief	...	867	92,652	91,785	...
33	Protective Works—Railways	422,500	...	237,057	237,057	...
34	Do. do. Irrigation	327,500	35,206	124,002	88,706	...
35	Reduction of Debt	750,000	...	...	...	...
51	Exchange on transactions with London	2,775,000	1,777,910	733,455	...	1,044,455
		31,508,700	17,062,249	17,073,801	11,552	...
	<i>Productive Public Works.</i>					
36	State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	1,741,000	991,569	959,440	...	32,129
37	Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Interest and Profits)	547,000	111,365	143,953	32,588	...
38	East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits)	214,700	82,977	122,148	39,171	...
39	Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance)	503,000	297,977	356,837	58,860	...
40	Madras Irrigation & Canal Co. (Interest, &c.)	— 200	...	...	...	...
	<i>Unproductive Public Works.</i>					
42	State Railways (Capital Account)	592,000	132,627	103,964	...	28,663
43	Do. (Working and Maintenance)	...	...	...	...	...
44	Subsidized Railways	33,500	...	16,443	16,443	...
45	Frontier Railways	120,000	285,140	114,911	...	171,129
46	Irrigation and Navigation	973,800	226,389	229,412	3,023	...
47	Military Works	...	1,852,923	2,008,447	155,524	...
48	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	5,280,300	...	...	...	...
49	Army	12,103,000	7,332,219	7,261,311	...	70,908
50	Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	1,236,772	16,400	...	1,220,372
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	...	383,409	383,409	...
		53,616,800	29,612,207	28,789,576	...	822,631
	England, including Army, P.W. Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,166,200	8,999,994	8,847,270	...	152,724
	<i>Productive Public Works—Capital Expenditure.</i>	67,783,000	38,612,201	37,636,846	...	975,355
	<i>In India—</i>					
52	State Railways	1,318,000	577,918	599,525	21,607	...
53	East Indian Railway	485,000	317,380	194,341	...	153,039
54	Irrigation and Navigation	897,000	285,417	262,936	...	22,481
55	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	19,820	19,820	...
	<i>In England—</i>					
	State Railways	550,000	170,781	260,214	89,433	...
	Madras Irrigation and Canal Co.'s Undertaking	...	...	1,366,664	1,366,664	...
	East Indian Railway	...	...	235,656	235,656	...
		3,250,000	1,381,496	2,939,156	1,557,660	...
	GRAND TOTAL	71,033,000	39,993,697	40,576,002	582,305	...

† Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TOPOGRAPHICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th April 1883.

No. 350.—Major C. Strahan, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, is, under the provisions of Section 70, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from such date as his services can be spared.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 26th April 1883.

No. 965.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant who has passed the Septennial Professional Examination, is advanced to the next higher class, with effect from the date specified against his name :—

NAME.	DATE OF COMPLETION.		Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
	14 years' service.	7 years' service.		
WITHOUT ENGLISH QUALIFICATION.				
To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.				
Shew Prosad	Feb. 21, 1883	Apr. 10, 1883	Apr. 16, 1883

By Order,

D. ROBERTSON,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 24th April 1883.

No. 1146 G.—Lieutenant J. A. Bell, Officiating Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, returned to duty on the 17th April 1883 from the thirty-one days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 868 G., dated 28th March 1883.

2. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

The 26th April 1883.

No. 1182 G.—Major P. W. Smith, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Eriupura Irregular Force, availed himself, on the 21st April 1883, of the ninety days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1001 G., dated 9th April 1883.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th April 1883.

No. 10.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Anoda Prosad Das, of the supernumerary list, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 16th March 1883.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April 1883.

No. 15.—With reference to Government of India, Military Department, Notification No. 180, dated 6th April 1883, the Officers who have been appointed to the Military Works Department are posted to the Commands as follows :—

To Presidency-Oudh Command.

Captain C. H. Brookes, R.E.
Captain C. C. Carter, R.E.
Lieutenant R. S. MacLagan, R.E.

To Meerut Command.

Lieutenant C. A. R. Browne, R.E.

To Sirhind-Lahore Command.

Lieutenant E. Townshend, R.E.

To Rawalpindi Command.

Lieutenant F. H. Kelly, R.E.

To Biluchistan.

Lieutenant S. G. Burrard, R.E.
Lieutenant R. F. Allen, R.E.

The 26th April 1883.

No. 16.—Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination as required by Public Works Department Code, II, i, 21.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

*Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion,
Royal Lancaster Regiment of Foot, dated at
Colaba, Bombay, this 28th day of April 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 3555, Private John Bennett.	At what Place Enlisted,— Warrington.
Age,—21 years 10 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Liverpool, Lancashire.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.	Marks,—Tattooed anchor, right fore-arm.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.	Trade,—Servant.
Date of Desertion,—23rd April 1883.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.	Waistcoat,—
Date of Enlistment,—27th June 1881.	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS.— Under 2 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Lancaster Regt.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st May 1883.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	79,06,128	4 0
Reserve Fund	35,11,386	4 4	Other authorized Investments	49,13,480	0 0
	R	a. p.	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	94,23,181	12 1
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,00,15,581	9 1	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	46,82,191	5 10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,62,98,266	13 9	Bills discounted and purchased	2,88,67,164	13 6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,57,53,532	12 4	Balances with other Banks	11,10,266	6 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,53,143	15 8	Bullion	5,94,296	6 3
Sundries	11,69,385	9 7	Dead Stock	12,04,668	15 2
			Stamps	8,830	15 0
			Sundries	4,68,188	15 11
				5,91,78,397	14 3
				R	a. p.
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	69,98,565	6 11
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,12,24,333	11 7
				1,82,22,899	2 6
				R	a. p.
				7,74,01,297	0 9
				R	a. p.
				7,74,01,297	0 9

BANK OF BENGAŁ,
Calcutta. 3rd May 1883.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1883.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Apr. 23	...	83,444	...	419	34,91,166	7,48,050
" 24	3,16,288	1,27,111	...	3,15,707	33,91,166	6,18,346
" 25	...	1,05,176	160	3,16,660	32,91,326	5,11,181
" 26	...	1,26,830	...	3,16,660	31,94,943	3,81,762
" 27	...	1,27,803	...	3,16,660	31,94,943	2,61,289
" 28	...	48,685	27	3,16,634	30,94,971	2,01,740

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th April 1883.

J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
24	P 9—61041	50	Babu Hurry Churn Sett.
25	P 43—93569	100	Bolaki Thakoor.
26	P 44—09316	100	Babu Aukhoy Kumar Pramanick.
29	O 97—49091	100	Babu Tarachand Roy.
	" —49093	100	
	" —49094	100	
	" —49095	100	
	" —87314	100	

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1883.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Tenders will be received not later than the 1st July 1883, by the Director General of the Post Office of India, for the conveyance of mails by sea on the lines noted below:—

Calcutta . Rangoon . (direct).
Calcutta . Rangoon . (via Chittagong and Akyab.)

Madras . Rangoon.
Bombay . Karachi.
Bombay . Busch (via Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be obtained on application to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 3rd May 1883.

Brodie, Mrs.	Gooye, P. C.	Shaw, Dr. G. B.
Cameron, J. R. D.	Jameson, T.	Stewart, Harry.
Chalmers, A. B.	Madeira, R. H.	Walker, Thomas.
Chisholm, C.	Nunn, Miss Eliza.	Walker, Gebroider.
Duka, Col. Theodor do.	Ross, H. T.	Wyatt, Charles.
Gillain, A. G.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, Mrs. A.	Felice, Cornalia.	Moore, Capt. R. F.
Angelo, Harry A.	Ferrell, J. B.	Moorhead, Dr. James.
Atkins, F. T.	Fleming, Wm.	Morris, C. E.
Babunan, Edward.	Fletcher, John.	Murray, A. E.
Baggs, W. H.	Forbes, Alex.	Newhouse, H.
Baltingall, H. H.	Francis, G.	Orsini, Credo.
Banks, Ralph.	Frith, Mrs. Edward.	Pandolf, James Thomas.
Blackman, Russell.	Gardner, Wm.	Potts, John Geo.
Bradley, P. W.	Gartee, Miss.	Pravell, Miss N.
Brener, Mrs.	Greenberg, Rose.	" Jack."
Browne, B.	Greenwood, Mrs. L.	Rixon, Miss.
Browne, Col. Horace.	Grieff, Miss M.	Ross, J.
C. H.	Grove, H. F.	Sharp, Miss.
Caldwell, Ralph.	Hall, Colonel C. H.	Shaw, Lt. D. G. L.
Cammell, Minard A.	Haly, J. J.	Smith, Charles.
Carrier, Antony.	Harley, Mrs. D.	Smith, J.
Clark, Geo. R.	Hawkins, Geo.	Stewart, Duncan.
Clark, Mrs. M. A.	Hutchinson, Miss Florence.	Stewart, Barry.
Copper, Henry.	Kelly, Mrs. E.	Stowell, Capt. Gerald.
Cunningham, Miss Annie.	Lewis, Mrs. R. B.	Thompson, Mrs. M. K.
Danckw, E. W.	Lewis, J. C.	Watson, F. W.
Dalby, R.	Lewis, S.	Watson, Dr. G. A.
Davis, Ellen.	Lund, Knuch.	Watson, Mrs. F.
Dela Corcuvo, F. E. W.	Masur, —	Wattman, Mrs.
Dick, Arthur.	McEwan, R.	Winnock, Lord.
Edwin, Edward.	Miller, Robert.	
Elder, T. Jardine.	Mincher, Boris.	
Esir, Madame Bella.		

Registered Letters.

Ackland, W. H.
Bertola, Orlando de G.
Clarke, J. H.
Deveria & Co., Powell.

Hunter, Johnston Ha-
milton.
Merwanjee, C.

Mislah, F.
Munzer, Boris.
Wheler, Major H. J.

The 5th May 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Per Steamer
1883.	
Persian Gulf .	12th May
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports	10th
Foreign Mails via Bombay .	8th
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7th
Rangoon and Moulmein	10th
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Piyoo, and	10th
Rangoon	10th
Port Blair and Camorta	10th
	From Bombay.
	Str. <i>Chinaura</i> .
	From Bombay.
	Str. <i>Kilca</i> .
	Str. <i>Leaguer</i> .
	Str. <i>Maharani</i> .

* Also for South Africa via England; also via Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs 1-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs 5-5*; per pound tin, *Rs 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارٹن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائیک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیوا کے لئے جو کوئی ایک مشق بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس ہوائیکل گارٹن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا پچیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں بکتی ہے ماسیوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے معقول قای چار اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ

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		R	a.	p.
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Supplement	. . .	6	0	0
Postage	. . .	3	0	0 „
Parts III, IV, V, and VI, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	. . .	5	0	0 „
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E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Mr. S. E. Voigt has retired from any active participation in our business, remaining interested, however, as a partner *en commandite*; and Mr. Carl Reinhold of Agra and Cawnpore has joined our firm as a partner from this date.

REINHOLD & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1883.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 088401 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of Nobogopaul Mitter, and last endorsed to S. M. Doorgamaney Dass, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

BROJOMOHUN DASS,
No. 76-1, Shova Bazar Street, Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 18.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem fit to publish.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

MENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 978 AND 979 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF A," DATED 28th APRIL 1883.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BEL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

Areas leased for Irrigation to the end of February 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge, C. ft.	Average discharge in month, C. ft.	Discharge utilized, C. ft.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										RAINFALL, 1882-83.		RAINFALL, 1881-82.		REMARKS.
						Approximate area under irrigation during last year at same time, Acres.	Five years, All crops, Acres.	Five years, Kharif, Acres.	Five years, Rabi, Acres.	Sugar-cane, Acres.	Blacks, Acres.	Hot weather, Acres.	TOTAL, Acres.	GRAND TOTAL, Acres.	During month, Inches.	Up to end of month, Inches.	During month, Inches.	Up to end of month, Inches.		
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269.00	244.39	35.94	200	6.5	48	71	...	119	53,887	
		Gadara	372.82	148.47	5.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12,070	...	...	...	...
		Parmanandee	1,042.00	1.49	10.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11,221	...	...	...	...
		Talukunda, 1st Reach	675.00	174.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	11,031	...	...	...	...
		Ditto, 2nd do.	1,380.00	187.99	35.00	269	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,464	...	...	...	...
S. pr.	Patna	Matchong	650.00	35.00	
		High Level, Section II	727.16	69.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto	727.16	275.44	...	143	73	...	...	...	210	...	...	210	1,500	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	655	11,770	...	123.2	73	259	...	...	362	121,185	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	123.51	4,003	205	...	...	4,361	125,178	...	...	...	...
S. pr.	Shahabad	Midnapore	1,411	83	
		Panchukoorah	522	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Western Main	4,312	546	563	588	612	2,901	...	...	1,217	11	...	5,817	8,518	...	...	...	...
S. pr.	Patna	Buxar	1,226	174	130	3,313	2,519	7,503	3,247	45	...	23,258	31,601	
		Arrah	1,069	343	246	24,119	15,334	51,258	...	...	4,331	35	...	31,769	52,947	...	...	...	...
		Eastern Main	1,466	145	82	24,111	168	211	...	...	83	...	...	317	331	...	...	...	...
		Patna	...	...	...	...	23,125	10,670	...	...	834	...	...	13,169	23,863	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	58,011	42,016	72,916	...	...	9,821	91	1,343	71,370	117,576	...	...	...	...
S. pr.	Patna	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	58,016	83,746	141,106	13,848	70,603	112,069	
		Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	72,916	223,812	13,516	10,113	91	1,343	75,322	372,162	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,293	14,116	...	75,249	314,331	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Reduced from 1,489 acres shown in the return of the previous month.

(b) Shown in return for February 1882 under kharif.

(c) Includes 3,347 acres of rice leased for three years.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

The 16th April 1883.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th May 1883.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed John Wall, Esq., of Bristol, Attorney-at-Law, a Commissioner, within all parts of England, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd May 1883.

No. 351.—Mr. G. P. Tate, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, in continuation of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 341, dated 28th March 1883.

The 5th May 1883.

No. 352.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th April 1883, *vice* Mr. C. T. Templeton, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, deceased :—

Mr. G. Vander Beek, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to the 1st Grade.

Mr. S. F. Norman, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to the 2nd Grade.

The 8th May 1883.

No. 353.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th April 1883, *vice* Mr. E. T. S. Johnsor, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, who has retired, with effect from the above date :—

Major T. H. Holdich, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, is confirmed in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Superintendents, in which

Major S. H. Cowan, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is confirmed in the 4th Grade of Deputy Superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

Captain J. R. Hobday, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd May 1883.

Offices opened and closed during the month of April 1883 :—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Bhopal . . .	Central India	12th	Opened.
Hoshungabad	Ditto	2nd	Closed.
Jallapahar	Darjeeling	2nd	Opened.
Kotagiri . .	Madras Presdy.	13th	Ditto.
Piplima	Naga Hills, Assam	14th	Closed.
Prince's Dock	Bombay	23rd	Ditto.
Rupar . . .	Punjab	26th	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 9th May 1883.

No. 2.—Mr. J. W. Duthy, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Section 60 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th April 1883.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 7th May 1883.

No. 1075.—Major F. A. Wilson, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelkhand, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirty days, with effect from 8th May 1883, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

D. ROBERTSON,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India,
In charge of the Residency.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 1st May 1883.

No. 1230 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1112 G., dated 18th April 1883, Major A. R. T. McRae, and Lieutenant G. A. Collins, respectively, delivered over, and received, charge of the office of 2nd Assistant to Resident, Meywar, on the afternoon of the 14th April 1883.

The 5th May 1883.

No. 1345 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1191 G., dated 24th April 1883, Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley and Surgeon C. W. Owen, respectively, delivered over and received medical charge of the Eastern Rajputana States on the forenoon of the 23rd April 1883.

No. 1348 G.—Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, R.E., Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, on boundary duty, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 15th May 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER- MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 1st May 1883.

No. 335.—Major J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, with effect from the date of taking charge, *vice* Colonel H. Clay, proceeding on ninety days' privilege

Major J. H. L. Greenfield is invested with the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate, as described in Section 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with the powers of a Sub-Judge of the 2nd Class to hear suits of a civil nature up to Rs500 in value.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd May 1883.

No. 17.—Lieutenant J. E. Dickie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the examination laid down in Public Works Department Code, II, i, 16, 18, on the 26th March 1883.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

BRITISH GUIANA EMIGRATION AGENCY, 8, Garden Reach.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th May 1883.

It is hereby notified that a statement of unclaimed balances left by Indian immigrants in Demerara, who have died in that colony, and which are deposited in the Colonial chest, is now lodged in this office for public inspection.

HENRY KIRKE,

Offg. Emigration Agent for the Govt. of B. Guiana.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th May 1883.

No. 25.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 101, dated 24th April 1883, the undermentioned Apprentice Engineers are posted to the Railways noted opposite their names:—

Mr. A. J. Chew,—Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway.

Mr. H. J. Wadley,—Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Mr. C. Pratt, Rewari-Ferozepore Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

UNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Northern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 7th May 1883.

No. 17.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 108 of the 27th ultimo, Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this section on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and made over charge of his office to Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

The attention of the public is called to the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, requiring a stamp duty of one anna to be paid on the following instruments mentioned in Schedule I:—

ARTICLE 1.—Acknowledgment of a debt exceeding Rs20.

„ **5.**—Agreement or memorandum of an agreement relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a company or association or bill of exchange.

„ **11.**—Bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand for amount exceeding Rs20.

„ **17.**—Certificate or other document evidencing the right or title to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any company or association.

„ **19.**—Cheque for an amount exceeding Rs20.

„ **26.**—Delivery order in respect of goods sold or transferred, exceeding in value Rs20.

„ **40.**—Letter of allotment of shares in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company.

„ **41.**—Letter of credit authorising another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn.

ARTICLE 46.—Note or memorandum sent by a broker or agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security, exceeding in value Rs20.

„ **51.**—Proxy empowering to vote at a meeting of any association.

„ **52.**—Receipt for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds Rs20.

„ **58.**—Shipping order for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.

Under the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd March 1882, facility is afforded for having skeleton forms of the above-named instruments impressed in this office with the one-anna stamp on payment of the amount into the Calcutta Collectorate or any mofussil treasury and production of the Collector's receipt.

W. H. RYLAND,
Offg. Supdt. of Stamps.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1883.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee from the 8-1st
Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, dated
at Colaba, this 5th day of May 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. R.A.—28717, Gunner Patrick Clark.	Date of Enlistment,—9th January 1878.
Age,—23 years 4 months.	At what Place Enlisted,— Dundee.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.	Parish and County in which Born,—Dundee, Forfar.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, dark blue.	Marks,—Nil.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—30th April 1883.	Trade,—Labourer.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Colaba.	Coat or Jacket,—
	Waistcoat,—
	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS,—
	Under 6 years' service.

HUGH W. PERRY, *Lieut.,*
Comdg. 8-1st C. P. D., R.A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee from the 8-1st
Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, dated
at Colaba, this 5th day of May 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. R.A.—28757, Gunner George Robinson.	Date of Enlistment,—10th October 1878.
Age,—26 years 6 months.	At what Place Enlisted,— Stockton-on-Tees.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.	Parish and County in which Born,—Stanhope, Durham.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, blue.	Marks,—None.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—30th April 1883.	Trade,—Miner.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Colaba.	Coat or Jacket,—
	Waistcoat,—
	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS,—
	Under 5 years' service.

HUGH W. PERRY, *Lieut.,*
Comdg. 8-1st C. P. D., R.A.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th May 1883.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAŁ,
Calcutta, 10th May 1883.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

**SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th April 1883.

No. 11.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Nocoor Chunder Banerjee, of the Bengal provincial establishment, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 9th December 1882.

The 20th April 1883.

No. 12.—The undermentioned students of the Calcutta Medical College are admitted into the service as Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 9th April 1883 :—

Ramaprasad Bagchi.
Nilratan Adhikari.
Jaharlal De.
Gopalchandra Mukhopadhyay.
Harimohan Sen.

A. J. PAYNE, M.D.,
Offg. Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1883.		R	
W31	M 39—81934	. 1,000	Mr. T. Hudson, Bombay.

BOMBAY.
The 1st May 1883.

• C. J. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Department,
for Commissioner of Issue.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Begr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
30	P 47-43112	1,000	Babu Kally Churn Gupta.
31	O 65-61048	50	
	O 87-96615	20	
	L 48-89358	20	
	P 8-01202	20	
	P 31-21443	20	
	" -49711	20	
	O 56-77960	20	
32	O 97-85296	100	Babu Umesh Chandra Gupta.
33	P 43-48194	100	Babu Kunjo Lal Banerjia.
35	P 9-46095	50	Mr. Robert Harvey.
36	P 9-60047	50	Mr. A. W. N. James.
37	P 9-88568	50	Messrs. Colla Rhulee & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th May 1883

J. TAYLOR.

*Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificate^s
issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.*

DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, RE- MAID VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED OF		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Depart- ment.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Curre- ncy De- partment.
1883.
Apr. 30	...	85,419	...	8,15,534	20,55,191	1,14,578
May 1	...	90,918	3,35,800	407	32,00,135	3,68,777
" 2	407	31,01,321	3,68,777
" 3	407	30,01,324	3,68,777
" 4	497	30,01,324	3,68,777
" 5	407	29,01,324	3,68,777

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 7th May 1883.

J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
Mint Major

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Rear. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
2	E 19—39063	50	Golam Ali, Tailor, Sealkote.
	" — 39065	50	
	" — 39066	50	
	" — 39076	50	
	" — 39077	50	
	" — 3: 078	50	
	" — 39079	50	

LAHORE.

The 5th May 1883.

W. H. EGERTON,

for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
6	B 73—29716	100	Mihr Butt, Merchant of Lahore Towela, Shohnudoz Khan, Lahore.
7	B 71—63184	100	Reverend J. D. David, Negapatam.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 30th April 1883.

H. S. GROVES

Assistant Accountant General,
Charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Tenders will be received not later than the 1st July 1883, by the Director General of the Post Office of India, for the conveyance of mails by sea on the lines noted below:—

Calcutta . Rangoon . (direct).
Calcutta . Rangoon . (via Chittagong and Akyab.)

Madras . Rangoon.
Bombay . Karachi.
Bombay . Busreh (via Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be obtained on application to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

H. E. M. JAMES,

Offy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 10th May 1883

Brault, Alexandre.	Gooye, P. C.	Ross, H. T.
Brodie, Mrs.	Jameson, T.	Shaw, Dr. G. B.
Buckley, W. R.	Martin, Miss May.	Stanley, J.
Executors of the late Henry Roberts.	Mathewson, F. D.	Walter, Gebreider.
Gillain, A. G.	Nunn, Miss Eliza.	Wyatt, Charles.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Anderson, Mrs. A.	Fletcher, John.	Moore, Capt. R. F.
Angelo, Harry A.	Francis, G.	Morris, C. E.
Ballingall, R. H.	Frith, Mrs. Edward.	Mowbray, F. W.
Blackman, Russell.	Gardner, Wm.	Murray, A. S.
Bradley, P. W.	Gertes, Miss.	Newhouse, H.
Brener, Mrs.	Grape, Charlie C.	Onesti, Credo.
Browne, B.	Greenberg, Rose.	Pearson, E. W.
Browne, Col. Horace.	Greenwood, Mrs. L.	Pinlott, James Thomas.
Buckle, Henry.	Grieff, Miss M.	Potts, John Geo.
C. P.	Grove, H. P.	Purell, Miss N.
Caldwell, Ralph.	Hall, Colonel C. H.	" Rex."
Cammell, Minard A.	Haly, J. J.	Rixon, Miss.
Carrier, Antony.	Hawkins, Geo.	Ross, J.
"Chaperone."	Hollier, A.	Sharp, Miss.
Clark, Mrs. M. A.	Hutchinson, Miss Florence.	Shaw, Lt. D. G. L.
Cooper, Henry.	Kamar, Madame A.	Smith, Charles.
Cummins, Miss Annie.	Kelly, Mrs. E.	Stewart, Duncan.
Danicks, E. W.	Lewis, Mrs. R. B.	Sullivan, Barry.
Davis, Ellen.	Lewis, J. C.	Stuart, Capt. Gerald.
DeLa Cornouea, F. E. W.	Lewis, S.	Stuart, Wallace.
Dick, Arthur.	Lovett, Lt.-Col. Beresford.	Thompson, Mrs. M. K.
Elder, T. Jardina.	Land, Enoch.	Thompson, T. W.
Erwin, Madame Bella.	Masur, —	Wilson, Miss.
Felice, Cornelia.	Miller, Robert.	Williams, John.
Ferrell, J. B.	Mincher, Boris.	Williamson, William F.
Field, Mrs. Fanny.		Windemar, Mrs.
Fleming, Wm.		Winlock, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Bertola, Orlando de G.	Hunter, Johnston Hamilton.	Mislenh, F.
Clarke, J. H.	Deveria & Co., Powell.	Munzer, Boris.
	Merwanjee, C.	

The 12th May 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf .	1883.	
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports .	19th May	From Bombay.
Madras and Ceylon .	17th "	Str. <i>Sardhana</i> .
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies .	17th "	P. & O. Str. <i>Thibet</i> .
Foreign Mails via Bombay .	17th "	From Bombay.
Do. . Book Post and Pattern Packets .	16th "	From Bombay.*
Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits .	14th "	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo, and Rangoon .	17th "	Str. <i>Rajpootana</i> †
Straits and Hong-Kong .	17th "	Str. <i>Mahratta</i> .
	16th "	Strs. <i>Japan</i> and <i>Lennor</i> .

* Also for South Africa via England can be forwarded.

† Mails for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 p.m. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7.30 p.m.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *R4-5*; per eight ounce tin, *R5-5*; per pound tin, *R16-5*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *R5-5*; per eight ounce tin *R10-5*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سینکونا فے

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے ہوائنکل گارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائیک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس ہوائنکل گارتن یعنی کمپنی یا کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محضول ذات چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ

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E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

☛ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Mr. S. E. Voigt has retired from any active participation in our business, remaining interested, however, as a partner *en commandite*; and Mr. Carl Reinhold of Agra and Cawnpore has joined our firm as a partner from this date.

REINHOLD & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1883.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 088401 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of Nobogopaul Mitter, and last endorsed to S. M. Doorgamaney Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

BROJOMOHUN DASS,
No. 76-1, Shova Bazar Street, Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

AMERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Panicularia Spicata								
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			
Bangalore	11 13	12 0	12 5	12 12	13 5	13 7	10 2	10 2	10 0	11 2	11 6	12 1	30 14	26 12	27 0			
Kolar			
Támkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0			
Mysore	12 8	12 8	12 8	14 4	12 4	10 12	14 0	13 8	11 8			
Hasan	No return received					
Shimoga	14 11	16 13	15 4	15 12	17 14	15 12	12 10	14 11	10 8	16 13	16 13	14 3	37 13	29 6	33 10			
Kadur	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	15 0			
Chitaldroug	No return received					
Coorg	No return received					
Jeypore	15 8	16 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	6 0	6 4	6 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0			
Kishengurh	15 0	15 0	16 12	24 0	23 12	26 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	25 4	22 4	27 0	0 19	0 19	8 20	12 0	12 0	12 0				
Kerrowlee	18 12	18 2	18 0	27 8	27 8	21 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 12	27 8	20 8	8 25	8 25	0 18	0 0	0 0	0 0				
Uluur	20 0	18 7	18 2	27 10	28 14	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	28 8	27 8	24 0	0 25	3 24	15 20	0 0	0 0	0 0				
Bhurtpore (city)	18 11	17 3	17 0	30 4	30 4	26 8	8 2	8 2	6 12	11 4	11 4	11 0	28 4	25 6	27 0	0 25	8 25	8 21	8 0	8 0	8 0				
Ajmere	15 0	15 0	15 8	22 0	24 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	0 19	0 19	0 20	0 0	0 0	0 0				
Deoli Cantonment	16 4	16 11	19 0	23 4	23 0	22 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	24 6	24 7	24 0	0 20	0 21	4 20	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Kripnura	No return received					
Sirohee						
Abu					
Anadra					
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	19 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14	12 14	15 6	18 5	16 12	21 14	10 15	10 24	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bánawára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	20 0	25 6	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	8 12	17 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partálgurh (")	15 12	14 3	19 1	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 1	14 1	14 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received					
Bikaner	13 0	13 0	12 10	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 1	6 10	6 10	6 12	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	20 12	12 0	12 0	12 0
Boondee	18 8	19 0	17 8	27 0	29 0	21 8	10 12	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	26 0	28 0	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotah	18 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	18 8	24 8	10 0	11 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	10 4	26 0	25 0	27 8	15 0	15 0	0 15	0 0	0 0	0 0				
Tonk	17 11	18 0	17 2	26 0	27 0	21 3	8 2	8 2	7 3	9 11	9 12	10 2	29 4	30 0	23 12	15 21	8 21	9 21	6 0	6 0	6 0				
Jhullwar	17 3	17 3	18 4	22 14	17 8	23 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 13	24 6	23 13	22 0	18 6	18 6	15 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	
Shahpura	16 0	15 8	17 10	20 6	21 3	22 5	13 4	12 4	10 4	16 12	16 2	15 8	21 1	20 1	22 0	17 1	17 1	22 0	4 0	4 0	4 0				
Dholpur	16 15	16 15	18 3	28 15	30 15	26 1	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	13 2	26 8	25 0	23 14	25 2	25 4	22 7	7 0	7 0	7 0				
Indore	15 0	14 2	17 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 9	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	19 3	25 4	20 0	19 3	25 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	
Gwalior	17 8	17 1	...	22 13	21 15	20 9	6 14	7 9	7 9	10 1	10 1	9 15	24 14	24 11	22 13	21 1	21 5	18 4	4 0	4 0	4 0				
Goona	24 0	23 8	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 10	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	35 0	35 0	33 0	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 0	0 0	0 0				
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22 1	21 11	22 8	42 8	42 8	36 10	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 5	20 12	40 0	42 8	36 10	32 0	35 0	24 0	0 0	0 0	0 0				

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Nagi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), Panicum Miliacum, &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCE.			
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Wholesale.					Retail.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
35 5	33 2	26 4	35 1	35 3	30 14	96 0	96 0	96 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 4	Bangalore	MYSORE.									
37 2	37 2	30 0	40 12	38 12	35 6	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	13 3	13 3	13 3	12 14	Kolar										
44 0	44 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Támkár										
31 0	28 8	20 0	35 0	36 0	30 0	78 0	78 0	81 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Mysore										
...	No return received	...	...	Hassan										
37 4	38 6	32 9	34 10	35 11	29 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 9	11 9	10 7	10 8	10 8	9 7	Shimoga										
36 0	36 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	61 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Kadur							
...	No return received	...	...	Chitaldroog										
...	No return received	...	...	Coorg										
...	22 0	23 0	21 0	14 4	14 4	14 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	Jeypore	RAJPOOTANA.									
...	25 0	25 0	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 12	Kishengurh				
...	28 12	23 12	20 8	...	...	...	13 12	*	12 0	13 7	13 7	11 8	Kerrowlee							
...	28 6	27 11	24 3	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 13	15 4	15 4	15 8	Ulwur							
...	29 10	28 4	24 8	...	...	...	13 5	12 10	14 0	12 12	12 4	13 8	Bhurtpore (City)							
...	22 0	23 0	23 8	60 0	60 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere										
...	25 6	25 0	24 2	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	14 0	14 0	13 15	Deoli Cantonment							
...	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...	...	...						
...	No return received	...	...	Eriupura										
...	No return received	...	...	Sirohee										
...	23 0	24 0	30 0	†	†	†	3 10 0	3 8 0	...	11 0	11 2	10 8	Abu	CENTRAL INDIA.									
...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	...	...	...	Anadra								
...	17 5½	16 12½	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15	9 6	10 8½	10 8	8 15½	Hilly Tracts of Meywar										
...	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...	...	Meywar (Oodeypore)								
...	26 4	30 0	13 12	...	...	...	3 2 6	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 4	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)					
...	22 3	21 9	27 13	...	...	...	2 2 6	...	...	18 9	18 1	11 4	Parabgarh (")					
...	No return received	...	...	Marwar (Jodhpore)										
...	18 6	19 0	17 12	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	...	...	...	...						
...	27 0	30 12	23 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	13 0	12 14	12 8	12 12	12 12	Bikaner										
...	28 0	29 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 4	13 4	11 8	11 12	12 12	11 0	Boondee										
...	28 8	29 4	23 2	160 0	160 0	120 0	14 10	14 10	12 14	14 5	14 4	...	Kotah										
...	26 9	26 3	26 5	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	9 15	10 10	10 10	9 11½	Tonk							
...	20 12	21 2	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 4	14 4	14 5	14 1	14 1	14 0	Jhallawar										
...	28 11	27 12	24 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 15	12 10	12 10	12 2	Shahpoora							
...	16 13	19 9	22 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	...	10 14	11 6	8 14	Dholpur										
...	24 0	23 11	21 4	118 10	123 11	109 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 9	Indore							
...	34 0	34 0	33 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	Gwalior										
...	36 0	36 1	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 7	12 7	12 7	11 10	11 3	11 10	Goona										
...	Baghelkhand (Sutna)										

* Not received.

† Eight pias per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 19. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Succession Certificate Bill, 1883.
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883.
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.

SUPPLEMENT No. 19.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th May, 1883.

No. 13.—Whereas by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the nineteenth day of September, 1872, and fourth day of June, 1874, respectively, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, were declared applicable to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Assam has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of such draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent:

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. I of 1883.

A Regulation to provide for the appointment, maintenance and duties of the Rural Police in the Districts of Silhat and Káchár.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the appointment, maintenance and duties of the rural police

Preamble.

in the districts of Silhat and Káchár; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. This Regulation may be called the Silhat and Káchár Rural Police Regulation, 1883; and it shall come into force on the first day of June, 1883.
- Short title.
- Commencement.

It extends in the first instance only to the districts of Silhat and Káchár; but the Chief Commissioner of Assam may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of any other district under his administration.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Regulation—
“house” means any building used as a human dwelling or for the custody of property, and, in any particular district, includes all such buildings connected with a house as the Deputy Commissioner of such district may declare to be, for the purposes of this Regulation, part of such house; and
“rateable owner or occupier” means every owner or occupier of a house who is not for the time being exempted under the provisions hereinafter contained from assessment.
- “house
- “rateable owner or occupier.”

Repeal of section 21 of Regulation XX of 1817.

3. Section 21 of Bengal Regulation XX of 1817 is hereby repealed.

Constitution of Police Circles.

The Deputy Commissioner to fix limits of rural police-circles.

4. In every district there shall be rural police-circles.

The Deputy Commissioner may from time to time fix the limits of such circles within his district.

5. Each rural police-circle shall be divided into beats, for each of which one rural policeman shall be appointed: Provided that no such beat shall contain less than twenty-five or more than one hundred houses.

The limits of all beats existing as such when this Regulation comes into force shall be deemed to have been fixed hereunder.

6. In each rural police-circle the Deputy Commissioner may, and on the application of a majority of the rateable owners and occupiers within such circle shall, appoint a panchayat of not less than three or more than five persons, being rateable owners or occupiers within such circle, to represent the rateable owners and occupiers within such circle for the purposes of this Regulation.

Appointment, &c., of Policemen.

7. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of rural policeman in any circle, any number, not being less than five, of the rateable owners and occupiers within such circle, or the panchayat appointed under section six, may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to appoint to such office a person nominated by them.

The Deputy Commissioner shall take such means as he thinks fit to ascertain whether the application represents the wishes of the majority of the rateable owners and occupiers within the circle.

8. If the Deputy Commissioner finds that the application correctly states the wishes of the rateable owners and occupiers, or of a majority of them, he shall appoint the person nominated as aforesaid:

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner may refuse to appoint such person—

- (a) if he is in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner physically unfitted for the duties of a rural policeman;
- (b) if he has been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years;
- (c) if he is notoriously of bad character; or
- (d) if he has been dismissed from the office of rural policeman or from any other public office.

9. If for any reason the Deputy Commissioner refuses to appoint the person nominated under section seven, or if the rateable owners and occupiers within any circle fail, within one month of the receipt of a notice from the Deputy Commissioner calling upon them to do so, to nominate the rural policeman to be appointed within such circle, the Deputy Commissioner may appoint to such office such person as he thinks fit.

10. The Deputy Commissioner may, for any misconduct or neglect of duty, or on the application of the panchayat appointed under section six or of a majority of the rateable owners and occupiers within the circle, punish any rural policeman with fine which may extend to one month's salary, or with suspension or dismissal, or with such fine and suspension or such fine and dismissal.

11. All rural policemen appointed when this Regulation comes into force shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder.

Maintenance of Policemen.

12. Subject to the provisions next hereinafter contained, the rateable owners and occupiers of houses within a police-circle, or the panchayat on their behalf, shall maintain the rural policemen appointed for such circle, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between such owners and occupiers, or the panchayat on their behalf, and such policemen.

13. If any dispute arises among any such owners and occupiers, or between any of them and any such policeman in respect of the terms and conditions upon which such policeman shall be maintained, the Deputy Commissioner shall thereupon fix for such policeman a salary not exceeding five rupees per month, or, where the beat contains not less than ten permanent shops, a salary not exceeding six rupees per month.

14. The amount payable by each owner or occupier in respect of any salary fixed under section thirteen shall be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Commissioner with reference to the circumstances of such owner or occupier and the property belonging to him which is to be protected:

Provided as follows:—

(a) No owner or occupier shall be liable to pay more than eight annas monthly, except when the beat contains not less than ten permanent shops, in which case an amount not exceeding one rupee may be fixed as the amount payable monthly by the owner or occupier of any such shop.

(b) No person shall be liable to pay both as owner and occupier of one house, and where a house is occupied, the owner shall be liable only in case of default on the part of the occupier.

(c) The Deputy Commissioner may exempt on the ground of poverty any owner or occupier from assessment under this section.

15. A list showing the amount payable under section fourteen by each owner and occupier shall be published at some conspicuous place within the circle, in such manner as the Local Government may direct, and shall remain in force until altered by the Deputy Commissioner and again so published.

Procedure in event of neglect or refusal of owner or occupier to maintain or pay policeman.

agreed upon, or

(b) if the salary of such policeman has been fixed under section thirteen, to pay the amount payable by such owner or occupier under section fourteen,

the Deputy Commissioner shall, on the application of such policeman,

(c) in any case falling under clause (a) in which it has been agreed that the maintenance of the policeman shall be provided for by a payment in money only, and in all cases under clause (b), realize from such owner or occupier the amount payable by him and pay the same to such policeman;

(d) in any case under clause (a), in which it has been agreed that the maintenance of the policeman shall be provided for by a payment partly or in whole in kind, fix the amount in money, which in his opinion is the equivalent to the amount in kind payable by such owner or occupier, and realize such amount, together with the amount (if any) in money payable by him, and pay the same to such policeman.

The amount realized under this section from any owner or occupier shall not exceed the amount which he is liable to pay under section fourteen, together with the costs of realizing it.

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner may realize the salaries of rural policemen under this section only for the current year, and the year immediately preceding it.

17. Any amount realizable under section sixteen by the Deputy Commissioner may be recovered by him, together with the costs of such recovery, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter.

Powers and Duties of Rural Policemen.

18. Every rural policeman appointed under this Regulation shall perform the following duties:—

1st.—He shall give to the officer in charge of the police-station within the limits of which his circle is situate immediate information of the occurrence of every unnatural or sudden death, and of every death under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that an offence has been committed, and of every offence specified in the schedule hereto annexed which he knows, or has reason to believe, to have been committed within his beat; and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

2nd.—He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders and any person who, in his presence, commits any offence specified in the said schedule, and any person against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or a reasonable suspicion exists, or a hue-and-cry has been raised, of his having been concerned in any such offence, whether such offence has been or is being committed within his beat or beyond it, and shall without delay

convey any person so arrested to the said police-station.

3rd.—He shall, to the best of his ability, prevent, and may interpose for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any offence specified in the said schedule.

4th.—He shall exercise, in respect of the said offences, the powers conferred on Police-officers by sections 58, 151 and 152 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

X of 1882.

5th.—He shall assist private persons in making such arrests as they may lawfully make, and shall report such arrests without delay to the officer in charge of the said police-station.

6th.—He shall observe and, from time to time, report to the officer aforesaid the movements of all persons within his beat who are by repute habitual robbers, house-breakers, thieves, or habitual receivers of stolen property.

7th.—He shall report to the officer aforesaid the arrival in the neighbourhood of his beat of any person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, or who is reasonably suspected of an intention to commit a cognisable offence.

8th.—He shall present himself at the said police-station at such times as the Deputy Commissioner shall direct.

9th.—He shall give immediate information to the officer aforesaid of every outbreak of cholera, small-pox or such other epidemic disease as the Deputy Commissioner may direct; and, if so ordered, and in accordance with such rules as may, from time to time, be made by the Local Government in this behalf, he shall report all births and deaths which take place within his beat.

10th.—He shall give immediate information to the officer aforesaid of every act or omission punishable under the Opium Act, 1878, the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, or the Bengal Excise Act Amendment Act, 1881.

I of 1878.
VII of 1878.
XI of 1878.
VII (B. C.) of 1878.
IV (B. C.) of 1881.

11th.—He shall, when so required by the process-servers of the revenue, criminal or civil Courts, assist them in the execution of their duty.

12th.—He shall supply to the best of his ability any local information which the Deputy Commissioner or officer in charge of the sub-division or any officer of police may require.

13th.—He shall obey the orders of the Deputy Commissioner or officer in charge of the sub-division or any officer of police in regard to keeping watch within his beat, and in regard to all other matters connected with his duties as rural policeman.

14th.—He shall render such assistance to the Deputy Commissioner in the revenue-administration of his circle as may be required of him by that officer.

15th.—He may, by the order of the Deputy Commissioner, or officer in charge of the sub-division, or District Superintendent of

Police, be employed temporarily beyond the limits of his beat, and, while so employed, shall exercise the same powers, and perform the same duties, as when employed within his beat.

19. No rural policeman shall withdraw himself from the duties of his office without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner; and no rural policeman shall resign his office without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, unless he has given at least two months previously to the officer in charge of the police-station within the limits of which the circle lies a written notice of his intention to resign such office.

Penalties for breach of duty.

20. Every rural policeman who—

(a) in contravention of section nineteen withdraws from the duties of his office, or resigns his office, or

(b) is guilty of cowardice or of wilful misconduct in his office or of neglect of duty, or

(c) offers any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody,

may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with both.

No complaint against a rural policeman of any act or omission punishable under this section shall be entertained by any Court or Magistrate unless the prosecution is instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Deputy Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

21. The Deputy Commissioner may delegate any of his powers under this Regulation to the District Superintendent of Police or to an officer in charge of a sub-division. In case of such delegation, the Deputy Commissioner may revise any order passed under this Regulation by the officer to whom he has so delegated his powers.

22. All proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation shall be subject to control or revision by the Local Government.

23. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall diminish or in any way affect any obligation imposed on any zamindár or other landholder by any law for the time being in force to report offences occurring within his estate or holding.

24. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement.

25. All rules made under this Regulation shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 18.)

Offences to be reported, and for which rural policeman may arrest:—

Rioting.
Counterfeiting coin.
Murder.
Culpable homicide.
Causing grievous hurt.
Rape.
Theft.
Robbery.
Dákáití.
Making preparation to commit dákáití.
Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a landmark fixed by public authority.
Mischief by fire.
House-break.
Attempts to commit and abetments of above offences.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 11th May 1883.

No. 643.—Notice is hereby given that the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept on Thursday, the 24th May 1883.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 8th May 1883.

No. 121.—Mr. W. B. Jones, Barrister-at-Law, of the Bengal Civil Service, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces from Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S., C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 30th April 1883.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th May 1883.

No. 97.—*Appointment.*—The Reverend G. T. Dennis to be Chaplain of Nagpur in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 13th April 1883.

The 10th May 1883.

No. 101.—*Appointment.*—The Reverend J. F. Seobell, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 27th ultimo.

PATENTS.

The 30th April 1883.

No. 371.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified

copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 127 of 1882.—Carl Daniel Ekman, of Sweden, but now of 57½, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, for an improved method of treating fibrous plants in order to obtain fibre for paper-making and for textile and other purposes.

No. 135 of 1882.—Robins Thomas Cooke, of Sylhet, Tea Planter, for an improved method of sifting tea and other produce or materials.

No. 149 of 1882.—Henry Francis Joel, of Dalston, in the County of Middlesex, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in magneto-electric machines.

No. 173 of 1882.—Frederick Settle Barff, of Kilburn, in the County of Middlesex, and George Bower, of St. Neots, in the County of Huntingdon, both in the Kingdom of England, for improvements on effecting the protection of iron and steel surfaces, and in the furnaces employed therein.

No. 176 of 1882.—William Jackson, Engineer, 23, Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen Scotland, for improvements in machinery for sifting, sorting, or separating tea leaf.

No. 1 of 1883.—Andrew Charles Guy Thompson (Engineer), of Windsor Tea Estate, Darjeeling, for firing or drying tea or other substances, and, when required, reducing and sorting the same into kinds or qualities while passing through the machine, or the several processes may be performed separately if desired, and is also applicable to withering leaf prior to manipulation.

No. 3 of 1883.—James Humphrys, of Norwood, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in secondary batteries for the storage of electricity.

No. 13 of 1883.—Andrew Smith Hallidie, of San Francisco, California, United States of America, for improvements in rope tramways.

No. 16 of 1883.—Jules Louis Moret, of Paris, in the Republic of France, for an improved treatment for softening, unhairing, puring, ungreasing, and preserving hides and skins.

No. 23 of 1883.—Franz Krizik and Ludwig Piette, both of Pilsen, in the Empire of Austria, Electricians, for improvements in electric lamps.

No. 33 of 1883.—Anthony Berthet, Engineer and Mechanic, residing at Rouen, in France, No. 5, Joan of Arc Street, for a machine to extract the fibres or filaments of all textile plants, whether stalks, stems, or leaves.

No. 40 of 1883.—William Bull, of Cawnpore, Civil Engineer, for improvements in the construction of wells for irrigation or drinking purposes.

No. 44 of 1883.—Joseph Elliott, commonly known as Joseph Hunt, Engineer to Indigo Planters, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, for an improved indigo steeping vat valve.

No. 46 of 1883.—Stephenson Copeland, of Beverley, in the East Riding of the County of York, Managing Secretary of the East Yorkshire Cart and Wagon Company, Limited of Beverley aforesaid, in the Kingdom of England, for improvements in wheels for carts, wagons, vans, and other vehicles.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 8th May 1883.

No. 183 S.—Mr. R. D. Oldham, Assistant, 3rd Grade, Geological Survey of India, is granted one month's privilege leave under Section 71, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st June or any later date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 9th May 1883.

No. 185 S.—Mr. W. T. Blanford, Senior Deputy Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India, is permitted to retire from his appointment, with effect from the 25th January 1883.

No. 186 S.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. W. T. Blanford, the following promotions are made in the Geological Survey of India:—

Mr. A. B. Wynne, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to be Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. F. R. Mallet, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, now acting in the 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, now acting in the 2nd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

REVENUE.

The 9th May 1883.

No. 516 R.—In supersession of Notification No. 411, dated the 10th April 1883, the services of Mr. J. B. Lyall are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 21st April 1883.

E. C. BUCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 7th May, 1883.

No. 1351 G.—Captain F. G. Alexander, Bombay Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Sind Horse, is appointed to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in Command of the Mhairwarra Battalion, with effect from the date of joining.

The 8th May, 1883.

No. 1354 G.—The following promotions are made in the Escort of the Resident in Nipal, with effect from the 1st April, 1883:—

Jemadar Dwarka Tewari, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Jubbur Singh, retired.

Havildar Nuckhet Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dwarka Tewari, promoted.

The 9th May, 1883.

No. 1363 G.—The following promotion is made in the Bhopaul Battalion, with effect from the 14th April, 1883:—

Havildar-Major Sankatha Ahir, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mytab Sing, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

POLITICAL.

The 10th May, 1883.

No. 1373 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. B. Herbert Ashby as Acting Consul for the United States of America at Aden, during the absence of Mr. J. S. Williams.

GENERAL.

The 8th May 1883.

No. 901 E.—The following Rules for the guidance of travellers visiting the dominions of His Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo and Kashmir, having received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information:—

1. The Punjab Government no longer issues passes for visitors to Kashmir.

The number of Military Officers in Kashmir *at one time* is restricted to 200. The disposal of passes for this number, less a certain number reserved for the Punjab Frontier Force, is with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Frontier Force Officers desiring to visit Kashmir must apply to the Brigadier-General Commanding.

Civilians and Military Officers in civil employ, but a small proportion of whom under the Leave Rules can visit Kashmir the same season, do not require any passes; but they should report their intention to travel in Kashmir to the Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir, from whom they can obtain a copy of the Rules to which they must conform.

2. There are four authorised routes for European visitors to Kashmir—

1st.—The principal road from the plains by Bhimbar and Rajaori over the Pir Panjal Range. This route may be varied by leaving the main road at Thana Mandi and proceeding *via* Punch and over the Haji Pir Pass to Uri.

2nd.—The road from the plains by Kotli, Punch, Uri and Baramula.

3rd.—The road from Murree by Kohala and Baramula.

4th.—The road from Abbottabad by Muzaffarabad and Baramula.

Information regarding the above routes will be found in Appendix A.

The special permission of the Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir must be obtained by travellers proposing to travel from Kashmir to Simla (or *vice versa*) across the hills, or to the plains (or *vice versa*) by Kishtwar, Bhadravar and Chamba. British Officers are prohibited from making application on behalf of themselves or their friends direct to His Highness the Maharaja, or his officers, for permission to proceed to or from Kashmir by any but the authorised routes.

All other routes are positively forbidden.

3. Carriage and coolies.

The rates payable per stage in Kashmir territory are—

Per cooly	...	...	...	...	...	4 annas.
„ kahar	...	...	...	...	...	6 „
„ pony or mule (baggage)	...	...	...	...	...	8 „
„ pony, riding	...	...	...	...	...	1 rupee.

A cooly's load shall not exceed 25 seers, nor that of a pony or mule exceed two maunds. Travellers are particularly required to be careful that their servants do not overload coolies or cattle. A pair of scales will be kept at each stage, and when objection is taken to the weight of a load, travellers are bound to comply with a request that such load should be weighed.

Coolies must be paid daily, and travellers should see payment made in their own presence.

4. In returning from Kashmir coolies or carriages are not to be taken beyond the Maharaja's frontier, or the first stage beyond the frontier.

5. Unless travellers encamp at the fixed stages and encamping grounds, there is no certainty that supplies will be available. They should not encamp within villages.

6. A book, in the form annexed, will be presented at each stage in which every traveller is required to write legibly his name, rank and station, the date of his arrival and departure, and the amount of carriage taken by him :—

Name, rank and station of visitor.	Date and hour of arrival.	Date and hour of departure.	Stage to which proceeding.	AMOUNT OF CARRIAGE TAKEN.		Remarks.
				Coolies.	Mules or ponies.	

7. When going on shooting excursions, visitors must take carriage and supplies with them, and are not to demand them in places where no provision is made for supplying them. They are not to press into their service the people of the country as beaters for game.

8. Travellers must not interfere with any Kashmir officials, and no calls are to be made on them except in real emergencies. All payments are to be made at the rates demanded, which, if exorbitant, can be reported to the Officer on Duty at Srinagar.

9. Should travellers have reason to consider that they or their servants have been ill-treated or affronted, they are strictly forbidden to adopt any other means of obtaining redress than by making complaint to the officials of the Maharaja on the spot, and immediately reporting the circumstances to the British Officer on Duty at Srinagar.

At Srinagar complaints are to be preferred direct to the Officer on Special Duty, and are not to be preferred in any Kashmir Court.

10. Visitors are forbidden to take away with them from Kashmir, on any pretext whatever, any subjects of the Maharaja without obtaining permission and a passport from the Kashmir authorities.

11. Travellers are strictly required to settle all accounts before they leave Kashmir, and are responsible that the debts of their servants are similarly discharged. Should any officer of Government leave Kashmir without discharging his debts, he will not be permitted ever to re-visit it.

12. Visitors are prohibited from receiving any presents whatever during their stay from the Kashmir Darbar or officials.

13. Visitors are required to take care that the customs and regulations of His Highness the Maharaja are in no way violated by themselves or their servants.

14. Military Officers invited by His Highness the Maharaja to evening entertainments at the palace are required to appear in uniform. Civil Officers and other visitors in ordinary evening dress.

APPENDIX A.

ROUTE 1.

No.	Name of stage.	Distance in miles.				
1.	Bhimbar	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Sarai Saidabad	...	...	...	...	15
3.	Nowshera	...	...	...	...	12½
4.	Changas Sarai	...	...	...	...	13½
5.	Rajaori (Rampur)	...	...	...	...	14
6.	Thana Mandi	...	...	...	...	14
7.	Baramgalla	...	...	...	...	10½
8.	Poshiana	...	...	...	...	8
9.	Aliabad Sarai	...	...	...	...	11
10.	Hirpur	...	...	...	...	12
11.	Shapiyon	...	...	...	...	8
12.	Ramu	...	...	...	...	11
13.	Srinagar	...	...	...	...	18
Total		...	...	...	...	147½

ROUTE 1 (a).					Distance in miles.
No.	Name of stage.				
1.	Bhimbar	} See Route 1	...	...	69
6.	Thana Mandi				
7.	Suran				
8.	Punch				
9.	Kahuta	...	...	...	16
10.	Aliabad	...	...	...	14
11.	Hyderabad	...	...	...	9
12.	Uri	} See Route 3	...	...	8
16.	Srinagar				
					7
					10
					54
Total					187

At all these stages the Maharaja has had rest-houses erected. Fifteen mules or ponies and 15 coolies are kept up at each stage.

At the Bhimbar dāk bungalow a khansama, with the usual staff of servants, is kept up for the convenience of travellers. At all the stages between Saidabad and Thana Mandi, both inclusive, ordinary Europe liquors and stores are procurable, but travellers are recommended not to depend on this source of supply.

From the 25th of March a hill-cart service will be maintained during the season by the dāk bungalow khansama at Gujrat between that station and Bhimbar. Fare Rs. 11 per seat.

In ordinary seasons the Pir Panjal route is impracticable until May, and is closed by snow in November. The Haji Pir route is generally open in April.

ROUTE 2.					Estimated distance in kos.
No.	Name of stage.				
1.	Bhimbar	...	...	...	...
2.	Saidabad	...	...	...	15
3.	Darmsul	...	...	...	18
4.	Koh-i-ruti	...	...	...	7½
5.	Dhuna	...	...	...	7½
6.	Kotli	...	...	...	6
7.	Schrah	...	...	...	12
8.	Punch	} See Route 1 (a)	...	...	10½
16.	Srinagar				
					85
Total					161½

This route is open in April, but it is difficult and is not recommended.

ROUTE 3.					Distance in miles.
No.	Name of stage.				
1.	Murree	...	...	...	...
2.	Dewal	...	...	...	12
3.	Kohala	...	...	...	9
4.	Chatrkala	...	...	...	11
5.	Rhara	...	...	...	12
6.	Tinali	...	...	...	12
7.	Ghari	...	...	...	10
8.	Hatti	...	...	...	12
9.	Chakoti	...	...	...	15
10.	Uri	...	...	...	16
11.	Rampur	...	...	...	10
12.	Baramula	...	...	...	13
13.	Srinagar	...	...	...	31
Total					163

There are dāk bungalows at all the stages. The contractor on this route is bound to keep up 30 mules or ponies and 20 coolies at each stage. The road generally is good, and is open throughout the year. The stages from Rhara to Thandiali, and from Hattian to Chakoti, are troublesome, and in coming from Ghari to Hattian there is a mountain stream to cross, which may cause considerable delay when it is swollen by the rains. The last stage from Baramula to Srinagar is usually done by boat in

two days, the first night being spent at Sopar. The old road from Kohala to Hattian *via* Dana and Chikar is closed to travellers.

ROUTE 4.

No.	Name of stage.	Distance in miles.			
1.	Abbottabad	...	...	...	...
2.	Mansehra	...	...	...	15
3.	Ghari	...	...	...	16
4.	Muzaffarabad	...	...	...	10
5.	Hattian	...	...	...	17
6.	Kanda	...	...	...	11
7.	Kathai	...	...	...	12
8.	Shahdera	...	...	...	12
9.	Gingl	...	...	...	14
10.	Baramula	...	...	...	19
11.	Srinagar	...	...	...	31
Total					157

This road is comparatively easy, and is practicable throughout the year.

No. 902 E.—With reference to Section 1 of the above Rules, the fort of Astor has been fixed as the limit of travel in the Gilgit direction.

The 7th May, 1883.

No. 1347 G.—Major A. F. Dobbs, M. I. S. Staff Corps, Judicial Superintendent of Railways in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, in addition to his other duties, with effect from date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain A. M. Muir.

The 9th May, 1883.

No. 1371 G.—Lieutenant M. J. Meade, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class and 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is granted six months' furlough to Europe on private affairs, with effect from date of departure, under Section 49, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May 1883.

No. 822.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3616, dated 13th November 1880, the Municipality of Calcutta has paid Rupees 1,500 as composition for the Stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rupees 3,00,000 which has been raised by the said Municipality, by the issue of the under-mentioned debentures bearing date the 1st April 1883:—

Nos. 1 to 6	for Rupees 5,000 each,	Rupees 30,000
7 " 16	" " 10,000 " "	1,00,000
17 " 36	" " 5,000 " "	1,00,000
37 " 86	" " 1,000 " "	50,000
87 " 122	" " 500 " "	18,000
123 & 124	" " 1,000 " "	2,000

Total Rupees 3,00,000

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the above-mentioned debentures from the payment of any Stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, or sub-division.

No. 827.—Major R. V. Riddell, R.E., having been appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, during the absence on furlough of Colonel J. H. White, R.E., assumed charge of the duties of his office after noon on the 3rd May 1883.

No. 830.—Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, M.C.S., Accountant General, Madras, and Commissioner for Paper Currency, Madras, having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. W. Donald having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Madras, and Commissioner for Paper Currency, Madras, during Mr. Clogstoun's absence, Mr. Clogstoun made over and Mr. Donald assumed charge of the duties of the said offices after noon on the 2nd May 1883.

No. 839.—Mr. H. S. Groves, B.A., having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, assumed charge of his duties after noon on the 2nd May 1883.

D. M. BARKOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th May, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 254.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieutenant L. C. Peters, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant W. M. Dawes, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

No. 255.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant James William Cowley, South Yorkshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 13rd Native Infantry,—16th March, 1882.

No. 256.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Major J. L. N. Willis, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander, 9th Bengal Cavalry, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, *vice* Major A. Fitzgerald, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 11th May, 1883.

No. 257.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant J. H. Young, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, with effect from 12th March, 1883, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 258.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Captain H. P. Willoughby, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, *vice* Major F. Galloway, R.A., resigned.

Lieutenant K. S. Dunsterville, R.A., Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, *vice* Captain H. P. Willoughby.

Dated 26th March, 1883.

No. 259.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 3 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant A. H. C. Birch, R.A., to officiate as 2nd-Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant J. F. Manifold, R.A., on furlough.

No. 260.—NATIVE ARMY—

18th Bengal Cavalry.

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining :—

Sapooran Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 261.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Rajputana-Madras Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain H. S. Wheatley, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant C. W. Young, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 262.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major G. C. Jackson, late 2nd European Light Cavalry, Commandant, Governor General's Body Guard, (p. a.) for 1 year and 273 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain L. J. H. Grey, Bengal S. C., Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd class, Punjab, (p. a.) for one year and 203 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain A. P. Thornton, Bengal S. C., Officiating Political Assistant, 1st class, Boundary Settlement Officer and Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, (p. a.) for 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 263.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. H. Sharpe, Commissariat Department, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 264.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Cadell, v.c., Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 122 days.

Major E. H. Steel, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 265.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd April, 1883, page 1780.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 3rd April, 1883.

BREVET.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

George Edward Fryer, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th January, 1883.

George Briggs, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th January, 1883.

Arthur Tulloch, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th January, 1883.

Tredway George Clarke, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th January, 1883.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel George Scougall Macbean, C.B., Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 4th March, 1883.

"London Gazette," dated the 6th April, 1883, page 1844.

"INDIA OFFICE ;

6th April, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant George Stewart Goldsmid, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 18th November, 1881, but to rank from 11th February, 1876.

Lieutenant John Strachey, from the South Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 22nd September, 1881, but to rank from 19th February, 1881.

Second-Lieutenant Gaston Bouverie Unwin, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 28th April, 1881.

"London Gazette," dated the 10th April, 1883, page 1900.

"INDIA OFFICE ;

10th April, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps

and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Henry Ewart. Dated 20th February, 1883.
Major William Ewbank Chambers. Dated 20th February, 1883.
Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Power Palmer. Dated 20th February, 1883.
Major Edwin Beddy. Dated 20th February, 1883.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major Alexander Morison Dallas. Dated 1st December, 1882.
Surgeon-Major Charles Kilkelly. Dated 9th December, 1882.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Infantry.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Stanley de Burgh Edwardes, C.B. Dated 4th February, 1883.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Stanley Hooper, Madras Cavalry. Dated 20th February, 1883.

ERRATUM.

In the *London Gazette* of the 27th February, 1883, among the promotions to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, for Major Arthur Donald *Butler*, read Major Arthur Donald *Butler*."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 266.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Edwin Colnett Corbyn,—6th May, 1883.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Campbell Stewart, Madras Cavalry,—22nd December, 1881.

No. 267.—The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel George Francis Beville, Bombay S. C., to the rank of Colonel by brevet, is antedated to the 11th July, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 268.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

In G. G. Orders Nos. 569 of 1882 and 162 of 1883, notifying promotions in the warrant grades of the Ordnance Department, for "Allen Mithan" read "Allen Mitham."

No. 269.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Kote-Duffadar Bhugwan Sahai to be Jemadar, *vice* Sherebaz Khan, invalided,—1st May, 1883.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Bhag Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Sumá Singh, invalided; Havildar Khazan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhag Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1883.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 270.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

First Class Assistant Apothecary Thomas McCaffery is permitted to resign the service.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 271.—Captain R. Calrow, R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department as Supernumerary, with the rank of an Executive Engineer, 4th grade.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 272.—Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., is promoted to Temporary Superintending Engineer, class II, with effect from 28th March, 1883.

No. 273.—The undermentioned Warrant officers are promoted to the rank of Honorary Assistant Engineer, with effect from the dates specified :—

To the 2nd grade.

Assistant Commissary Andrew Forsyth, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, from 16th September, 1882.

Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Ryan, from 1st December, 1882.

To the 3rd Grade.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Charles Atkinson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, from 21st July, 1882.

Deputy Assistant Commissary George Mortimer, Supervisor, 2nd grade, from 14th September, 1882.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May 1883.

No. 117.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., Officiating Manager, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is granted leave on private affairs for six months with ten days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 5th May 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 118.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, *sub. pro tem.*, of the Railway Branch, is transferred temporarily from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Resident at Hyderabad to officiate as Manager of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, *vice* Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., proceeding on leave.

The 9th May 1883.

No. 119.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 116, dated 16th March 1883, Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Railway Branch and appointed to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, with effect date of assuming charge of his duties.

No. 120.—In the portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 112, dated 2nd May

1883, relating to Lieutenant W. V. Constable, R.E., for "Class III" read "Class II."

The 10th May 1883.

No. 121.—The services of Captain Conway James, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 30th April 1883, after noon.

No. 122.—Captain A. S. W. Connor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the establishment under the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to that under the Madras Government for employment on Railway Surveys.

No. 123.—Mr. M. Leslie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 23rd February 1883, *vice* Mr. Hamilton, on furlough.

No. 124.—Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted furlough to Europe for fifteen months and the necessary subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st July 1883, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.

No. 125.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 108, dated 27th April 1883, Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer,

1st Grade, will act in Class I, Grade III, of the Superior Revenue Establishment for such period as he officiates as Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 11th May 1883.

No. 126.—Babu Gopal Chundra Chatopadhyaya, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Assam, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 13th February 1883.

No. 127.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. Lovett, C.S.I., R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank, with effect from 3rd May 1883, *vice* Mr. T. H. Wickes, gone on furlough.

Major G. F. E. S. Neill, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, officiated as Superintending Engineer, Class III, from 16th April 1883 to 2nd May 1883, inclusive.

TELEGRAPH.

The 11th May 1883.

No. 128.—Mr. G. A. Gosselin, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to Superintendent, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 20th April 1883.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.F.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th April, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 3rd May, 1883 :—

No. 9 OF 1883.

A Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXI of 1860 (An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend, in manner hereinafter appearing, Act XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), and certain provisions of the Court-fees Act, 1870, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, relating to certificates granted under the said Act XXVII of 1860; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Succession Certificate Act, 1883;

and it shall come into force on the first day of October, 1883.

But nothing in this Act shall affect any certificate granted under Act XXVII of 1860 before that day.

2. In section two of Act XXVII of 1860, after the words "hereinafter mentioned" the words "and comprising that debt" shall be inserted.

3. (1) To the second clause of section three of that Act the following shall be added, namely :—" and shall specify, in such form and with such particulars as the Sadr Court may

from time to time prescribe, the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate."

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—"specifying therein the debts in respect of which it is granted."

4. To section four of the same Act the following shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any debt which is not specified in the certificate."

5. In section twelve of the same Act, after the word "payments," the words "of debts specified in the later certificate" shall be inserted.

6. In section fourteen of the same Act, after the word "payments" the words "of debts specified in the certificate" shall be inserted.

7. (1) In section twenty-one of the same Act, before the words "Government security," in both places in which they occur, the word "debt" shall be inserted.

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that, if no court-fee has been paid in respect of the certificate, and a court-fee would, under the law relating to court-fees for the time being in force, be payable in respect of the extended certificate, or if the court-fee already paid in respect of the certificate is less than the court-fee which would under that law be payable in respect of the extended certificate, the certificate shall not be extended until the amount of the court-fee payable in respect of the extended certificate, or (as the case may be) the difference between the court-fee which would be payable in respect of the extended certificate and the court-fee already paid, has been paid into the Court or to the officer."

VI of 1870.
of 1881.

8. In the note to article 12 of the first schedule annexed to the Court-fees Act, 1870, for the words "such certificate," where they first occur, the words "certificate under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827" shall be substituted.

9. In the proviso to section 152 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, after the word "payments" the words "of debts specified in such certificate" shall be inserted.

Amendment of note to article 12, schedule I, of 1870. Act VII of 1870. words "such certificate," where they first occur, the words "certificate under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827" shall be substituted.

Amendment of proviso to section 152, Act V of 1881. 1881, after the word "payments" the words "of debts specified in such certificate" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

ARTICLE 12, Schedule I, of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, provides, among other matters, for the levy of a fee of two per cent. on the amount or value of the property in respect of which a certificate is granted under Act XXVII of 1860. The following note is appended to the article:—

"The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

"If the monies so recovered or realized exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same, and order such person to take out a fresh certificate, and pay the fee prescribed by this schedule for such excess.

"In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate."

2. In the course of the discussions in the Legislative Council which preceded the passing of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, a proposal was made by Mr. Pitt Kennedy that Act XXVII of 1860 and the Court-fees Act should be amended so as to require, from any one obtaining a certificate under the former Act for the recovery of any portion of the estate of a deceased person, payment of a court-fee at the rate of two per cent. on the entire value of the estate.

3. A circular was thereupon addressed to Local Governments calling for opinions on this proposal.

The replies received show that the weight of authority is altogether against its adoption; but many of them call attention to the fact, already more than once brought to the notice of the Government of India, that the requirements of the note in the Court-fees Act above referred to are as a rule neglected or evaded; that persons taking out certificates do not file the statements required by it, that the Courts have no proper means of compelling them to do so, and that large amounts of debts are thus collected under certificates obtained for trifling sums.

4. Various suggestions have been made for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the note; but it appears to the Government of India that there are objections to any device for securing the fee which involves the imposition on the person obtaining the certificate of a duty to be performed after he has obtained the certificate.

The great mass of the people who take out certificates are so indolent or careless or unintelligent, that there is little hope of getting them to comply with the provisions of such a law; and the consequence is that, if it is not allowed to remain a dead-letter, as the present law has been, public officers will be constantly compelled to inflict penalties on large numbers of persons, many of whom have been guilty of no deliberate wrong.

5. The simple plan, as it seems to the Government of India, is that already adopted without any warrant of law by some of the officers consulted, namely, to require each applicant for a certificate to file with his application a schedule of the debts in respect of which the certificate is required, and to amend Act XXVII of 1860, so as to make the certificate good only for the debts entered in the schedule, at the same time allowing the certificate-holder, if he afterwards finds that he needs a certificate for other debts, to obtain an extension of the certificate on paying the additional duty, and (if the Court requires him to do so) giving additional security.

6. The only objection that has been taken to this arrangement is that taken by the Calcutta High Court in their Registrar's letter No. 54, dated 10th January, 1880, printed in paper No. 20 to the Court-fees Bill. They fear that "improper use" might be made of the schedule "by fraudulent debtors whose debts were not in the knowledge of the applicant at the time [he filed the schedule], or in some way prejudice might arise."

Now, there is little doubt that a fraudulent debtor would take the point referred to, and that he would thereby put the certificate-holder to the trouble of explaining his omission to enter the debt in his original schedule; but there would be no great hardship in this, and there would, on the other hand, be a certain compensating advantage, inasmuch as (as observed in one of the replies to the circular) the fear of this would stimulate applicants for certificates to be careful in compiling their schedules.

7. Assuming that the law is to be amended in the manner proposed, a further question arises as to what debts the applicant for a certificate should be bound to include in his application. Should he be bound to include—

(a) all debts known to him to be outstanding, including those which could be realised equally well without a certificate; or

- (b) only those debts which he chooses to include, because he believes he cannot realise them without a certificate?

The former, it is believed, would be more in accordance with the views of those who framed the existing law; but it appears to the Governor General in Council that it would be sufficient to adopt the second mode of valuation and allow the applicant to take out a certificate in respect of such debts only as he thinks fit. No doubt, a larger revenue might be obtained by insisting on the other mode of valuation; but it is apprehended, having regard to the class of people who take out these certificates, that any system requiring the applicant to give a complete list of debts would, if it was to be thoroughly enforced, necessitate proceedings of an inquisitorial nature for which no sufficient machinery exists and which it would not be worth while to undertake for the sake of the additional revenue to be obtained.

8. The rule which it is now proposed to lay down, while it dispenses with all proceedings of an inquisitorial or penal nature, may reasonably be expected to lead to some increase of the revenue under this head, inasmuch as, the certificate being expressly limited in its operation to the debts specified in it, the necessity of including in it all debts except those due from persons standing in some peculiarly friendly or confidential relation will be brought home to the applicants, and debtors will probably become alive to the risk they run in paying a debt which is omitted from it.

The additional revenue realized will not, as just observed, be as large as if the alternative mode of valuation were adopted, but this is a result which, for the reason already stated, the Government is prepared to accept.

9. The present Bill has been prepared for the purpose of carrying out the above views. The effect of it, if it becomes law, will be that every applicant for a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 will be required to state in his application the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate. It will be in his option to include what debts he pleases. He will pay duty only in respect of the debts which he elects to include, and the operation of the certificate will be limited to those debts. If he subsequently desires to include other debts, he can have the certificate extended to them on paying the additional duty. The note appended to article 12 of the schedule to the Court-fees Act will not apply to him. For the rest, the amendments made by the Bill in Act XXVII of 1860 and in the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, are of an unimportant nature, and merely such as are necessitated by the above alterations in the substance of the law.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th March, 1883. }

E. BARING.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th May, 1883:—

No. 10 of 1883.

**THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
AND OUDH LOCAL BOARDS BILL,
1883.**

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.

Constitution of Local Boards and District Boards.

3. Formation of sub-districts.
4. Establishment of local boards for sub-districts and of district boards for districts.
5. Constitution of local board.
6. Constitution of district boards.
7. Term of office of members of local boards and of certain district boards.
8. Resignation of members of those boards.
9. Removal of members of those boards.
10. Filling of casual vacancies on those boards.
11. Incorporation of district board.
12. Time for boards coming into existence.

Chairmen and Vice-chairmen.

13. Chairman of local board.
14. Chairman of district board.
15. Vice-chairman of district board.
16. Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman of district board.
17. Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice-chairman of district board.
18. Chairman appointed by Local Government to be member of district board.

SECTIONS.

19. Person to preside at meeting of district board.
20. Chairman and vice-chairman of local or district board re-eligible.

Notification of Elections, &c.

21. Notification of elections, &c.

Duties of District Boards.

22. Matters to be administered by district boards.

Duties of Local Boards and their Relations to District Boards.

23. Local board to be agent of district board.
24. Control of district board over local boards.

Joint Committees.

25. Joint committee of two or more boards.

Conduct of Business.

26. Ordinary and special meetings.
27. Quorum.
28. Vote of majority decisive.
29. Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.
30. Resolutions to be recorded.
31. Power to make rules as to conduct of business.

Officers and Servants.

32. Appointment of secretary.
33. Employment of other officers and servants.

Vesting of Property by order of Government.

34. Power to vest property in district board.

District Fund.

35. Constitution of district fund.
36. Vesting and custody of district fund.
37. Application of district fund.

Control.

38. Control of Commissioner and Magistrate over boards and joint committees.
39. Power of Commissioner to suspend action under this Act.
40. Extraordinary powers of Magistrate in case of emergency.
41. Powers of Local Government in cases of default of local board.
42. Power to supersede district board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 18-25.

and a new chairman shall be elected or appointed in manner provided by that section.

(2) If a chairman of a district board appointed under section 14, sub-section (2), dies, resigns or becomes incapable of acting, the Local Government shall appoint another chairman.

(3) If a vice-chairman of a district board dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office of vice-chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall, at a special meeting held for this purpose, elect one of its members to be vice-chairman in his place.

(4) A chairman or vice-chairman elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office.

18. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, a chairman appointed by Local Government to be member of district board, sub-section (2), or section 17, sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), shall, if he is not already a member of the district board, become a member thereof by virtue of such appointment, and continue to be a member thereof while he holds the office of chairman.

19. (1) At every meeting of a district board Person to preside at the chairman, if present, meeting of district board. shall preside.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting, and a vice-chairman is present, such vice-chairman or, when two vice-chairmen are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

20. A chairman of a local board, and a chairman or vice-chairman of a district board, shall be again eligible for election or appointment on the expiration of his term of office.

Notification of Elections, &c.

21. All elections, appointments and removals of members of local boards and district boards, and all elections and appointments of chairmen of district boards, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Duties of District Boards.

22. The following matters shall, subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Local Government may, from time to time, make and impose, be under the control and administration of the district board within the area subject to its authority:—

- (a) the construction, repair and maintenance of public roads and other means of communication
- (b) the management, maintenance and visiting of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, staging-houses, inspection-houses and other public institutions, and the construction and repair of all buildings connected with

(c) the construction and repair of public wells, tanks and water-works, and the supply of water from them and from other sources;

(d) the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity;

(e) the establishment and management of pounds, including, where the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, is in force, all the functions of the Local Government and the Magistrate of the district under sections four, five, six, seven, twelve, fourteen and seventeen, and clause (a) of section eighteen, of that Act;

(f) the management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to its charge under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act;

XXII
1878.

(g) the licensing and regulation of stage-carriages under Act No. XVI of 1861 (*an Act for licensing and regulating stage-carriages*), including the functions of a Magistrate under sections two, three and ten of that Act;

(h) the regulation of encamping-grounds and, where the Saráis Act, 1867, is in force, of saráis and paráos, including the functions of the Magistrate of the district under sections three, four, six, seven, ten, eleven and twelve of that Act;

XXII
1867.

(i) the maintenance of any building or other property which is vested under this Act in the district board, or may be placed by the Local Government under the management of that board; and

(j) any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public.

Duties of Local Boards and their Relations to District Boards.

23. Every local board shall, in the sub-district Local board to be agent under its authority, be the of district board. agent of the district board, and, as such agent, shall have such authority and discharge such duties in respect of all or any of the matters specified in section 22 as the district board may, by written authority in that behalf, from time to time, confer or impose upon it.

24. The district board may, by a resolution passed by two-thirds of the members present at a meeting, either on complaint made to it or of its own motion, reverse or vary any order or other proceeding of any local board within the district:

Provided that, except for reasons recorded in writing, no such resolution shall be passed until the local board has been allowed an opportunity of showing cause against the same.

Joint Committees.

25. (1) A district board may, from time to time, Joint committee of concur with any other district board, or with the board of any municipality, or with more than one such board, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of such committee, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the boards, and in

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 26-35.

ceedings of any such committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the Division if the areas under the authority of the boards are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

26. (1) A meeting of a district board or local board shall be either ordinary or special.

Ordinary and special meetings.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

27. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a district board or local board shall, except where otherwise provided by this Act, be one-half of the whole board.

Quorum.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a district board or local board shall be such number or proportion of the members of the board as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under this Act.

28. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, or by any rule made under this Act, all questions coming before a meeting of a district board or local board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

Vote of majority decided.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

29. The Civil Surgeon of the district, the Executive Engineer of the division, and the Inspector of Schools of the circle, shall be entitled to attend any meeting of a district board or local board, and to address the board on any matter affecting respectively sanitation, public works or public instruction.

Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.

30. (1) Every resolution passed by a district board or local board at a meeting shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting.

Resolutions to be recorded.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a local board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the district board.

(3) A copy of every resolution passed by a district board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district.

31. Every district board, and, with the previous sanction of the district board, every local board, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act and with any rules made under this Act by the Local Government as to—

Power to make rules as to conduct of business.

(a) the time and place of its meetings;

(b) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings.

(c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings;

(d) the language of the board;

(e) the appointment, duties and proceedings of committees of the board; and

(f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the board for money paid under this Act.

Officers and Servants.

32. (1) Every district board and every local board shall, from time to time, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may remove any person so appointed.

(2) If a secretary appointed under sub-section (1) is a member of the board, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. If he is not a member of the board, the district board may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, assign to him such pay, leave-allowances, gratuity or pension as it thinks fit.

33. Subject to such general or special orders as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf, every district board may employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries, such other officers and servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of its duties and of the duties of the local boards in the district, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities or pensions as it thinks fit, and as may be approved by the Commissioner of the Division.

Employment of other officers and servants.

Vesting of Property by order of Government.

34. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immovable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situated in the territories administered by the Local Government, shall vest in any district board; and thereupon that property shall vest in that board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property.

Power to vest property in district board.

District Fund.

35. There shall be formed for each district a fund, to be called the district fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

Constitution of district fund.

(a) the balance (if any) of the allotments made for the district under section 11 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, which may be available for expenditure in the district on the day on which the district board comes into existence;

(b) all sums which may, from time to time, be allotted by the Local Government to the district fund under section 11 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, as amended by this Act;

III of 1878.
IV of 1878.

III of 1878.
IV of 1878.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 36-40.

and, subject to such conditions as the Local Government may from time to time impose, the following, namely:—

I of 1871.

(c) the surplus accruing in the district under section eighteen of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871;

XVII of 1878.

(d) the proceeds of public ferries payable into the district fund under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act;

XVI of 1861.

(e) all fees for licenses realised in the district under the Stage-carriages Act, 1861;

(f) receipts from parios and encamping-board

(g) the sale-proceeds of grass on the sides of roads, and on other public ground, under the control and administration of the district board, and of timber fallen or felled thereon;

(h) receipts from property vested in the district board;

(i) rents and profits accruing from nazul and other property placed by the Local Government board;

(j) other sums assigned to the district fund by the Local Government;

(k) sums contributed to the district fund by local bodies or private persons; and

(l) all other sums received by or on behalf of the district board in the carrying out of this Act.

36. The district fund shall be vested in the dis-

Vesting and custody of district fund.

standing at the credit of the fund shall be kept in the Government treasury of the district.

37. The district fund shall be applicable to the

Application of district fund.

of the charges and expenses incidental to the several matters specified in sections 22, 32 and 33 with-

district board, and, with the sanction of the Local Government, outside of that area, and also to the payment of Inspectors of Schools, normal school teachers, officers of the Public Works Department and subordinate medical officers (including vaccinators) appointed by the Government and employed in the district.

Control.

Control of Commis-

committees.

(a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immovable property within the limits of the division or district respectively occupied by any local board, district board or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of any such board or committee;

(b) call for and inspect any document in the possession or under the control of any such board or committee having authority within those limits;

(c) require any such board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents, relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he may think fit to call for; and

(d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such board or committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between officers exercising the powers conferred by subsection (1), it shall be referred—

(a) if it arises between two or more Magistrates in the same division, to the Commissioner; and

(b) if it arises between two or more Magistrates in different divisions or between two or more Commissioners, to the Local Government;

and the decision thereon of the Commissioner or of the Local Government, as the case may be, shall be final.

(3) When the Magistrate of the district is a member of a district board or joint committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that board or committee, the powers conferred upon him by this section.

39. (1) A Commissioner may, by order in writing, suspend within his division the execution of any resolution or order of a local board, district board or joint committee, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done within his division in pursuance of, or under cover of, this Act, if, in his opinion, such resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order, or the doing of such act is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When the Commissioner makes any such order, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit.

40. (1) In cases of emergency the Magistrate of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a district board or local board is

execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the district board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate of the district may make an order directing the person in charge of the treasury where the balance of the district fund is kept to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Magistrate of the district shall forthwith report to the Commissioner

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 41-45.

which he uses the powers given to him by this section.

41. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that any district board has made default in performing, or has inefficiently performed, any duty imposed on it by this or any other Act for the time being in force, the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct the district board to perform that duty, or to take such measures as the Local Government may direct for the performance thereof, and may fix a time within which the duty shall be performed or the measures shall be taken.

(2) If the order is not obeyed to the satisfaction of the Local Government within the time fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Magistrate of the district to execute it, and may direct that the expense of executing it shall be paid within such time as it may fix to the Magistrate by the district board.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person in charge of the treasury where the balance of the district fund is kept to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

42. (1) If a district board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties of this Act or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declared the board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When the district board of a district is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:-

- (a)** all members of the board and all members of the local boards of the district shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;
- (b)** all powers and duties of the district board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government from time to time appoints in that behalf;
- (c)** all property vested in the district board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the local board and district board shall be re-established, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment or election.

Suits by and against District Boards.

43. In respect of every suit instituted against the district board, or against any officer or servant of the board in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in

which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer, respectively, has under Chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

Liability of Members of Boards.

44. Every member of a local board or district board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the district board if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct; and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him in any Court of competent jurisdiction by the district board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Forms and Rules.

45. The Local Government may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding for which it considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with

- (a)** as to the method and time of election of elective members of local boards, and of members of such boards to be members of district boards;
- (b)** as to the appointment of members of local boards under section 5, clause (b);
- (c)** as to the notice to be given of meetings, the business that may be transacted at general and special meetings respectively, and the majority by which any question which may come before a board at a meeting shall be decided;
- (d)** as to the formation of committees and the delegation of powers to such committees;
- (e)** as to the mode of entering into and executing contracts and transfers of property on behalf of district boards, and the authority on which money may be paid from the district fund;
- (f)** as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of district boards, and as to the authority by which, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;
- (g)** for the guidance of district boards when proceedings are intended to be, or have been, instituted by or against them in Civil Courts;
- (h)** as to the office or offices through which correspondence of, and with, local boards and district boards shall pass;
- (i)** as to the accounts to be kept, and as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;
- (j)** as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure, and the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;
- (k)** as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by local boards and district boards respectively; and,
- (l)** generally, for the guidance of local boards, district boards and officers of Government.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 46-55.

ment in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act and for settling their relations to one another.

46. The Local Government shall, before making any rules under section 45, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person concerned with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

47. Every rule made under section 45 shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by section 46.

Miscellaneous.

48. Where any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the district board, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the district board of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the district board.

49. If any member, officer or servant of a local committee appointed under this Act is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with such board or committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code:

Provided that no person shall by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and a board or committee.

Exceptional Provisions.

50. If the circumstances of any district or part of a district are, in the opinion of the Local Government, such that all or any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, except the district or part from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the excepted district or part until again applied thereto by a like notification.

51. When a sub-district is excepted, under section 50, from the provisions of this Act requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a local board shall be elected, the Local Government may itself appoint all such

52. When a district is excepted, under section 50, from all the provisions of this Act, a committee shall be appointed for the control and administration in that district of the matters mentioned in section 22, or of such of them as the Local Government may, from time to time, specify; and the Local Government shall, from time to time, prescribe the manner in which the members of the committee shall be appointed and removed, define the functions and authority of the committee, and place at its disposal, subject to such control as the Local Government thinks fit, the amounts mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of section 35, and such of the sources of income mentioned in the other clauses of that section as the Local Government thinks fit:

Provided that not less than one-half of the members of the committee shall be persons who own or occupy land, or reside, in the district, and are not in the service of Government.

Amendment of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878.

53. For section 11, clause (c), of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) Subject to the appropriation directed by clause (a), the Lieutenant-Governor shall, from time to time, allot from such fund to the district fund constituted for each district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883, such amounts as he thinks fit:

“Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year to the district fund of any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the proceeds of the rates assessed under the first clause of section five in such district in such year.”

54. Sections 12, 13 and 15 of the said North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, are repealed.

55. For section 14 of the said North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“14. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act shall be kept in each district, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the district board constituted for the district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883.

“An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette.”

Amendment of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878.

56. For section 11, clause (c), of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:

“) Subject to such appropriation, the Chief Commissioner shall, from time to time, allot from the said fund to the district fund constituted for each district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883, such amounts as he

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 57-61.

"Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year shall not be less than one-half of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year."

against the committee if this Act had not been passed.

Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.

IV of 1878. 57. Sections 12 and 14 of the said Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, are repealed.

60. After section seven of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

IV of 1878. 58. For section 13 of the said Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"13. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act shall be kept in each district, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the district board constituted for the district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883.

"An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette."

Contracts made by Committees under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Rates Acts.

III of 1878. IV of 1878. 59. Every contract entered into, whether in its own name or in the name of the Government, by the committee appointed in a district under section 15 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or section 14 of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, may be enforced by and against the local board constituted for that district under this Act, in like manner as it might have been by and

7A. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh may direct that any public ferry wholly or partly within the area subject to the authority of a district board in any district in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, as the case may be, be managed by that board, and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the district fund of that district;

and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly."

61. In section six of the same Act, after the words "section seven," and in section seventeen of the same Act, after the words "section seven" when they first occur, the following shall be inserted, namely:—"and section 7A."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE existing law respecting the constitution and functions of district committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is contained in Acts III and IV of 1878. Those Acts, while directing the Local Government to make allotments for local purposes to each district from the rates levied under them, yet enable the Government to appropriate for the benefit generally of the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, as the case may be, the balances of such allotments remaining unexpended in each district at the close of the year, and thus prevent all continuity in local financial administration.

2. They also, while establishing committees for the purpose of determining how allotments shall be applied, and of supervising and controlling such allotments, leave the appointment of these committees and the definition of their functions and authority altogether in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner.

3. In accordance with the proposals for the extension of local self-government enunciated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in its resolution of 5th December, 1882, fresh legislation is now necessary in order to constitute local bodies for smaller areas, and to impose upon district boards more extensive duties and confer upon them greater financial and administrative independence.

4. With this object the Bill has been drawn up. It has been drafted on lines laid down by the Local Government after consultation with its most experienced officers and with non-official gentlemen throughout the provinces most competent to give advice on the subject. Its principal provisions are as follows.

5. Sections 3 to 12 provide for the constitution of local bodies in each district.

6. The Local Government is empowered by section 3 to divide every district into sub-districts, excluding military cantonments and municipalities.

7. For each sub-district there will be established a local Board, and for each district a district Board.

8. The district board will ordinarily consist of the aggregate members of the local boards, but power is reserved to Government to direct that it shall consist only of delegates chosen from the local boards to meet cases where the total number of members of local boards would constitute too large a body for the efficient transaction of business.

9. The qualifications for members of the local boards are contained in section 5 and such members must be elected, except in case of one-fourth of the board, who may be nominated by the Government. This principle of nomination has been already accepted by the Council in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act. The electoral body may be constituted either by nomination of the electors by the Local Government or according to rules which

10. Provisions are next made for the term of office of members of the board, for their resignation, removal, for filling up casual vacancies among them, for the incorporation of the district boards, and for fixing a time for their coming into existence.

11. Sections 13 to 20 deal with the appointment of chairmen and vice-chairmen of district and local boards. Both may elect vice-chairmen. Local boards may elect their own chairman, and district boards must, within a certain time after coming into existence, decide at a special meeting whether they will elect their chairman or leave the appointment to be made by the Local Government.

12. These provisions are mainly in accordance with the views elicited at public meetings held throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the recommendations of the provincial committee, and the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that for a time at least, unless there be a strong expression of popular feeling to the contrary, it is expedient that the district officer should be Chairman of the district board.

13. The duties of district boards are enumerated in section 22. Among these is the management of ferries made over to them by Government. The Northern India Ferries Act vests the immediate superintendence of every public ferry in the Magistrate or some other officer duly appointed, except where the Local Government makes over the superintendence of a ferry situated within municipal limits to a municipality. Section 60 of the Bill adds a section to the Northern India Ferries Act, giving corresponding powers to make over the management of ferries and their proceeds to district boards.

14. Sections 23 and 24 define the relations between district and local boards, and the control to be exercised by the former. The smaller is to be the agent of the larger body, which may reverse or vary any orders of a local board within the district under certain conditions laid down.

15. Section 25 gives power to district boards to appoint joint committees for any purpose, such as a long line of communication, in which they may be jointly interested.

16. Sections 26 to 30 lay down general rules for the conduct of business, and provide for the views of departmental officers on subjects connected with their departments being brought before the district board by those officers in person, as well as for the record of the resolutions of the board and the communication of them to the Magistrate of the district within 10 days.

17. Sections 32 and 33 enable the district board, subject to general or special orders of the Local Government, to appoint such officers and servants, as are necessary for the proper discharge of its duties, and to appoint as secretary one of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner, an outsider.

The limitations on the power of appointment are made, as it is necessary that certain officers of the provincial establishments employed in the departments made over to the board should be taken over; and as much of the routine work will be in the hands of the secretary, it is desirable that, when a salary is attached to that office, there should be some guarantee that an incapable man is not appointed.

18. Section 35 establishes a district fund, which shall be at the disposal of the district board for the discharge of its duties under the Bill.

The principal items will consist of the allotments from local rates prescribed by Acts III and IV of 1878, and of assignments from provincial revenues; but various petty sources of income are also made over, and it is expected that the closer supervision to be hoped for from the local boards will develop them to a considerable extent.

19. The subject of control by the Executive is dealt with in sections 38-42. The powers conferred are almost identical with those in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, with the addition that authority has been given to the Commissioner to suspend and to the Local Government to rescind any single act, order or resolution of the board that is in excess of its powers.

It is considered advisable that Government should have this power, to be exercised in cases where it might think it undesirable to resort to the heroic remedy of supersession.

20. Section 45 gives power to the Local Government to make forms and rules consistent with the Act. These are much the same as the corresponding powers in the Central Provinces Act.

21. Sections 50, 51 and 52 deal with those exceptional localities to which the whole or some of the provisions of this Act may be deemed unsuitable. In territories so vast, and among a population characterized by such differences in knowledge, habits and modes of thought, as those of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, such tracts must be met with; and it is not desirable to insist on the residents of them being forced to accept an Act which would prove inoperative if not mischievous.

22. When the provisions as to election only are deemed unsuitable, the Local Government will appoint the members of the local boards; but when the whole Act is unsuited to the district, a district committee shall be appointed in such manner, shall perform such duties, and shall be placed in possession of such funds from the local rates allotments as the Local Government shall prescribe.

The 10th May, 1883.

J. W. QUINTON.
D. FITZPATRICK,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th May, 1883:—

No. 11 of 1883.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES
BILL, 1883.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Notification of intention to apply Act.
4. Application of Act.
5. Special rule as to application of Act to towns to which Act XV of 1873 applies.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Constitution of Boards.

6. Board to consist of elected and appointed members.
7. Magistrate to convene meeting to determine system of election.
8. Persons to be invited to meeting.
9. Matters to be considered at the meeting.
10. Power to Local Government to make rules regarding election.
11. Term of office of member of board.
12. Resignation of member of board.
13. Removal of members.
14. Filling of casual vacancies.
15. Incorporation of municipal board.
16. Time for boards coming into existence.
17. Consequences of establishment of municipal board where municipal committee exists.

SECTIONS.

Chairman and Vice-chairman.

18. Election or appointment of chairman.
19. Chairman to become member if not already member.
20. Appointment of vice-chairman.
21. Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman.
22. Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice-chairman.

Notification of Elections, Appointments, &c.

23. Notification of appointments, &c.

Joint Committees.

24. Joint committee of two or more boards.

Conduct of Business.

25. Time for holding meetings.
26. Ordinary and special meetings.
27. Quorum.
28. Chairman of meeting.
29. Vote of majority decisive.
30. Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.
31. Resolutions to be recorded and published.
32. Power to make rules as to meetings and proceedings.

Officers and Servants.

33. Appointment of secretary.
34. Employment of other officers and servants.

Contracts.

35. Authority to contract.
36. Mode of executing contracts.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

37. Taxes which may be imposed.
38. Procedure in imposing taxes.
39. Power to abolish tax.
40. Taxes leviable under Act XV of 1873 to be deemed to be taxes under this Act.
41. Recovery of taxes.

Municipal Fund.

42. Municipal fund constituted.
43. Custody of municipal fund.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS

GENERALLY.

Municipal Police.

44. Police establishment.
45. Constitution of establishment.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883—Sections 1-5.**Chapter I.—Preliminary.*

SECTION.

46. Appointment, punishment, powers and duties of municipal watchmen.

47. Duties of municipal police enrolled under Act V of 1861.

48. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to be in force in every municipality.

Conservancy and General Improvement.

49. Duties of municipal board generally.

Prevention of Nuisances.

50. Power of board to make rules regarding nuisances.

51. Power to prohibit commission of public nuisances.

52. Power as to conditional orders in respect of nuisances.

53. Delegation of powers as to nuisances.

Additional Power to make Rules.

54. Additional power to make rules.

CHAPTER V.

CONTROL.

55. Control by Commissioner and Magistrate.

56. Power to suspend action under Act.

57. Extraordinary powers of Deputy Commissioner in case of emergency.

58. Powers of Local Government in case of default of board.

59. Power of Local Government to supersede board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

60. Power of Local Government to frame forms and make rules.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

61. Penalty on member, officer or servant of board being interested in contract made with board.

62. Suits against boards and their officers.

63. Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

64. Power to vest property in board.

65. Acquisition of land under Act X of 1870.

66. Procedure for making rules.

CHAPTER VII.

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

67. Power to except municipalities from operation of provisions of Act regarding election.

68. Power to withdraw local area altogether from the operation of this Act or Act XV of 1873.

A Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh; and

Commencement. (3) it shall come into force on the 1st day of September, 1883.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Municipality" means a local area to which this Act has been applied under section 4 or section 5.

(b) "Honorary Magistrate" means a Magistrate who holds no salaried office in any department of the Government service.

(c) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Local Government under this Act.

3. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare its intention to apply this Act to any town or to any group of towns in the immediate neighbourhood of one another.

(2) Every notification under sub-section (1) shall define the limits of the town or group of towns to which it refers, and may include within those limits any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity of any such town:

Provided that it shall not, without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, so include any military cantonment.

4. (1) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 3 may, if he objects to the application of the Act, submit his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by like notification, apply this Act to the local area.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any local area comprised in a municipality established under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, XV of 1873, and shall, within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force, so apply it to every such local area unless before the expiration of that period—

(a) the Act has been applied under section 4 to some local area in which that local area is comprised; or

(b) the Local Government has, declared, by a notification in the local Gazette that the

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 6-14.*

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Constitution of Boards.

6. There shall be established for each municipality a municipal board having authority over that municipality, and consisting of—

Board to consist of elected and appointed members.

(a) so many elected members as may be determined in manner prescribed, representing wards of the municipality or particular classes of the inhabitants; and

(b) such person or persons (if any), not exceeding in number one-fourth of the board, as the Local Government may, subject to the rules made under this Act, from time to time appoint in this behalf.

7. (1) The Magistrate of the district within which any municipality is situated shall, within one month from the date on which this Act has been applied to the municipality under section 4 or section 5, issue notices in writing to the persons mentioned in section 8, inviting them to assemble at a time and place specified in the notices, for the purpose of preparing and submitting within such time as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality.

Magistrate to convene meeting to determine system of election.

(2) The Local Government may, from time to time, extend the time fixed under this section to any period not exceeding three months from the issue of the notices.

8. Notices under section 7 shall be issued to the following persons, namely:—

Persons to be invited to meeting.

(a) all Honorary Magistrates having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality;

(b) when the municipality comprises any local area for which a municipal committee has been appointed under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the members of that committee;

(c) when the municipality comprises any local area for which a panchayat has been appointed under Act XX of 1856, the members of that panchayat; and

(d) any leading residents of the municipality not included under the foregoing clauses, but who in the opinion of the Magistrate of the district should be allowed to take part in the discussion.

9. The persons who assemble in compliance with the notices issued under section 7 shall consider the following matters, and shall, within the time limited under section 7, submit proposals regarding the same to the Magistrate of the district for transmission to the Local Government, namely:—

Matters to be considered at the meeting.

(a) the division of the municipality into wards;

(b) the number of representatives proper for each ward;

(d) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;

(e) the registration of electors;

(f) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and

(g) any other matters regarding the system of representation and of election which it may seem to the meeting expedient to consider.

10. (1) The Local Government shall, after taking into consideration the proposals (if any) submitted to the Magistrate of the district under section 9, make rules regulating the matters referred to in that section.

Power to Local Government to make rules referred to in that section.

(2) The Local Government may, after the municipal board has come into existence as herein-after provided, from time to time amend, after consulting the board, the rules made under this section, but no amendment made under this sub-section shall take effect until six months after it has been published in the official Gazette.

(3) Elective members of the board shall be elected in accordance with the rules made under this section and for the time being in force.

11. (1) The term of office of a member of a municipal board shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Local Government by rules made under this Act, but shall not exceed

Term of office of member of board.

(2) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

12. A member of a municipal board may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Local Government, and on such resignation being accepted by the Local Government, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Resignation of member of board.

13. The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any member of a municipal board who refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared an insolvent, or is convicted of any offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any order, implying, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member, or who without sufficient excuse neglects for more than six consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the board.

Removal of members.

14. (1) When the place of an elected member of a municipal board becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member under section 12 or section 13, or by his death, a new member shall be elected in manner prescribed to fill the place.

Filling of casual vacancies.

(2) When the place of an appointed member of a municipal board becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, but

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 15-25.*

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

15. Every municipal board shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal board of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the rules made under section 60, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

16. A municipal board shall come into existence at such time as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette appoint in this behalf.

17. When a municipal board comes into existence under section 16 for a municipality constituted under this Act, and that municipality comprises within its limits a local area which is a municipality under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

- (a) the said North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act shall cease to apply to the local area;
- (b) the municipal committee (if any) constituted under that Act for the local area shall cease to exist;
- (c) all property vested in that committee shall vest in the municipal board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting that property;
- (d) every contract entered into by the committee may be enforced by and against the board in like manner as it might have been enforced by and against the committee if this Act had not been passed.

Chairman and Vice-chairman.

18. A municipal board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect as its chairman one of its own members or some other person, and the member or other person so elected shall, if the election is approved by the Local Government, but not otherwise, become chairman of the board:

Provided that in such municipalities as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of this section, the chairman shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

19. When a person not already a member of the

board by virtue of such election, or appointment, shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as chairman.

20. In every municipality the board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect one or two of its members to be its vice-chairman or vice-chairmen.

21. (1) A chairman or vice-chairman elected by the board shall hold office for one year, and on the expiration of that period may be re-elected.

(2) A chairman appointed by the Local Government shall continue in office for such term as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, prescribe, and on the expiration of that term may be re-appointed.

22. (1) If an elected chairman or vice-chairman dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office of chairman or vice-chairman, or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall, at a special meeting, elect another of its members to be chairman or vice-chairman.

(2) If a chairman appointed by the Local Government dies, resigns his office of chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the Local Government shall appoint another chairman.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

Notification of elections, appointments, &c.

23. All elections and appointments of chairmen and all elections, appointments, and removals of members of municipal boards, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Joint Committees.

24. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, concur with any other municipal board, or with a district board, or with more than one such board, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of such committee, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the boards, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such committee and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which such committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the division, if the areas under the authority of the boards are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

25. (1) A municipal board shall meet for the

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 26-35.*

(2) The chairman, or, in his absence, a vice-chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the board, convene a meeting at any other time.

26. (1) A meeting of a municipal board ordinary and special shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

27. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a municipal board shall be one-half of the whole board.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a municipal board shall be such number or proportion of the members of the board as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under this Act:

Provided that, if at any meeting of the board a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before and transacted at the adjourned meeting whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

28. (1) At every meeting of a municipal board the chairman, if present, shall preside.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting and a vice-chairman is present, such vice-chairman, or, when two vice-chairmen are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

29. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, or by any rule made under this Act, all questions which may come before any meeting of a municipal board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

30. The Civil Surgeon of the district, the Executive Engineer of the division, and the Inspector of Schools of the circle, shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the board, and to address the board on any matter affecting respectively sanitation, public works and public instruction.

31. (1) Every resolution passed by a municipal board at a meeting shall be recorded and published in a book kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, and shall be published in some local

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a municipal board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district.

32. (1) Every municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Act and any rules made under this Act by the Local Government as to—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings,
- (b) the manner in which notice thereof shall be given,
- (c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings,
- (d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the adjournment of meetings,
- (e) the language of the board,
- (f) the division of duties among the members of the board,
- (g) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the board for money paid under this Act, and
- (h) all other similar matters.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Officers and Servants.

33. (1) Every municipal board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may at a like meeting remove any person so appointed

and who is not a member of the board, is anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the board by virtue of such appointment, and shall continue to be a member of the board as long as he holds the office of secretary.

(3) If a secretary is a member of the board, he shall receive no remuneration.

If he is not a member of the board, the Commissioner, assign to him any such pay, leave-allowance, gratuity or pension as it thinks fit.

34. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, every municipal board may employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities or pensions as it thinks fit.

Contracts.

35. (1) A municipal board may delegate to one or more of its members the power of entering into on its behalf any contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees.

(2) A contract whereof the value or amount ex-

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter III.—Taxation and Municipal Fund—Sections 36-43.*

36. (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a municipal board whereof the value or amount exceeds twenty rupees shall be in writing,

(2) every such contract, shall be signed by the chairman, or a vice-chairman, and a secretary.

Provided that the board may delegate to one or more of its members the power of executing any contracts which he or they are empowered to enter into under section 35 sub-section (1).

(3) A contract executed otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section shall not be binding on the board.

(4) If no objection is submitted within the said period of a fortnight under sub-section (3), or if the objections so submitted, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the board may forward its proposals to the Local Government, together with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid.

(5) A Local Government receiving proposals under sub-section (4) may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the board for further consideration.

(6) When a Local Government sanctions under sub-section (5) any proposals which, under section 37, sub-section (2), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit those proposals to the Governor General in Council, together with the objections (if any) received through the board; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction the same, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a municipal board have been sanctioned by the Local Government or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the board may, at a special meeting direct, the imposition of the tax in accordance with those proposals.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

37. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may, for the purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case, and in manner prescribed by section 38, any of the following taxes, namely:—

(1) with the previous sanction of the Local Government—

(a) a tax on houses, buildings and lands situate within the municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per cent. of the annual value of the houses, buildings and lands;

(b) a tax on persons exercising professions or carrying on trades or dealings in the municipality;

(c) a tax on carriages, horses, mules, elephants, camels, bullocks and asses kept within the municipality;

(d) a tax on carriages, carts and animals entering the municipality, and on boats moored therein;

(e) an octroi on articles brought within the municipality for consumption or use therein; and

(2) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

38. (1) A municipal board may resolve at a special meeting to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) When a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1), the board shall publish a notice defining the persons or property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed, and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant of the municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within a fortnight from the publication of the notice, submit his

39. A municipal board by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, or the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may abolish any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

40. All taxes leviable in any local area under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, at the time a municipal board having authority over that local area comes into existence under this Act, shall be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Act.

41. Arrears of any tax imposed under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within those limits.

Municipal Fund.

42. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the board under this Act, and

(b) when there has been included within the municipality any municipality constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipal Act, 1873, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time the municipal board came into existence.

43. (1) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, the

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter IV.—Powers and Duties of Municipal Boards generally—Sections 44-52.*

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS
GENERALLY.*Municipal Police.*

44. Every municipal board shall maintain a police establishment for watch and ward, for the prevention and suppression of nuisances and for the enforcement of the rules and orders of the board.

III of 1880. 45. (1) Subject to the provisions of section nine of the Cantonments Act, 1880, the establishment maintained under section 44 shall, as the board with the approval of the Local Government may determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police force under the Local Government within the meaning of section two of Act V of 1861; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave, allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the board may, from time to time, after consultation with the Magistrate of the District and the Inspector General of Police, determine.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between the board and the Magistrate of the District or the Inspector General of Police under this section it shall be referred to the Local Government and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

46. If the establishment maintained under section 44 is a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall be appointed, and shall be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine under such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf; and shall perform such duties, and be liable to such penalties, as village-policemen appointed under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873, or under the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, as the case may be, perform and are liable to.

XVI of 1873.
XVIII of
1876.

47. If the establishment is part of the general police force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define the duties which the officers and men of the establishment may or may not be required to perform.

48. Section thirty-four of Act V of 1861 shall be in force in every municipality, and every watchman under this Act shall have the

Section 34 of Act V
of 1861 to be in force

Conservancy and General Improvement.

49. Every municipal board, so far as the municipal fund at its disposal will permit, shall, after providing for the maintenance of the police establishment referred to in the foregoing sections,—

(1) keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and watercourses clean and in repair;

(2) cause those streets and roads to be watered and lighted;

(3) provide for the establishment and maintenance of schools and dispensaries and of other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public health, and control and administer all such institutions within the municipality, except where they may by a special order of the Local Government have been excepted from the operation of this section;

(4) construct and provide for the maintenance and management of poor-houses, markets and other works of public utility; and

(5) generally, do all acts and things calculated to promote the health, comfort, convenience or interests of the inhabitants of the municipality.

Prevention of Nuisances.

50. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

(a) declaring that such acts or omissions within the municipality as may in its opinion cause or tend to cause any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public, or to people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or injury, obstruction, danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right, shall be deemed within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and for the purposes of this Act to be public nuisances; and

(b) defining the cases, manner and times in and at which officers of the Board may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of public nuisances.

(2) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

51. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the municipality, anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance.

52. (1) The Local Government may invest, within the limits of the municipality, a municipal board with the powers of a Magistrate of a district as described in section one hundred and thirty-three of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with powers to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any of the acts or omissions which

XLV of :

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*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter V.—Control—Sections 53-58.*

(2) Sections one hundred and thirty-three to one hundred and forty-two (both inclusive) of the Code of the Criminal Procedure shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers.

(3) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the powers with which it has invested a board under this section.

53. A municipal board may, at a special meeting, delegate to one or more committees of its members any of the powers vested in the board by section 51, or with which the board may have been invested under section 52.

Additional Power to make Rules.

Additional power to make rules.

54. (1) A local board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules,—

- (a) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads where rose conveyances, animals or persons are hired for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;
- (b) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths; and
- (c) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this section, a municipal board may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing one with a further fine of five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(3) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government, and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing portion of this section the municipal board of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under sub-section (1) in respect to any vehicles to which that Act applies.

CHAPTER V.

CONTROL.

Control by Commissioner and Magistrate.

55. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may—

- (a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property within the limits of the division or district respectively occupied by any municipal board or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of any such board or com-

such board or committee having authority within those limits;

- (c) require any such board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he may think fit to call for; and
- (d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such board or committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee.

(2) When the Magistrate of the district is a member of a board or joint committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that board or committee, the powers conferred upon him by sub-section (1).

56. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district (as the case may be) the execution of any resolution or order of municipal board or joint committee, or prohibit the doing within those limits of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When a Commissioner or Magistrate makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order or direct that it continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as it thinks

57. (1) In cases of emergency, the Magistrate of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a municipal board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate of the district may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense or as much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from that balance in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Magistrate of the district shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers conferred upon him by this section.

58. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that a municipal board has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, the Local Government may,

Powers of Local Government in case of default of board.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter VI.—Miscellaneous—Sections 59-65.*

appoint the Magistrate of the district to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as it may fix, to the Magistrate by the board.

(3) If the expense be not so paid, the Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

59. (1) If a municipal board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declare that board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

- (a) All members of the board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their office as such members
- (b) All powers and duties of the board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in that behalf;
- (c) All property vested in the board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Local Government.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the board shall be reconstituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified from being members.

60. The Local Government may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding of a municipal board for which it considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Act—

- (a) with respect to the appointment of members of a municipal board under section 6, clause (b);
- (b) as to the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Act;
- (c) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;
- (d) as to the conditions on which property vested in the board may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;
- (e) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between boards and the Local Government or officers of that Government shall pass;
- (f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates

conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;

- (g) as to the accounts to be kept by boards, as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;
- (h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of boards, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;
- (i) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by boards; and,
- (j) generally, for the guidance of boards and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

61. If any member, officer or servant of a board is otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the board, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code:

XLV of 1860.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the board.

62. In respect of every suit instituted against a municipal board, or against any officer or servant of the board in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, the board, officer or servant shall have as nearly as may be all the privileges which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer respectively has under chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

63. Every member of a municipal board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the board, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

64. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immovable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the territories administered by the Local Government, shall vest in any municipal board; and thereupon the property shall vest in that board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, the property.

65. Where any land whether within or without the limits of a municipality is required for the purposes

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter VII.—Exceptional Provisions—Sections 66-68.*

7 of 1882. proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the board of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the board.

66. (1) The authority empowered to make rules under section 10, section 50, section 54 or section 60 shall, before making them, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(2) Every rule made under any of those sections shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by this section

case may be, to the excepted municipality until again applied thereto by a like notification of the Local Government. Provided that no notification shall be issued under this section in respect of a municipality for which a municipal board has come into existence unless its issue has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

(2) While the municipality continues to be excepted, wholly or in part, from the operation of the provisions, mentioned in sub-section (1), the Local Government may appoint such of the members of the municipal board as would otherwise have been elected.

68. (1) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local Gazette, withdraw from the operation of this Act or the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, any local area to which that Act may have been applied or extended.

(2) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of the whole area subject to the authority of a municipal board or municipal committee, all property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the board or committee shall vest in the Local Government, and be applied by it, in such manner as it thinks fit, for the promotion of the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants.

(3) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of a part of the area under the authority of a municipal board or municipal committee, such part of the property of the board or committee as the Commissioner may determine shall vest in the Local Government, and be applied as aforesaid.

CHAPTER VII.

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

67. (1) If it appears to the Local Government that the circumstances of any municipality are such that the provisions of this Act requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a municipal board be elected are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, except the municipality, wholly or in part, from the operation of those provisions, and thereupon those provisions shall not apply, or shall only apply in part, as the

Power to except municipalities from operation of provisions of Act regarding election.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

MUNICIPAL Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are at present constituted and guided in the execution of their functions by Act XV, 1873, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act of that year.

That Act gives plenary powers to the Local Government to appoint ordinary and *ex officio* members of municipal committees. It leaves to the Local Government to determine absolutely whether in any municipality of the united provinces members shall be elected or not, and if confers upon it the power of appointing *ex officio* members to the extent of one-third of the total number of the committee, a power very generally acted on.

2. The manner of election, where elections are allowed, is under the Act regulated solely by the Local Government without reference to the parties most concerned, and casual vacancies are filled up by direct appointment by the same authority, or are not filled up at all.

3. The Local Government may also appoint the president and vice-presidents of all committees, and may unconditionally cancel, suspend or limit any of the proceedings, bye-laws or rules of the committees and abolish any tax imposed by them.

4. Section 34 of the Act further imposes on a municipality without any restriction the obligation of providing for the maintenance of a police-establishment, the effect of which has frequently been to throw on municipalities a large portion of the charge for police kept up for the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders against the general law of the land.

5. These provisions are inconsistent with the proposals for the extension of local self-government enunciated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in its resolution dated 5th December, 1882.

6. The present Bill has been drafted to enable the Local Government to carry these proposals into effect put forward after consultation with the most experienced officers of the provinces with the members of existing municipal committees and numerous non-official representatives

8. Chapter I contains the usual preliminary matter, and prescribes the course to be followed when it is intended to introduce the Act into any local area, for the first time, or into existing municipalities.

9. Chapter II deals with the organisation of municipal boards.

These are to consist of members elected in the manner prescribed by the Local Government, and of a certain proportion of nominated members not to exceed one-fourth of the whole.

The principle of nomination has been already accepted in the Central Provinces, and is meant to provide against the danger of classes of the community being overridden by hostile majorities.

10. Before making rules for determining the system of representation and election the Local Government is required by sections 8 and 9 to inform itself of the sense of the community on these subjects.

11. Section 18 leaves the election of their own chairmen to municipal boards, with the exception of such municipalities as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification, exempt from the operation of this section. In these latter the chairman will be appointed by the Local Government.

This exception is meant to meet cases where an officer of Government must remain chairman, at least for a period, either in order that he may have time to transfer functions and accounts often onerous and complicated to a non-official successor, or for lack of a qualified non-official to deal with special circumstances, or by reason of the expressed wish of the municipal Board itself.

12. Section 24 contains a provision, not in the existing Act, enabling municipal boards to appoint joint committees for any purpose in which they may be jointly interested.

13. Power to appoint officers and servants necessary for the performance of its duties is given to the board by sections 33 and 34, and the appointment of an officer of Government or of an outsider as secretary is made subject to the sanction of the Commissioner. It is obviously impossible to allow boards to appoint to such office Government servants against the wish of Government, and it is necessary to take some guarantee against the appointment of an incapable man as paid secretary; especially with a non-official chairman the office of secretary to the municipal board will be one of great importance.

14. Chapter III, on taxation, varies but little from the existing Act.

15. Chapter IV, on the powers and duties of the boards, groups together all the duties of the boards in what is thought to be the order of their obligation, and simplifies the rules of the existing Act as regards nuisances.

16. Chapter V deals with the subject of control. The provisions are similar to those of the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, with the exception that the Commissioner may at once suspend, and the Local Government rescind, any act, order or resolution of the board which is manifestly in excess of its powers.

This authority is given to provide for cases which may not be of a nature grave enough to call for the penalty of supersession.

17. Section 60 empowers the Local Government to frame forms and make rules on certain matters therein specified.

18. Chapter VI contains miscellaneous provisions as regards the conduct of litigation, penalties on, and liabilities of, members, acquisition of land, and the like.

19. Chapter VII enables the Local Government to exempt from the provisions of the Act regarding election municipalities to which it considers such provisions to be unsuited, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to withdraw from the operation of this Act, or of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act of 1873, any local area to which either of those Acts may have been applied.

This latter power is deemed necessary as cases sometimes occur where a municipality has been established in a place which experience proves to be unfit for municipal institutions, or where change of circumstances may have rendered such institutions unsuitable and it would be improper in such cases to insist on the Act remaining in force for ever. At the same time, the power is one which should be exercised with great caution, as it is a more serious matter to withdraw a privilege once conferred than to withhold it in the first instance; and the Local Government has therefore been debarred from acting on the section unless with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

The 10th May, 1883.

J. W. QUINTON.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy showers have again fallen in Assam and good rain is also reported to have occurred throughout Bengal proper. In Madras rain has fallen more or less throughout the Presidency. In the Bombay Presidency heavy rain is reported from parts of Dharwar and slight showers from three other districts. In Mysore and Coorg rain has fallen in all districts. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report for the week under notice. No report has been received from British Burma.

The harvest of certain crops continues in the Madras Presidency, with an outturn either fair or below average; general prospects are good. In the Bombay Presidency preparations for *kharif* are in progress in several districts; cotton picking is nearly completed; sugarcane is doing well. Ploughing and sowing are now in full progress in Bengal; crops on the ground are doing well and the harvesting of *boro* paddy is in progress; prospects are good, but rain is still much wanted in parts of Bhagálpur division and in Cuttaek. The *rabi* harvest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has yielded a good outturn; sugarcane is being planted and indigo sowings have commenced in some districts. In the Punjab, the *rabi* harvest still continues and is yielding a good outturn generally; threshing has commenced in one district. The outturn of the *rabi* harvest in the Central Provinces is reported excellent; threshing and winnowing are still in active progress. In Assam considerable damage has occurred from floods caused by the heavy rain of the past week. In Mysore and Coorg standing crops are in good condition; land is being ploughed for the rice crop in Mercara. In the Nizam's territories preparations are in progress for *kharif* sowings. In the Central India States and Rajputana prospects continue generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 10th)		
Bellary ...	55 (average of six stations).	Standing crops good; harvest sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool ...	7 (average of six stations).	Standing crops good; outturn paddy, yield twelve annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	59 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops cotton and <i>rugi</i> thriving; fever and small-pox continue; cholera in parts; cattle-disease abating.
Kistna ...	4 (average of four stations).	Condition of standing crops not reported; harvest castor, indigo, and <i>rugi</i> ; small-pox general; cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good where water available; harvest paddy, yield half; small-pox continues in parts.
Coimbatore ...	76 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy in parts, yield above average; cholera, fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in parts.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, <i>cholam</i> , and gingelly seed, yield below average; cholera continues.
Madura ...	39 (average of three stations).	Standing crops fading in parts; harvest paddy in parts; fever and cholera continue in parts.
Malabar ...	93 (average of eleven stations).	Sowing first crop commenced in parts, third crop progressing; small-pox in all talukas; fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	.....	Cultivation progressing, yield last crop, Trivandrum division average; fever continues. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain in Chingleput, Tanjore, and Travancore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(May 9th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Small-pox now prevalent only in Bagdadi lines, Karachi, 11 patients remaining on 5th, 3 fresh cases, no deaths since 27th April, total to 5th May—cases 471, deaths 119; disease in twelve villages in districts, 40 fresh cases, 7 deaths, 36 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 7th, 8 feet 4 inches against 7 feet 7 inches on corresponding date last year; <i>rabi</i> harvesting completed; fever in six talukas; cattle-disease and pleuro-pneumonia in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 24, 32 and 36, in Manjhand 28, 32 and 48, in Ghorabari 20, 41 and 44, and in Shahbunder 22, 41 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops nearly completed; <i>kharif</i> operations in progress; small-pox and fever in seven and cattle-disease in six talukas; wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Manuring operations commenced in some talukas; public health good; wheat 27 and <i>bajri</i> 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Sugarcane in good condition; cotton picking and sowing of summer crops in progress in Kari Division; small-pox continues in Baroda city; <i>bajri</i> 28 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> continue; small-pox in Surat abating, average death 1; <i>juari</i> 42 and <i>nagli</i> 49 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	A few drops of rain on the morning of 3rd.	Temperature normal; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal on 2nd and 3rd, afterwards normal; abnormal wind northerly.
Poona ...	.....	Cholera continues in Poona and four other talukas, 127 cases, 35 fatal; <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>juari</i> 51 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 39 and <i>juari</i> 43 lbs.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops completed; cholera in Parner, Kopergaon, Shegaon, and Newasa talukas; preparation of land for the next season in progress; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Akola; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	20 at Sangola	Cholera in a few villages in each taluka of the district, out of 128 cases, 52 fatal; cattle-disease in Malsiras taluka; <i>juari</i> —62 lbs. 6 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 54 lbs. 1 tola per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in all talukas except Navalgund, Bunkapur and Ron—13 in Nargund; heavy in Dharwar, Raibennur, and Karajgi; slight in others.	Harvesting of late crops and cotton picking nearly completed; locusts in Dharwar and Nargund; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of petta Nargund; cholera in a village of Kalghatgi; cattle-disease and small-pox in one and fever in two talukas; rice—minimum 24 and <i>juari</i> 47 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 7; Sirsi, 71; Kumpta, 50; and Hallial, 22.	Second crop harvest completed; preparing ground for monsoon crops; sugarcane plants healthy; 3 deaths from small-pox in Sirsi, it continues at Karwar and Sidapur; fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather cloudy and hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather hot; measles in Rajkot; cholera appeared in Amran, Und, Navanagar, and Morvi, no cases in Kotda Nayoni; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 35 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain in the Southern Mahratta Country, heavy in parts of Dharwar and in parts of the Nargund taluka of this district, however scarcity of drinking-water continues; preparation for <i>khari</i> in progress; locusts in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Satara, Ratnagiri, and Colaba; cholera in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Thana; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(May 9th)		
Chittagong ...	4.93	Weather rainy, with strong south-easterly wind; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cholera still continues; cattle-disease abating.
Dacca ...	3.83	Prospects of standing crops good; harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy and <i>chena</i> going on, of barley nearly completed.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore 74	Low lands being prepared for <i>aman</i> paddy; sowing of early rice and jute commenced; price of common rice stationary; public health on the whole good.
Moorshedabad ...	96	Prospects of <i>boro</i> paddy favourable; fields being still prepared for <i>aus</i> paddy; health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	...	More rain in east than at head-quarters, weather again sultry; preparation for crops going on.
Burdwan ...	3.8	Ploughing going on everywhere; rain still wanted in Raneeungo; cholera cases reported from various parts.
Rungpore ...	3.48	Prospects good; sowing in progress in some places; weeding of early rice going on; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	Nil	Want of rain beginning to be much felt, especially for paddy and indigo; public health good.
Purneah ...	83	Prospects of crops improved by rain; ploughing going on everywhere; health good.
Patna ...	Nil	Collection of cotton and castor going on; sugarcane growing splendidly; 6 cases of cholera reported from Mokameh in Barrh sub-division.
Darbhunga ...	Nil	Mango damaged by storm; crops doing well; ploughing well begun; prices rising a little; cholera reported; health otherwise good.
Hazáribágh ...	Nil	Weather very warm; no crops on the ground; small-pox and cattle-disease still reported; health generally good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Weather very hot, with constant high wind; want of rain much felt; public health generally good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain fell again this week throughout Bengal proper, but elsewhere the fall was slight, and partial rain has improved prospects of standing crops, and has been very beneficial for ploughing and sowing which are now in full progress; want of rain much felt in parts of Bhagálpur division and in Cuttack and Hazáribágh; harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy proceeding; rain has been also good for public health, though reports of sporadic cholera are still received from several places; in Nuddea fever and cholera, and in Bongong Sub-division of Jessore cholera are said to have decreased; scattered cases of small-pox still reported from Patna and Chota Nagpore divisions.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 8th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; health of cattle good; prices steady.
Allahabad (" 9th)	.....	High west winds and great heat; slight small-pox and local cholera as before; <i>mohra</i> crop over average outturn; prices generally steady; rice risen.
Gorakhpur (" 7th)	.....	Weather fine; harvest nearly over, outturn average; mango crop injured by storms of previous week; health fair; some cattle-disease; prices easy.
Jhānsi ( " " )	.....	Strong hot wind; harvesting over, the outturn is estimated at 16 annas in Man, Garotha, and Jhānsi parganas and 14 annas in pargana Moth; prices fluctuating; health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra (" 8th)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting continues; fever in three and small-pox in four parganas; general health good; prices rising slightly.
Bareilly (" ")	No rain	Harvest operations nearly finished; prices generally stationary; health good.
Meerut ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; harvest over; grain coming into market; health good; prices stationary.
Kumaun (" ")	No rain	Weather warm; wheat being cut; wheat poor on elevated places, but better in irrigated and moist lands; prices rising; general health good; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Weather very hot; <i>rabi</i> harvest completed, outturn satisfactory on the whole; sugarcane being planted out; general health good.
Partabgarh ( " " )	.....	Prices stationary; indigo being sown; slight small-pox reported in Kunda tahsil; general health good.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	Supplies plentiful; prices slightly higher; variable winds; small-pox still bad.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Planting of sugarcane nearly completed; small-pox in four tahsils; a few cases of sporadic cholera in the district; condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli (" 7th)	.....	Weather seasonable; harvest over; slight cholera in tahsil Dalman; fever and small-pox abating; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" 8th)	No rain	Small-pox extending from town to district; <i>rabi</i> crops harvested; foot-and-mouth all ease in two parganas; markets well supplied with grain; prices stationary.
Farukhabad ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; health of people good, but small-pox still lingers; markets well supplied.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been no rain, and the weather has been warm and seasonable everywhere; slight cholera is reported from Allahabad, Fyzabad, and Rae Bareli, and small-pox and cattle-disease continue in a number of districts; sugarcane is being planted out and indigo sowings have commenced in some districts; prices generally steady have risen in a few districts.		
Punjab (May 8th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Cholera continues; outturn of harvest at the average; slight rise in prices.
Hissar ...	.....	No report received.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress, outturn expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices slightly rising.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good; crops being gathered; slight fall in prices.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; crops being cut; prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health fair; crops being threshed; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; outturn of harvest above the average; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Health good; crops being reaped; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good; prices fluctuating.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Health and harvest prospects generally good.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (May 9th)	.....	Weather hot; <i>rabi</i> harvest good; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (" 8th)	.....	Weather very warm; threshing and winnowing in progress, outturn excellent; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Saugor (" 7th)	.....	Weather warm and cloudy occasionally; winnowing continues; prices steady; health good.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather very hot; winnowing nearly completed; price of wheat slightly fallen, of rice stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; winnowing continues; health good; small-pox—131 cases, 14 deaths; wheat 15 and rice 10½ seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; preparation for <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; small-pox—190 cases, 12 deaths; wheat 16, <i>juari</i> 24, and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur (May 5th)	.....	Weather cloudy and close; small-pox slight; prices steady.
Sambalpur (" 3rd)	.....	Weather hot during the day, cool at nights; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather hot and close, cloudy occasionally; threshing and winnowing in progress; small-pox prevalent in some districts; outturn of <i>rabi</i> harvest excellent, but prices range high, owing to large export.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(May 9th)		
Gauhati ...	4.99	Rain and thunderstorms daily; river rising; cholera at Hajoo and cattle-disease in mouzabs Betwa and Suki; crops coming up well.
Sylhet ...	10.58	Boro paddy harvest going on; cultivation and sowing of <i>aus</i> and <i>aman</i> commencing; cholera increasing; cattle-disease reported; the Loobah river in destructive flood, and the Sarma has risen to its full height in a few days.
Cachar ...	15.50	Weather very wet, incessant rains from Saturday night accompanied with heavy squalls; river full, having risen 33½ feet in four days; Barkhola bazar swept away; floods reported chiefly in the north, where much damage done; great improvement in public health.
Dibrugarh ...	5.25	Weather rainy; prospects of <i>ahu</i> crop good; cholera still reported; cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 9th)		
Bangalore ...	1.19	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	3.11	Prospects good.
Mercara ...	1.48	Thunderstorms unfavourable to coffee blossoms in North Coorg, but it is forming berry in South Coorg; lands being ploughed for rice crops; public health good; prices stationary.
Borar & Hyderabad—(May 9th)		
Amrāoti ...	.....	General Remarks.—Rain in all districts, from 1.30 to 3.44; standing crops in good condition; prospects of season fair; public health generally good; no material change in prices.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operation in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Weather hot; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings.
Central India States—(May 9th)		
Indore ...	.....	No report received.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather hot; public health good.
Satra ...	.....	Weather very warm; health good; wheat 24 seers.
Ratlam ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects and public health good.
Neemuch ...	.....	No report received.
Goonā ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	No report received.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 9th) ...	.....	Weather windy and cool.
Sirohi („ 6th) ...	.....	Fair amount of water in wells; health good; weather hot, but not oppressive.
Marwar („ 4th) ...	.....	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; small-pox and fever still prevail; crops almost cut; hot winds blowing; prices stationary.
Meywar ( „ „ ) ...	.....	Wells and tanks fair.
Sealdah ...	.....	Good crops harvested.
Harotli (May 5th) ...	.....	Nights cool; health good; prices falling.
Jhallawar („ 2nd) ...	.....	Weather hot; small-pox in some districts.
Ajmere („ 8th) ...	.....	High winds, seasonable.
Jaypore ( „ „ ) ...	.....	Average harvest secured; health good; prices stationary.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (May 8th) ...	.....	Health good; cholera continues in one tahsil.
Nepal—(May 3rd)		
Katmandu ...	10	Prospects good; weather cool and cloudy.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 20. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Succession Certificate Bill, 1883.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.

SUPPLEMENT No. 20.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th May, 1883.

No. 14.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr. D. G. Barkley, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

EDUCATION.

The 16th May 1883.

No. 180.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of St. George's College, Mussoorie, to the Calcutta University up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st January 1883.

FORESTS.

The 12th May 1883.

No. 452 F.—*Erratum.*—In supersession of the Notification of this Department, No. 362 F., dated the 25th ultimo, Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Deputy Superintendent of Forest Surveys, is granted six months' furlough, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st June 1883, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 16th May 1883.

No. 186.—The services of Surgeon T. Mayne, Acting Civil Surgeon of Balaghat, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

POLICE.

The 14th May 1883.

No. 124.—The services of Mr. R. E. Acklom, a District Superintendent of Police in the Central

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 18th May 1883.

No. 376 G.—Mr. E. C. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is placed on special duty, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th instant.

No. 377 G.—Mr. T. W. Holderness, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary during the absence of Mr. Buck.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 12th May, 1883.

No. 947 E.—Whereas His Highness the Khan of Kelat has ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction over those portions of land which have been made over and assigned by him for the purposes of the Kandahar State Railway:

In exercise of the jurisdiction thus obtained, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf,

- (a) to direct that, in the administration of civil justice in the aforesaid lands, the Code of Civil Procedure shall be taken as a general guide; and
 - (b) to make the following arrangements, that is to say:—
- (1) The Political Agent for the time being in charge of the Sibi district shall have power to try all original suits within the said lands whatever the amount or value of the subject-matter, and the Court of the said officer shall be deemed to be the District Court or the Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction within the said lands.
 - (2) Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan, in charge of the Sibi district, shall have power to try all original suits within the said lands, when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed ten thousand rupees.
 - (3) The Munsif for the time being in the Sibi district shall have power to try all original suits within the said lands, when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed three hundred rupees.
 - (4) For the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court of the Political Agent is authorised to hear appeals from the decisions of the Munsif and of the Native Assistant; and the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General is authorised to hear appeals from the decisions of the said Political Agent.
 - (5) For all the purposes of the said Code, the Agent to the Governor-General shall exercise the powers of a High Court.

No. 948 E.—Whereas His Highness the Khan of Kelat has ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction over those portions of land which have been made over and assigned by him for the purposes of the Kandahar State Railway:

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:—

(1) The Political Agent for the time being in charge of the district of Sibi shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the powers described in Section 30 of that Code over all persons within the said portions of land. Provided that in any case in which the complainant, if any, and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Political Agent to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred upon him.

(2) Rai Hittu Ram Bahadur, C.I.E., Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in charge of the district of Sibi, shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure over all persons within the said portions of land, subject to the proviso above stated.

(3) The Agent to the Governor-General for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Political Agent or Native Assistant within the aforesaid lands, and may in his discretion try any case without a jury or the aid of assessors.

of Session shall be referred for confirmation to the Governor-General in Council, and an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from all orders passed by the Court of Session, when such orders are appealable under the Code of Criminal

The 11th May, 1883.

No. 966 E.—Captain G. Gaisford, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Levies in Beluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 15th May, 1883.

No. 1413 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 716 G., dated the 16th September, 1882, it is notified that Mr. G. Lemaire, Consul-General for France at Calcutta, returned from leave, and resumed the duties of his office, on the 17th April, 1883.

The 16th May, 1883.

No. 1427 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. Zunini, Honorary Vice-Consul, as Acting Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. J. Gallian.

GENERAL.

The 11th May, 1883.

No. 1403 G.—Lieutenant G. R. C. Westropp, Bombay Staff Corps, Executive Commissariat Officer, Neemuch, is appointed to officiate as

Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuch, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major R. G. E. Dalrymple, proceeding on furlough, and pending the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grant, or until further orders.

No. 1405 G.—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 8th April, 1883, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major K. J. L. Mackenzie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class :—

Major J. FitzGerald, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Colonel H. C. Menzies, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

The 18th May, 1883.

No. 1446 G.—Mr. E. J. Kitts, Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th May 1883.

No. 874.

The following Order, issued by Her Majesty the Queen in Council, is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 14th day of February 1883.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, it is enacted that when the Legislature of any British Possession provides for the survey of and grant of certificates for passenger steamers, and the Board of Trade report to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the certificates are to the like effect, and are granted after a like survey, and in such manner as to be equally efficient with the certificates granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council,—

- (1) to declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts ; and
- (2) to declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates granted for passenger steamers under these Acts shall either without modification, or with such modifications as to Her Majesty may seem necessary, apply to the certificates referred to in the Order ; and
- (3) to impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates, and to the use, delivery, and cancellation thereof, as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties not exceeding forty pounds for the breach of such conditions and regulations.

And whereas the Legislature of the British Possession of South Australia has provided for the survey of and grant of certificates for passenger steamers :

And whereas the Board of Trade have reported to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that such certificates are to the like effect, and are granted after a like survey, and in such manner as to be equally efficient with the certificates granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping :

NOW, THEREFORE, Her Majesty is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council,—

- (1) to declare that the certificates granted under the said provision by the Legislature of the British Possession of South Australia for passenger steamers shall be of the same force as if they had been granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the said Acts relating to Merchant Shipping :
- (2) to declare that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates granted for passenger steamers under those Acts shall without modification, except as hereinafter mentioned, apply to the certificates referred to in this Order :

- (3) to declare that it shall not be lawful for a passenger steamer to which this Order relates to proceed to sea with passengers on board from any port or place in the United Kingdom on any voyage other than one to the said Possession of South Australia, or to any intermediate place or places situate on such voyage :
- (4) to declare that if any passenger steamer goes to sea from any place in the United Kingdom with any passengers on board upon any voyage other than a voyage to the said Possession of South Australia, or any intermediate place or places as aforesaid, the owner thereof shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such penalty is hereby imposed accordingly.

(Sd.) C. L. PEEL.

The 18th May 1883.

No. 927.—Mr. F. R. Hogg, B.C.S., Director General of the Post Office of India, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties after noon on the 11th May 1883.

No. 986.—The designation of the Deputy Comptroller General in charge of the duties connected with the Treasuries under the Government of India is changed to "Comptroller of Indian Treasuries."

No. 993.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April 1883, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,35,97,565	1,10,54,179	12,10,165	1,22,64,344
Allahabad	65,81,515	52,14,935	.....	52,14,935
Lahore	71,26,760	1,08,31,650	.....	1,08,31,650
Bombay	3,61,84,775	2,79,68,500	21,72,856	3,01,41,356
Kurrachee	30,83,115	30,92,395	1,000	30,94,295
Madras	1,54,03,000	1,02,01,540	8,90,000	1,11,81,540
Calicut	12,00,035	7,56,270	.....	7,56,270
Total	13,34,87,385	6,92,12,108	42,74,021	7,34,87,419
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,37,700 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL				13,34,87,346

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th May, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 274.—The services of Lieutenant R. B. Shawe, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 275.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant George Patrick Ranken, Manchester Regiment, Wing Officer, 6th Native Infantry,—2nd January, 1882.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 276.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. C. C. Daunt, v.c., Bengal S. C., District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, Bengal, (m. c.) for one year,—240 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Miller, Bengal S. C., Commandant, Malwa Bheel Corps, (m. c.) for one year,—136 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Major W. H. Meiklejohn, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 20th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 262 days, under rule VIII, clause 2, and rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major P. FitzG. Gallwey, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, (m. c.) for 182 days, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Captain D. A. A. Macpherson, Bengal S. C., Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, (p. a.) for 180 days, under rule VIII, clause 2, and rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. N. Carr, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 277.—Surgeon-Major W. Duncan, M.B., 10th Native Infantry, is granted leave to sea (p. a.) for 91 days, under rule XXVII of the regulations of 1868.

No. 278.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain M. A. Gray, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for six months.

Captain H. Boileau, Bengal S. C., (u. p. a.) without pay for four months.

Brigade Surgeon J. R. Jackson, M.D., (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 279.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 21st November, 1882, pages 5195 and 5196.

"INDIA OFFICE ;
21st November, 1882.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps

and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India.—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hammond. Dated 8th September, 1882.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Stewart. Dated 20th September, 1882.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major George W. Rogers. Dated 1st September, 1882.

Captain Leigh Richmond Battye. Dated 5th September, 1882.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Paterson. Dated 23rd September, 1882.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant George Davidson Campbell Gastrell. Dated 3rd September, 1882.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major James Browne, M.D. Dated 3rd August, 1882.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade Surgeon Lewis Stanhope Bruce. Dated 15th September, 1882.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hammer Chalmers Grosvenor Warrington, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Coningham, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Joseph Howes, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Dormer Plowden, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hardinge Tyrrell, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Josias Gordon Clocté, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Beeching, Madras Infantry. Dated 6th July, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 23rd July, 1882.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Arthur William Capel, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major-General E. F. Burton, Madras Cavalry, who has become Supernumerary on the Effective List. Dated 29th June, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Phipson Peacock, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th September, 1882.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 280.—GRATUITY—

The appointment of Controller of Military Accounts is added to the list of officers detailed in G. G. O. No. 133 of 1882. No. 204 of 1883, entitled to draw gratuity as Colonel on the staff.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 281.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry Bathurst Hanna,—12th May, 1883.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson Muspratt Williams, Madras Infantry. Dated 27th October, 1879 (since retired).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Arthur Robert Kenney-Herbert, General List, Cavalry, Madras, in succession to Lieutenant-General A. C. Silver, Madras Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 19th March, 1883.

No. 282.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name of Colonel H. S. Obbard, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieutenant-General A. C. Silver, Madras Infantry, on the 19th March, 1883.

No. 283.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductors John Meade, Harry W. Warrington, *William Steele*, and William A. Smith, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, from the 16th September, 1882.

Store Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) William Henry Smith to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, *vice* Hadden, deceased,—28th February, 1883.

Sub-Conductor Hugh Corrigan to be Conductor, *vice* James H. Jelly.

Store Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) George Ralpin to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, *vice* Hugh Corrigan.

With effect from 8th March, 1883.

Sub-Conductor Thomas Carr, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, (on furlough), to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor John Bartlett, Millman, Gunpowder Factory, to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor Thomas Wilson, Clerk, Ordnance Office, to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor Thomas Congrave, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor Frederick Waller, Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor Edgar Bredin, Timber Storekeeper, Gun Carriage Factory, to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) Otho D. Heathcote to be Conductor, *vice* William Cottrell.

Sergeant John Serlon, Assistant Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, to be Sub-Conductor, on probation (seconded).

Store Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) Thomas Tooke to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, *vice* Otho D. Heathcote.

With effect from 30th March, 1883.

Sub-Conductor Joseph Harrison, Assistant Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor William Viney, Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, to be Conductor (seconded).

Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) George C. Goff to be Conductor, to complete establishment.

Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) Henry Robinson to be Conductor, to complete establishment.

Store Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) George H. Briggs to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, vice George C. Goff.

Store Sergeant George J. Stokes (Officiating Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory) to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, vice Henry Robinson.

With effect from 1st April, 1883.

Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) Edwin Berry to be Conductor, vice John Enright.

Store Sergeant William Pannell to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, vice Edwin Berry.

With effect from 11th April, 1883.

No. 284.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Assistant Commissary George Mortimer, Supernumerary, to be Assistant Commissary, Supernumerary.

Deputy Assistant Commissary William James to be Assistant Commissary, vice W. Cummings,

Conductor John Henry O'Farrell to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, vice W. James, promote

Sub-Conductor Thomas Tyers to be Conductor, vice J. H. O'Farrell, promoted.

Sergeant John McMinn to be Sub-Conductor, vice T. Tyers, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from 26th January, 1883.

Sergeant Michael Heenan to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 31st March 1883, vice Sub-Conductor James Watson, deceased.

Sub-Conductor John Chapman to be Conductor, with effect from the 27th April, 1883, vice Conductor Geo. Wallace, deceased.

Sergeant John Power to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from 27th April, 1883, vice Sub-Conductor John Chapman, promoted.

REWARDS.

No. 285.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS —

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

From the 2nd September, 1882, in the room of General W. T. Curtis, deceased.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL JOHN LUMSDAINE, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, BOMBAY.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant Surgeon	...	...	10th November, 1852.
Surgeon	...	...	14th December, 1864.
Surgeon-Major	...	...	15th August, 1868.
Deputy Surgeon-General	...	...	30th September, 1876.

Appointments.

Assistant Surgeon, 1st Bombay Fusiliers, from April, 1853, to March, 1854.

Acting Civil Surgeon, Nasiek, from March to April, 1854.

Acting Civil Surgeon Daulia, from April to June, 1854.

Indian Navy, Bombay and Persian Gulf, from June, 1854, to July, 1856.

1st Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery, from February, 1858, to March, 1863.

Civil Surgeon, Khelat, from April, 1863, to March, 1865. Superintendent of Matharan, from March, 1865, to August, 1867.

Sanitary Officer in Abyssinia and Surgeon to the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., from September, 1867, to June, 1868.

Acting Coroner and Acting Health Officer, Bombay, from July, 1868, to December, 1869.

Acting Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, from April, 1870, to February, 1871.

Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, from March, 1871, to date.

War Services.

Served in a boat expedition against El Kaliff in the Persian Gulf, and was present at the capture and burning of a pirate buggalow in November, 1854. Served in the 1st or Eagle Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery, during the campaign in Central India, 1857-58-59 : siege and capture of Ratghur ; action of Barodea ; relief of Saugor ; forcing of the Mudempore pass ; siege, storm, and capture of Jhansi ; battle of the Betwa ; battle of Koonch (wounded) ; actions of Muttra and Deopora ; battle of Galowlee ; capture of Calpee and the pursuit to Sureela ; advance on Gwalior ; battle of Morar and taking of the cantonments (wounded) ; capture of Gwalior, final pursuit of the enemy, and battle of Jowra Alipore (specially mentioned in despatches, medal, and clasp). Abyssinia, 1867-68 : as member of the reconnoitring committee and Sanitary Officer, and afterwards on the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Napier, now Lord Napier of Magdala ; (medal, specially mentioned in despatches, and specially promoted to substantive rank of Surgeon-Major for service in the field).

From the 1st January, 1883, in the room of Colonel (Brigadier-General) J. Blair, v.c., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL (BREVET COLONEL) WILLIAM BANNERMAN, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	...	...	3rd February, 1846.
Lieutenant	...	...	12th March, 1848.
Brevet Captain	...	...	3rd February, 1861.
Captain	...	...	19th August, 1861.
Brevet Major	...	...	3rd February, 1866.
Major	...	...	12th September, 1866.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	3rd February, 1872.
Brevet Colonel	...	...	3rd February, 1877.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 3rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry, from February, 1846, to January, 1857.

Adjutant, Light Battalion, from January to May, 1857.

Regimental duty, 3rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry, from May, 1857, to July, 1858.

Adjutant, 1st Extra Battalion, from July, 1858, to September, 1858.

Attached to detachment, Southern Mahratta Horse, from September to October, 1858.

Officiating 2nd-in-Command, detachment, Southern Mahratta Horse, from October, 1858, to June, 1859.

Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Southern Mahratta Horse, from June, 1859, to January, 1860.

Regimental duty, 3rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry, from January, 1860, to October, 1862.

Commandant, Gwalior Bheel Corps, from October, 1862, to 11th August, 1864.

Cantonment Magistrate, Sholapore, from June to August, 1867.

Divisional Paymaster, Sind, from September, 1867, to October, 1868.

Paymaster of Pensioners, Bombay, from October, 1868, to June, 1869.

Paymaster of Pensioners, Poona, from June, 1869, to January, 1870.

Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 5th Regiment, Native Light Infantry, from January, 1870, to March, 1871.
 Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry, from March, 1871, to October, 1871.
 Wing Officer, 12th Regiment, from October, 1871, to December, 1871.
 Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 12th Regiment, Native Infantry, from December, 1871, to November, 1872.
 Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 4th Rifles, from November, 1872, to October, 1874.
 2nd-in-Command, 13th Regiment, Native Infantry, from October, 1874, to December, 1874.
 2nd-in-Command, 21st Regiment, Native Infantry, from January, 1875, to July, 1877.
 Commandant, 4th Regiment, Native Infantry, from July 1877, to date.

War Services.

Served with the Bombay column army of the Punjab, 1848-49: siege and surrender of Mooltan; battle of Goojerat; pursuit and surrender of the Sikh Army (medal and two clasps). With the Eusufzaie field force in December 1849: capture and destruction of the villages of Sugow, Pulai, Shurkannes, and Tjoomunda in the Bhagdurrah valley. Persia, 1857: bombardment and capture of the forts of Mohumra and pursuit of the Persian Army (medal and two clasps). As 2nd-in-Command of the detachment, Southern Maratha Horse, in the pursuit through Central India, Meywar, Marwar, and Rajpootana of the rebels under Tantea Topee, Rao Sahib, the Nawab of Banda, and Feroze Shah of Delhi; at the action of Chota Odeypoor (despatches as having distinguished himself, horse severely wounded by sabre cuts, medal and clasp). China, 1860: horse transport service at the landing at Per-tang; battle of Sinho; bombardment and capture of the entrenched village of Tangkow; assault and capture of the Taku forts; accompanied the advance of the army on Tien-Tsin and Peking, including the battles of Chang-kio-Wan and Tungchow and occupation of Peking (medal and two clasps). Afghan War, 1879-80: in command of 4th Native Infantry Rifles; defence and battle of Kandahar (despatches, medal with clasp).

From the 1st January, 1883, in the room of Lieutenant-General H. H. Maxwell, c.b., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL ROBERT MURRAY, BENGAL STAFF CORPS,

Dates of Commissions.

2nd-Lieutenant	...	...	14th June, 1845.
Lieutenant	...	...	4th December, 1849.
Captain	...	...	27th August, 1858.
Brevet Major	...	...	14th June, 1865.
Major	...	...	12th September, 1866.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	14th June, 1871.
Brevet Colonel	...	...	14th June, 1876.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, Bengal Artillery, August, 1845, to May, 1855.
 Officiating Commandant, No. 1 Battery, Gwalior Contingent, May, 1855, to January, 1856.
 Commandant, Reserve Company Artillery and Company of Ordnance, Oude Irregular Force, February, 1856, to June, 1857.
 Regimental duty, Bengal Artillery, July to October, 1857.
 Deputy Superintendent, Telegraph Department, October, 1857, to July, 1860.
 Superintendent, Telegraph Department, July, 1860, to January, 1862.
 Director, Telegraph Department, January, 1862, to March, 1866.
 Deputy Director General, Telegraph Department, March, 1866, to February, 1879.
 Officiating Director General, Telegraph Department, August, 1871, to December, 1873.
 Officiating Director General, Telegraph Department, March, 1875, to March, 1876.

Officiating Director General, Telegraph Department, January, 1878, to February, 1879.
 Director General, Telegraph Department, February, 1879, to date.

War Services.

Punjab campaign, 1848-49: action of Sadoolapore; battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat; advance to Peshawar (medal with two clasps).

From the 20th February, 1883, in the room of Colonel W. C. R. Mylne, Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) THOMAS EDWARD GORDON, c.b., c.s.i., BENGAL STAFF CORPS, HONORARY AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE VICEROY.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	...	...	21st August, 1849.
Lieutenant	...	...	2nd December, 1853.
Captain	...	...	13th December, 1859.
Brevet Major	...	...	15th November, 1861.
Major	...	...	21st August, 1869.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	23rd August, 1869.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	21st August, 1875.
Brevet Colonel	...	...	21st January, 1877.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 4th Foot, August to October, 1849.
 Regimental duty, 61st Foot, October, 1849, to February, 1858.
 2nd-in-Command, 7th Punjab Infantry, February, 1858, to July, 1859.
 Regimental duty, 2-25th Foot, December, 1859, to May, 1860.
 Regimental duty, 95th Foot, May, 1860, to October, 1861.
 Station Staff Officer, Sholapore, Bombay, October, 1861, to August, 1862.
 Line Adjutant, Ahmednuggur, August to October, 1862.
 Brigade Major, October, 1862, to May, 1865.
 Persian Interpreter to Commander-in-Chief in India, May, 1865, to December, 1869.
 Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, December, 1869, to October, 1870.
 Extra Aide-de-Camp to Viceroy of India, January to March, 1871.
 Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Malwa Bheel Corps, and Political Assistant, Manipore, Central India, April to July, 1872.
 Officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head-Quarters, July to October, 1872.
 Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head-Quarters, October to November, 1872.
 Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, and 1st Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, November, 1874, to March, 1878.
 Assistant Adjutant General and Officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head-Quarters, March, 1879, to November, 1879.
 Political Officer, Kuram Field Force, April to July, 1879.
 Brigadier-General Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, Kuram Field Force, September to November, 1879.
 Deputy Adjutant General, Army Head-Quarters, November, 1879, to October, 1882.
 Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, June, 1880, to date.
 Commanded Southal Field Force, February to March, 1881.
 Brigadier-General Commanding Rawal Pindi Brigade, October, 1882, to date.

War Services.

North-West Frontier Expedition against the Momunds, 1851. Indian Mutiny, 1857-58: commanded 7th Punjab Infantry in the attack and capture of Oude Forts Dehagu and Turowl on 14th and 17th July, 1858. Operations in the Fatehgarh, Azimgarh, and Gorakhpore districts in 1858 and in the Terai in 1859 despatches; G. G. Os. No. 321 of 1858, Nos. 558, 609 and 869 of 1859; medal and brevet of Major; C.S.I. Afghan War, 1879: attack on post at Ali Khel, 14th October, 1879 despatches, medal, C.B., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to Viceroy of India.

From the 28th February, 1883, in the room of Major-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) JOHN JAMES HOOD GORDON, C.B., BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	...	...	21st August, 1849.
Lieutenant	...	...	9th January, 1854.
Captain	...	...	2nd December, 1859.
Brevet Major	...	...	30th November, 1860.
Major	...	...	21st August, 1869.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	23rd March, 1869.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	21st August, 1875.
Brevet Colonel	...	...	23rd February, 1877.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 7th Foot, August to October, 1849.
Regimental duty, 29th Foot, October, 1849, to October, 1860.
Regimental duty, 46th Foot, October, 1860, to May, 1881.
Commandant, 29th Native Infantry, May, 1861, to November, 1882.
Brigadier Commanding Brigade Kuram Force, March, 1880, to March, 1881.

Brigadier-General Commanding 2nd Column, Mahsud-Waziri Field Force, March to May, 1881.
Brigadier-General Commanding Mooltan Brigade, November, 1882, to date.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58-59: actions of Masrampur, Chanda, Ameerpoore, and Sultanpoore; siege and capture of Lucknow; capture of Jugdespoore; action of Nowadce,—despatches, G. G. O. No. 600 of 1858, brevet of Major, medal with clasp. Jowaki Expedition, 1877-78,—despatches, G. G. O. No. 738 of 1878, medal with clasp. Afghan War, 1878-79: capture of Peiwar Kotal, Zaimukht Expedition, capture of Zawa,—despatches, G. G. O. No. 610 of 1879. Malikshai-Waziri Expedition, 1880,—despatches, medal with clasp, C.B. Mahsud-Waziri Expedition, 1881,—despatches.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th May, 1883.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 1st to the 14th May, 1883:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
West Surrey Regiment	Lieutenant H. N. C. Noble	5th May, 1883	Subathu	...	...
Army Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Surgeon E. W. Goldsmith	9th May, 1883	Sialkot	...	...
Subordinate Medical Department.	Senior Apothecary W. Sinclair	24th April, 1883	Roorkee	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 1st to the 14th May, 1883.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Cathcart William Monypenny.	Captain	Bengal Staff Corps.	11th July, 1882.	Will left	11,699 11 6	...	...

E. H. H. COLLEN, Captain,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 12th May 1883.***No. 129.**—The following promotions are made in the Railway Branch:—

Names.	From	To	Date.
Mr. J. C. Ledger	Exc. Engr., 2nd Grade ...	Exc. Engr., 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	10th February 1883.
Mr. H. Groves	" 3rd " ...	" 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	10th " "
Mr. W. C. L. Floyd	" 3rd " ...	" 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st April 1883.
Mr. W. de W. Peel	" 4th " ...	" 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	10th February 1883.
Mr. D. Morris	" 4th " tempy. rank.	" 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	10th " "
Mr. J. M. Salmond	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade ...	" 4th Grade, tempy. rank.	15th March 1883.
Mr. G. Cowper	" 1st " ...	" 4th Grade, tempy. rank.	1st April "

The 14th May 1883.

TELEGRAPH.

No. 130.—From the date of this Notification, the Officer in charge of the Engineering Department of the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railways will be designated "Superintendent of Way and Works" instead of "Engineer-in-Chief" as heretofore.

No. 131.—Major J. A. Little, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley and Kandahar Railways, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Way and Works, Indus Valley State Railway, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, Class III, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. F. Storey, or until further orders.

No. 132.—The charge of the Public Works Accounts, Coorg, is transferred from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Mysore and Coorg, to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

The 16th May 1883.

No. 133.—Mr. H. B. Holmes is appointed to the State Railway Revenue Establishment as a probationer in the Traffic Candidate Class, and is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 134.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 101, dated 24th April 1883, posting passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, for "Mr. H. J. Wadley" read "H. T. Wadley."

The 17th May 1883.

No. 135.—The following revised paragraph 6 of the Rules for Press Messages in India, which were sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, with effect from the 1st January 1882, is published for information, in substitution of the Rule sanctioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 62 of the 6th March 1883:—

"6. The Proprietor, Editor or Manager of a registered newspaper may telegraph, at the usual Press rates, *bonâ fide* urgent instructions to its correspondents or employes on the subject of matter published or to be published in that newspaper. In cases where the privilege may clearly have been abused, the Check Office will call on the sender to make good the difference between press and general rates, and the Director General of Telegraphs is empowered to withdraw this concession in case of the management of a newspaper declining to comply with such requisition from the Check Office, should he, after investigating the case, consider that the demand for additional payment was justified."

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th April, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 3rd May, 1883:—

No. 9 of 1883.

A Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend, in manner hereinafter appearing, Act XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for*

facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons), and certain provisions of the Court-fees Act, 1870, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, relating to certificates granted under the said Act XXVII of 1860; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Succession Certificate Act, 1883;

and it shall come into force on the first day of October, 1883.

But nothing in this Act shall affect any certificate granted under Act XXVII of 1860 before that day.

2. In section two of Act XXVII of 1860, after the words "hereinafter mentioned" the words "and comprising that debt" shall be inserted.

3. (1) To the second clause of section three of that Act the following shall be added, namely:—"and shall specify in such form

from time to time prescribe, the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate."

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—"specifying therein the debts in respect of which it is granted."

4. To section four of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any debt which is not specified in the certificate."

5. In section twelve of the same Act, after the word "payments," the words "of debts specified in the later certificate" shall be inserted.

6. In section fourteen of the same Act, after the word "payments" the words "of debts specified in the certificate" shall be inserted.

7. (1) In section twenty-one of the same Act, before the words "Government security," in both places in which they occur, the word "debt" shall be inserted.

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, if no court-fee has been paid in respect of the certificate, and a court-fee would, under the law relating to court-fees for the time being in force, be payable in respect of the extended certificate, or if the court-fee already paid in respect of the certificate is less than the court-fee which would under that law be payable in respect of the extended certificate, the certificate shall not be extended until the amount of the court-fee payable in respect of the extended certificate, or (as the case may be) the difference between the court-fee which would be payable in respect of the extended certificate and the court-fee already paid, has been paid into the Court or to the

8. In the note to article 12 of the first schedule annexed to the Court-fees Act, 1870, for the words "such certificate," where they first occur, the words "certificate under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827" shall be substituted.

Amendment of note to article 12, schedule I, Act VII of 1870.

9. In the proviso to section 152 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, after the word "payments" the words "of debts specified in such certificate" shall be inserted.

Amendment of proviso to section 152, Act V of 1881.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

ARTICLE 12, Schedule I, of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, provides, among other matters, for the levy of a fee of two per cent. on the amount or value of the property in respect of which a certificate is granted under Act XXVII of 1860. The following note is appended to the article:—

"The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

"If the monies so recovered or realized exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same, and order such person to take out a fresh certificate, and pay the fee prescribed by this schedule for such excess.

"In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate."

2. In the course of the discussions in the Legislative Council which preceded the passing of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, a proposal was made by Mr. Pitt Kennedy that Act XXVII of 1860 and the Court-fees Act should be amended so as to require, from any one obtaining a certificate under the former Act for the recovery of any portion of the estate of a deceased person, payment of a court-fee at the rate of two per cent. on the entire value of the estate.

3. A circular was thereupon addressed to Local Governments calling for opinions on this proposal.

The replies received show that the weight of authority is altogether against its adoption; but many of them call attention to the fact, already more than once brought to the notice of the Government of India, that the requirements of the note in the Court-fees Act above referred to are as a rule neglected or evaded; that persons taking out certificates do not file the statements required by it, that the Courts have no proper means of compelling them to do so, and that large amounts of debts are thus collected under certificates obtained for trifling sums.

4. Various suggestions have been made for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the note; but it appears to the Government of India that there are objections to any device for securing the fee which involves the imposition on the person obtaining the certificate of a duty to be performed after he has obtained the certificate.

The great mass of the people who take out certificates are so indolent or careless or unintelligent, that there is little hope of getting them to comply with the provisions of such a law; and the consequence is that, if it is not allowed to remain a dead-letter, as the present law has been, public officers will be constantly compelled to inflict penalties on large numbers of persons, many of whom have been guilty of no deliberate wrong.

5. The simple plan, as it seems to the Government of India, is that already adopted without any warrant of law by some of the officers consulted, namely, to require each applicant for a certificate to file with his application a schedule of the debts in respect of which the certificate is required, and to amend Act XXVII of 1860, so as to make the certificate good only for the debts entered in the schedule, at the same time allowing the certificate-holder, if he afterwards finds that he needs a certificate for other debts, to obtain an extension of the certificate on paying the additional duty, and (if the Court requires him to do so) giving additional security.

6. The only objection that has been taken to this arrangement is that taken by the Calcutta High Court in their Registrar's letter No. 54, dated 10th January, 1880, printed in paper No. 20 to the Court-fees Bill. They fear that "improper use" might be made of the schedule "by fraudulent debtors whose debts were not in the knowledge of the applicant at the time [he filed the schedule], or in some way prejudice might arise."

Now, there is little doubt that a fraudulent debtor would take the point referred to, and that he would thereby put the certificate-holder to the trouble of explaining his omission to enter the debt in his original schedule; but there would be no great hardship in this, and there would, on the other hand, be a certain compensating advantage, inasmuch as (as observed in one of the replies to the circular) the fear of this would stimulate applicants for certificates to be careful in compiling their schedules.

7. Assuming that the law is to be amended in the manner proposed, a further question arises as to what debts the applicant for a certificate should be bound to include in his application. Should he be bound to include—

(a) all debts known to him to be outstanding, including those which could be realised equally well without a certificate; or

(b) only those debts which he chooses to include, because he believes he cannot realise them without a certificate? .

The former, it is believed, would be more in accordance with the views of those who framed the existing law; but it appears to the Governor General in Council that it would be sufficient to adopt the second mode of valuation and allow the applicant to take out a certificate in respect of such debts only as he thinks fit. No doubt, a larger revenue might be obtained by insisting on the other mode of valuation; but it is apprehended, having regard to the class of people who take out these certificates, that any system requiring the applicant to give a complete list of debts would, if it was to be thoroughly enforced, necessitate proceedings of an inquisitorial nature for which no sufficient machinery exists and which it would not be worth while to undertake for the sake of the additional revenue to be obtained.

8. The rule which it is now proposed to lay down, while it dispenses with all proceedings of an inquisitorial or penal nature, may reasonably be expected to lead to some increase of the revenue under this head, inasmuch as, the certificate being expressly limited in its operation to the debts specified in it, the necessity of including in it all debts except those due from persons standing in some peculiarly friendly or confidential relation will be brought home to the applicants, and debtors will probably become alive to the risk they run in paying a debt which is omitted from it.

The additional revenue realized will not, as just observed, be as large as if the alternative mode of valuation were adopted, but this is a result which, for the reason already stated, the Government is prepared to accept.

9. The present Bill has been prepared for the purpose of carrying out the above views. The effect of it, if it becomes law, will be that every applicant for a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 will be required to state in his application the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate. It will be in his option to include what debts he pleases. He will pay duty only in respect of the debts which he elects to include, and the operation of the certificate will be limited to those debts. If he subsequently desires to include other debts, he can have the certificate extended to them on paying the additional duty. The note appended to article 12 of the schedule to the Court-fees Act will not apply to him. For the rest, the amendments made by the Bill in Act XXVII of 1860 and in the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, are of an unimportant nature, and merely such as are necessitated by the above alterations in the substance of the law.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th March, 1883. }

E. BARING.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th May, 1883 :—

No. 10 OF 1883.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
AND OUDH LOCAL BOARDS BILL,
1883.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.

Constitution of Local Boards and District Boards.

3. Formation of sub-districts.
4. Establishment of local boards for sub-districts and of district boards for districts.
5. Constitution of local board.
6. Constitution of district boards.
7. Term of office of members of local boards and of certain district boards.
8. Resignation of members of those boards.
9. Removal of members of those boards.
10. Filling of casual vacancies on those boards.
11. Incorporation of district board.
12. Time for boards coming into existence.

Chairmen and Vice-chairmen.

13. Chairman of local board.
14. Chairman of district board.
15. Vice-chairman of district board.
16. Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman of district board.
17. Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice-chairman of district board.
18. Chairman appointed by Local Government to be member of district board.

SECTIONS.

19. Person to preside at meeting of district board.
20. Chairman and vice-chairman of local or district board re-eligible.

Notification of Elections, &c.

21. Notification of elections, &c.

Duties of District Boards.

22. Matters to be administered by district boards.

Duties of Local Boards and their Relations to District Boards

23. Local board to be agent of district board.
24. Control of district board over local boards.

Joint Committees.

25. Joint committee of two or more boards.

Conduct of Business.

26. Ordinary and special meetings.
27. Quorum.
28. Vote of majority decisive.
29. Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.
30. Resolutions to be recorded.
31. Power to make rules as to conduct of business.

Officers and Servants.

32. Appointment of secretary.
33. Employment of other officers and servants.

Vesting of Property by Order of Government.

34. Power to vest property in district board.

District Fund.

35. Constitution of district fund.
36. Vesting and custody of district fund.
37. Application of district fund.

Control.

38. Control of Commissioner and Magistrate over boards and joint committees.
39. Power of Commissioner to suspend action under this Act.
40. Extraordinary powers of Magistrate in case of emergency.
41. Powers of Local Government in cases of default of local board.
42. Power to supersede district board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 1-6.

SECTION.

Suits by and against District Boards.

43. Privileges of district boards and their officers.

Liability of Members of Boards.

44. Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

Forms and Rules.

45. Power of Local Government to frame forms and make rules.

46. Procedure for making rules.

47. Publication of rules.

Miscellaneous.

48. Acquisition of land.

49. Penalty on member, officer or servant being interested in contracts made with board or committee.

Exceptional Provisions.

50. Power of Local Government to except local area from operation of Act.

51. Case of sub-district excepted from provisions regarding election.

52. Administrative committee to be appointed for district wholly excepted from Act.

Amendment of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878.

53. Section 11, clause (c), Act III of 1878, amended.

54. Sections 12, 13 and 15 of same repealed.

55. New section substituted for section 14 of same.

Amendment of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878.

56. Section 11, clause (c), of Act IV of 1878, amended.

57. Sections 12 and 14 of same repealed.

58. New section substituted for section 13 of same.

Contracts made by the Committees under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Rates Acts.

59. Contracts of local rates committees.

Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.

60. New section to follow section 7 of Act XVII of 1878.

61. Amendments of sections 6 and 17 of same Act.

A Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the constitution

Preamble.

of local bodies in each district in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may from time to time be made applicable to the like purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act

Short title.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh; and

Local extent.

(3) it shall come into force on the first day of September, 1883.

Commencement.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause.

“Prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under section 15.

Constitution of Local Boards and District Boards.

3. (1) The Local Government shall, by order in writing, for the purposes of this Act, divide each district into sub-districts.

Formation of sub-districts.

(2) There shall be excluded from the sub-districts formed under this section such portions of the district as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a municipality.

(3) The Local Government may, from time to time, by order in writing, vary any order made under this section.

4. There shall be established for each sub-district a local board having authority over that sub-district, and for each district a district board having authority over the entire district, except such portions thereof as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a municipality.

Establishment of local boards for sub-districts and of district boards for districts.

5. (1) The local board for a sub-district shall consist of—

Constitution of local board.

(a) so many persons residing or owning landed property or carrying on trade or business in the sub-district, and elected as next hereinafter provided, as the Local Government may, from time to time, fix in this behalf; and

(b) such person or persons (if any), not exceeding in number one-fourth of the board, as the Local Government may, subject to the rules made under section 15, from time to time appoint in this behalf.

(2) The elective members of a local board shall be elected in manner prescribed by the rules made under section 15, and the persons entitled to vote at the election shall be nominated by the Local Government or determined in such other manner as may be prescribed by the rules: Provided that the persons entitled to vote at the election of any such member shall not be less than twenty-five in number.

6. The district board for a district shall consist of all persons who for the time being are members of the local boards of the sub-districts comprised in that district:

Constitution of district boards.

Provided that the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by notification in the official Gazette direct that the district board shall consist of so many members of each local board as it thinks fit

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 7-17.

prescribed, and may by a like notification rescind any such direction with effect from the date on which all the persons holding office as members of the district board at the date of the notification shall, under the provisions next hereinafter contained, have vacated their offices as such members.

7. (1) The term of office of a member of a local board and of a member of a district board elected under the proviso to section 6 shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Local Government by rules made under this Act, but shall not exceed three years.

(2) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

8. A member of a local board and a member of a district board elected as aforesaid may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Local Government; and, on the acceptance by the Local Government of such resignation, the member shall be deemed to have vacated his office as such member.

9. The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any member of a local board or of a district board elected as aforesaid who refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any order, implying, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member, or who without sufficient excuse neglects for more than six consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the board.

10. (1) When the place of an elected member of a local board or of a member of a district board elected as aforesaid becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member under section 8 or section 9, or by his death, a new member shall be elected in manner prescribed to fill the place:

Provided that the Local Government may, subject to the limitation of the proportion of appointed members of a local board prescribed by section 5, clause (b), direct in any such case that the vacancy shall be left unfilled.

(2) When the place of an appointed member of a local board becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, but subject to the rules made under section 45, appoint a new member to fill the place.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

11. Every district board shall be a body corporate by the name of the district board of its district, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, to transfer any moveable property, and, with the previous approval in writing of the Commissioner of the Division, any immoveable property held by it, and to contract

purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

12. The several local boards and district boards under this Act shall come into existence at such time as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Chairmen and Vice-chairmen.

13. (1) Every local board shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to be chairman for one year.

(2) If the chairman so elected dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns the office of chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall elect another of its members to be chairman for the period during which the person so dying, ceasing to be a member, resigning or becoming incapable would have been entitled to continue in office, and no longer.

(3) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

14. (1) Every district board shall, on first into existence and thereafter whenever the term of office of its chairman expires under this Act, take into consideration, at a special meeting convened for the purpose within the time prescribed, the appointment of a chairman, and, if the meeting is attended by not less than three-fourths of the members of the board, may, by a majority of the members present,—

(a) determine whether the chairman shall be elected, or his appointment shall be left to be made by the Local Government, and

(b) if it is determined that the chairman shall be elected, elect one of its members to be chairman; and

the Local Government may, if it approves of the person so elected, declare him to be chairman of the board.

(2) If no such meeting is held within the time prescribed, or if three-fourths of the members of the board are not present at the meeting, or where several meetings are convened under this section at any of those meetings, or if no such election takes place, or if the person elected is not approved of by the Local Government, the Local Government shall appoint as chairman such person as it thinks fit.

15. At a special meeting held under section 14, or at another special meeting held for this purpose, the district board shall elect one or two of its members to be its vice-chairman or vice-chairmen.

Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman of district board.

16. The term of office of a chairman or vice-chairman of a district board shall be one year.

17. (1) If a chairman of a district board elected under section 14, sub-section (1), dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office of chairman or be-

Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice-chairman of district board.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 18-25.

board shall be held within the period prescribed, and a new chairman shall be elected or appointed in manner provided by that section.

(2) If a chairman of a district board appointed under section 14, sub-section (2), dies, resigns or becomes incapable of acting, the Local Government shall appoint another chairman.

(3) If a vice-chairman of a district board dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office of vice-chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall, at a special meeting held for this purpose, elect one of its members to be vice-chairman in his place.

(4) A chairman or vice-chairman elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office.

18. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, a chairman appointed by Local Government to be member of district board, sub-section (2), or section 17, sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), shall, if he is not already a member of the district board, become a member thereof by virtue of such appointment, and continue to be a member thereof while he holds the office of chairman.

19. (1) At every meeting of a district board the chairman, if present, shall preside.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting, and a vice-chairman is present, such vice-chairman or, when two vice-chairmen are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

20. A chairman of a local board, and a chairman or vice-chairman of a district board, at again eligible for election or appointment on the expiration of his term of office.

Notification of Elections, &c.

21. All elections, appointments and removals of members of local boards and district boards, and all elections and appointments of chairmen of district boards, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Duties of District Boards.

22. The following matters shall, subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Local Government may, from time to time, make and impose, be under the control and administration of the district board within the area subject to its authority:—

- (a) the construction, repair and maintenance of public roads and other means of communication;
- (b) the management, maintenance and visiting of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, staging-houses, inspection-houses and other public institutions, and the construction

(c) the construction and repair of public wells, tanks and water-works, and the supply of water from them and from other sources;

(d) the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity;

(e) the establishment and management of pounds, including, where the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, is in force, all the functions of the Local Government and the Magistrate of the district under sections four, five, six, seven, twelve, fourteen and seventeen, and clause (a) of section eighteen, of that Act;

(f) the management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to its charge under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act;

(g) the licensing and regulation of stage-carriages under Act No. XVI of 1861 (*an Act for licensing and regulating stage-carriages*), including the functions of a Magistrate under sections two, three and ten of that Act;

(h) the regulation of encamping-grounds and, where the Sarais Act, 1867, is in force, of sarais and parais, including the functions of the Magistrate of the district under sections three, four, six, seven, ten, eleven and twelve of that Act;

(i) the maintenance of any building or other property which is vested under this Act in the district board, or may be placed by the Local Government under the management of that board; and

(j) any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public.

Duties of Local Boards and their Relations to District Boards.

23. Every local board shall, in the sub-district Local board to be agent under its authority, be the agent of the district board, and, as such agent, shall have such authority and discharge such duties in respect of all or any of the matters specified in section 22 as the district board may, by written authority in that behalf, from time to time, confer or impose upon it.

24. The district board may, by a resolution passed by two-thirds of the members present at a meeting, either on complaint made to it or of its own motion, reverse or vary any order or other proceeding of any local board within the district:

Provided that, except for reasons recorded in writing, no such resolution shall be passed until the local board has been allowed an opportunity of showing cause against the same.

Joint Committees.

25. (1) A district board may, from time to time, Joint committee of concur with any other district board, or with the board of any municipality, or with more than one such board, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of such committee, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be

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N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 26-35.

ceedings of any such committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the division if the areas under the authority of the boards are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

26. (1) A meeting of a district board or local board shall be either ordinary or special.

Ordinary and special meetings.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

27. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a district board or local board shall, except where otherwise provided by this Act, be one-half of the whole board.

Quorum.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a district board or local board shall be such number or proportion of the members of the board as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under this Act.

28. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, or by any rule made under this Act, all questions coming before a meeting of a district board or local board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

29. The Civil Surgeon of the district, the Executive Engineer of the division, and the Inspector of Schools of the circle, shall be entitled to attend any meeting of a district board or local board, and to address the board on any matter affecting respectively sanitation, public works or public instruction.

30. (1) Every resolution passed by a district board or local board at a meeting shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a local board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the district board.

(3) A copy of every resolution passed by a district board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district.

31. Every district board, and, with the previous sanction of the district board, every local board, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act and with any rules made under this Act by the Local Government as to—

(a) the time and place of its meetings ;

(c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings ;

(d) the language of the board ;

(e) the appointment, duties and proceedings of committees of the board ; and

(f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the board for money paid under this Act.

Officers and Servants.

32. (1) Every district board and every local board shall, from time to time, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may remove any person so appointed.

(2) If a secretary appointed under sub-section (1) is a member of the board, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. If he is not a member of the board, the district board may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, assign to him such pay, leave-allowances, gratuity or pension as it thinks fit.

33. Subject to such general or special orders as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf, every district board may employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries, such other officers and servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of its duties and of the duties of the local boards in the district, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities or pensions as it thinks fit, and as may be approved by the Commissioner of the division.

Vesting of Property by Order of Government.

34. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immovable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the territories administered by the Local Government, shall vest in any district board ; and thereupon that property shall vest in that board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property.

District Fund.

35. There shall be formed for each district a fund, to be called the district fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) the balance (if any) of the allotments made for the district under section 11 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, which may be available for expenditure in the district on the day on which the district board comes into existence ;

(b) all sums which may, from time to time, be allotted by the Local Government to the district fund under section 11 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878.

III of 1878.
IV of 1878.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 36-40.

and, subject to such conditions as the Local Government may from time to time impose, the following, namely:—

I of 1871.

(c) the surplus accruing in the district under section eighteen of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871;

XVII of 1878.

(d) the proceeds of public ferries payable into the district fund under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act;

XVI of 1861.

all fees for licenses realised in the district under the Stage-carriages Act, 1861;

(f) receipts from parios and encamping-grounds under the regulation of the district board;

(g) the sale-proceeds of grass on the sides of roads, and on other public ground, under the control and administration of the district board, and of timber fallen or felled thereon;

(h) receipts from property vested in the district board

(i) rents and profits accruing from nazul and other property placed by the Local Government under the management of the district board;

(j) other sums assigned to the district fund by the Local Government;

(k) sums contributed to the district fund by local bodies or private persons; and

(l) all other sums received by or on behalf of the district board in the carrying out of this Act.

36. The district fund shall be vested in the district board, and the balance standing at the credit of the fund shall be kept in the Government treasury of the district.

37. The district fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the several matters specified in sections 22, 32 and 33 within the area subject to the authority of the district board, and, with the sanction of the Local Government, outside of that area, and also to the payment of Inspectors of Schools, normal school teachers, officers of the Public Works Department and subordinate medical officers (including vaccinators) appointed by the Government and employed in the district.

Control.

Control of Commissioner and Magistrate over boards and joint committees.

38. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may—

(a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property within the limits of the division or district respectively occupied by any local board, district board or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of any such board or committee;

(b) call for and inspect any document in the possession or under the control of any such

(c) require any such board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents, relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he may think fit to call for; and

(d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such board or committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between officers exercising the powers conferred by subsection (1), it shall be referred—

(a) if it arises between two or more Magistrates in the same division, to the Commissioner; and

(b) if it arises between two or more Magistrates in different divisions or between two or more Commissioners, to the Local Government

and the decision thereon of the Commissioner or of the Local Government, as the case may be, shall be final.

(3) When the Magistrate of the district is a member of a district board or joint committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that board or committee, the powers conferred upon him by this section.

39. (1) A Commissioner may, by order in writing, suspend within his division the execution of any resolution or order of a local board, district board or joint committee, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done within his division in pursuance of, or under cover of, this Act, if, in his opinion, such resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order, or the doing of such act is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When the Commissioner makes any such order, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit.

40. (1) In cases of emergency the Magistrate of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a district board or local board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the district board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate of the district may make an order directing the person in charge of the treasury where the balance of the district fund is kept to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 41-45.

which he uses the powers given to him by this section.

41. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that any district board has made default in performing, or has inefficiently performed, any duty imposed on it by this or any other Act for the time being in force, the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct the district board to perform that duty, or to take such measures as the Local Government may direct for the performance thereof, and may fix a time within which the duty shall be performed or the measures shall be taken.

(2) If the order is not obeyed to the satisfaction of the Local Government within the time fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Magistrate of the district to execute it, and may direct that the expense of executing it shall be paid within such time as it may fix to the Magistrate by the district board.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person in charge of the treasury where the balance of the district fund is kept to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

42. (1) If a district board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this Act or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declared the board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When the district board of a district is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:

- (a) all members of the board and all members of the local boards of the district shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;
- (b) all powers and duties of the district board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government from time to time appoints in that behalf;
- (c) all property vested in the district board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the local board and district board shall be re-established, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment or election.

Suits by and against District Boards.

43. In respect of every suit instituted against the district board, or against any boards and their officers, officer or servant of the board

shall have, as nearly as may be, all the privileges which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer, respectively, has under Chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

Liability of Members of Boards.

44. Every member of a local board or district board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the district board if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct; and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him in any Court of competent jurisdiction by the district board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Forms and Rules.

45. The Local Government may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding for which it considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Act—

- (a) as to the method and time of election of elective members of local boards, and of members of such boards to be members of district boards
- (b) as to the appointment of members of local boards under section 5, clause (b);
- (c) as to the notice to be given of meetings, the business that may be transacted at general and special meetings respectively, and the majority by which any question which may come before a board at a meeting shall be decided
- (d) as to the formation of committees and the delegation of powers to such committees;
- (e) as to the mode of entering into and executing contracts and transfers of property on behalf of district boards, and the authority on which money may be paid from the district fund
- (f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of district boards, and as to the authority by which, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;
- (g) for the guidance of district boards when suits or other proceedings are intended to be, or have been, instituted by or against them in Civil Courts;
- (h) as to the office or offices through which correspondence of, and with, local boards and district boards shall pass
- (i) as to the accounts to be kept, and as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;
- (j) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure, and the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;
- (k) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by local boards and district boards respectively; and,

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 46-56.

ment in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act and for settling their relations to one another.

46. The Local Government shall, before making any rules under section 45, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person concerned with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

47. Every rule made under section 45 shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by section 46.

Miscellaneous.

48. Where any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the district board, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the district board of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the district board.

49. If any member, officer or servant of a local board, district board or joint committee appointed under this Act is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with such board or committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code:

Provided that no person shall by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and a board or committee.

Exceptional Provisions.

50. If the circumstances of any district or part of a district are, in the opinion of the Local Government, such that all or any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, except the district or part from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the excepted district or part until again applied thereto by a like notification.

51. When a sub-district is excepted, under section 50, from the provisions of this Act requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a local board shall be elected, the

52. When a district is excepted, under section 50, from all the provisions of this Act, a committee shall be appointed for the control and administration in that district of the matters mentioned in section 22, or of such of them as the Local Government may, from time to time, specify; and the Local Government shall, from time to time, prescribe the manner in which the members of the committee be appointed and removed, define the functions and authority of the committee, and place at its disposal, subject to such control as the Local Government thinks fit, the amounts mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of section 35, and such of the sources of income mentioned in the other clauses of that section as the Local Government thinks fit:

• Provided that not less than one-half of the members of the committee shall be persons who own or occupy land, or reside, in the district, and are not in the service of Government.

Amendment of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878.

53. For section 11, clause (c), of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) Subject to the appropriation directed by clause (a), the Lieutenant-Governor shall, from time to time, allot from such fund to the district fund constituted for each district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883, such amounts as he thinks fit:

“Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year to the district fund of any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the proceeds of the rates assessed under the first clause of section five in such district in such year.”

54. Sections 12, 13 and 15 of the said North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, are repealed.

55. For section 14 of the said North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“14. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act shall be kept in each district, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the district board constituted for the district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883.

“An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette.”

Amendment of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878.

56. For section 11, clause (c), of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) Subject to such appropriation, the Chief Commissioner shall, from time to time, allot from the said fund to the district fund constituted for each district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local

N.-W. P. and Oudh Local Boards Bill, 1883—Sections 60-61.

"Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year shall not be less than one-half of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year."

57. Sections 12 and 14 of the said Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, are repealed.

58. For section 13 of the said Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"13. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act shall be kept in each district, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the district board constituted for the district under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883.

"An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette."

Contracts made by Committees under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Rates Acts.

59. Every contract entered into, whether in its own name or in the name of the Government, by the committee appointed in a district under section 15 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or section 11 of the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, may be enforced by and against the local board constituted for that district under this Act, in like manner as it might have been by and

against the committee if this Act had not been passed.

Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.

60. After section seven of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"7A. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh may direct that any public ferry wholly or partly within the area subject to the authority of a district board in any district in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, as the case may be, be managed by that board, and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the district fund of that district; and proceeds paid into district fund.

"and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly."

61. In section six of the same Act, after the words "section seven," and in section seventeen of the same Act, after the words "section seven" when they first occur, the following shall be inserted, namely:—"and section 7A."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE existing law respecting the constitution and functions of district committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is contained in Acts III and IV of 1878. Those Acts, while directing the Local Government to make allotments for local purposes to each district from the rates levied under them, yet enable the Government to appropriate for the benefit generally of the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, as the case may be, the balances of such allotments remaining unexpended in each district at the close of the year, and thus prevent all continuity in local financial administration.

2. They also, while establishing committees for the purpose of determining how allotments shall be applied, and of supervising and controlling such allotments, leave the appointment of these committees and the definition of their functions and authority altogether in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner.

3. In accordance with the proposals for the extension of local self-government enunciated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in its resolution of 5th December, 1882, fresh legislation is now necessary in order to constitute local bodies for smaller areas, and to impose upon district boards more extensive duties and confer upon them greater financial and administrative independence.

4. With this object the Bill has been drawn up. It has been drafted on lines laid down by the Local Government after consultation with its most experienced officers and with non-official gentlemen throughout the provinces most competent to give advice on the subject. Its principal provisions are as follows.

5. Sections 3 to 12 provide for the constitution of local bodies in each district.

6. The Local Government is empowered by section 3 to divide every district into sub-districts, excluding military cantonments and municipalities.

7. For each sub-district there will be established a local board, and for each district a district board.

8. The district board will ordinarily consist of the aggregate members of the local boards, but power is reserved to Government to direct that it shall consist only of delegates chosen from the local boards to meet cases where the total number of members of local boards would constitute too large a body for the efficient transaction of business.

9. The qualifications for members of the local boards are contained in section 5, and such members must be elected, except in case of one-fourth of the board, who may be nominated by the Government. This principle of nomination has been already accepted by the Council in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act. The electoral body may be constituted either by nomination of the electors by the Local Government or according to rules which

10. Provisions are next made for the term of office of members of the board, for their resignation, removal, for filling up casual vacancies among them, for the incorporation of the district boards, and for fixing a time for their coming into existence.

11. Sections 13 to 20 deal with the appointment of chairmen and vice-chairmen of district and local boards. Both may elect vice-chairmen. Local boards may elect their own chairman, and district boards must, within a certain time after coming into existence, decide at a special meeting whether they will elect their chairman or leave the appointment to be made by the Local Government.

12. These provisions are mainly in accordance with the views elicited at public meetings held throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the recommendations of the provincial committee, and the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that for a time at least, unless there be a strong expression of popular feeling to the contrary, it is expedient that the district officer should be chairman of the district board.

13. The duties of district boards are enumerated in section 22. Among these is the management of ferries made over to them by Government. The Northern India Ferries Act vests the immediate superintendence of every public ferry in the Magistrate or some other officer duly appointed, except where the Local Government makes over the superintendence of a ferry situated within municipal limits to a municipality. Section 60 of the Bill adds a section to the Northern India Ferries Act, giving corresponding powers to make over the management of ferries and their proceeds to district boards.

14. Sections 23 and 24 define the relations between district and local boards, and the control to be exercised by the former. The smaller is to be the agent of the larger body, which may reverse or vary any orders of a local board within the district under certain conditions laid down.

15. Section 25 gives power to district boards to appoint joint committees for any purpose, such as a long line of communication, in which they may be jointly interested.

16. Sections 26 to 30 lay down general rules for the conduct of business, and provide for the views of departmental officers on subjects connected with their departments being brought before the district board by those officers in person, as well as for the record of the resolutions of the board and the communication of them to the Magistrate of the district within 10 days.

17. Sections 32 and 33 enable the district board, subject to general or special orders of the Local Government, to appoint such officers and servants as are necessary for the proper discharge of its duties, and to appoint as secretary one of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner, an outsider.

The limitations on the power of appointment are made, as it is necessary that certain officers of the provincial establishments employed in the departments made over to the board should be taken over; and as much of the routine work will be in the hands of the secretary, it is desirable that, when a salary is attached to that office, there should be some guarantee that an incapable man is not appointed.

18. Section 35 establishes a district fund, which shall be at the disposal of the district board for the discharge of its duties under the Bill.

The principal items will consist of the allotments from local rates prescribed by Acts III and IV of 1878, and of assignments from provincial revenues; but various petty sources of income are also made over, and it is expected that the closer supervision to be hoped for from the local boards will develop them to a considerable extent.

19. The subject of control by the Executive is dealt with in sections 38-42. The powers conferred are almost identical with those in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, with the addition that authority has been given to the Commissioner to suspend, and to the Local Government to rescind, any single act, order or resolution of the board that is in excess of its powers.

It is considered advisable that Government should have this power, to be exercised in cases where it might think it undesirable to resort to the heroic remedy of supersession.

20. Section 45 gives power to the Local Government to make forms and rules consistent with the Act. These are much the same as the corresponding powers in the Central Provinces Act.

21. Sections 50, 51 and 52 deal with those exceptional localities to which the whole or some of the provisions of this Act may be deemed unsuitable. In territories so vast, and among a population characterized by such differences in knowledge, habits and modes of thought, as those of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, such tracts must be met with; and it is not desirable to insist on the residents of them being forced to accept an Act which would prove inoperative if not mischievous.

22. When the provisions as to election only are deemed unsuitable, the Local Government will appoint the members of the local boards; but when the whole Act is unsuited to the district, a district committee shall be appointed in such manner, shall perform such duties, and shall be placed in possession of such funds from the local rates allotments as the Local Government shall prescribe.

The 10th May, 1883.

J. W. QUINTON.

D. FITZPATRICK,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th May, 1883:—

No. 11 of 1883.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES
BILL, 1883.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Notification of intention to apply Act.
4. Application of Act.
5. Special rule as to application of Act to towns to which Act XV of 1873 applies.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Constitution of Boards.

6. Board to consist of elected and appointed members.
7. Magistrate to convene meeting to determine system of election.
8. Persons to be invited to meeting.
9. Matters to be considered at the meeting.
10. Power to Local Government to make rules regarding election.
11. Term of office of member of board.
12. Resignation of member of board.
13. Removal of members.
14. Filling of casual vacancies.
15. Incorporation of municipal board.
16. Time for boards coming into existence.
17. Consequences of establishment of municipal board where municipal committee exists.

SECTIONS.

Chairman and Vice-chairman.

18. Election or appointment of chairman.
19. Chairman to become member if not already member.
20. Appointment of vice-chairman.
21. Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman.
22. Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice-chairman.

Notification of Elections, Appointments, &c.

23. Notification of appointments, &c.

Joint Committees.

24. Joint committee of two or more boards.

Conduct of Business.

25. Time for holding meetings.
26. Ordinary and special meetings.
27. Quorum.
28. Chairman of meeting.
29. Vote of majority decisive.
30. Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.
31. Resolutions to be recorded and published.
32. Power to make rules as to meetings and proceedings.

Officers and Servants.

33. Appointment of secretary.
34. Employment of other officers and servants.

Contracts.

35. Authority to contract.
36. Mode of executing contracts.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

37. Taxes which may be imposed.
38. Procedure in imposing taxes.
39. Power to abolish tax.
40. Taxes leviable under Act XV of 1873 to be deemed to be taxes under this Act.
41. Recovery of taxes.

Municipal Fund.

42. Municipal fund constituted.
43. Custody of municipal fund.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS

GENERALLY.

Municipal Police.

44. Police-establishment.
45. Constitution of establishment.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 1-5.

SECTIONS.

46. Appointment, punishment, and duties of municipal watchmen.
 47. Duties of municipal police enrolled under Act V of 1861.
 48. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to be in force in every municipality.
Conservancy and General Improvement.
 49. Duties of municipal board generally.
Prevention of Nuisances.
 50. Power of board to make rules regarding nuisances.
 51. Power to prohibit commission of public nuisances.
 52. Power as to conditional orders in respect of nuisances.
 53. Delegation of powers as to nuisances.
Additional Power to make Rules.
 54. Additional power to make rules.

CHAPTER V.

CONTROL.

55. Control by Commissioner and Magistrate.
 56. Power to suspend action under Act.
 57. Extraordinary powers of Magistrate in case of emergency.
 58. Powers of Local Government in case of default of board.
 59. Power of Local Government to supersede board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.
 60. Power of Local Government to frame forms and make rules.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

61. Penalty on member, officer or servant of board being interested in contract made with board.
 62. Suits against boards and their officers.
 63. Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.
 64. Power to vest property in board.
 65. Acquisition of land under Act X of 1870.
 66. Procedure for making rules.

CHAPTER VII.

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

67. Power to except municipalities from operation of provisions of Act regarding election.
 68. Power to withdraw local area altogether from the operation of this Act or Act XV of 1873.

A Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh;
 Preamble
 It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883.
 Short title.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh; and

Commencement. (3) it shall come into force on the 1st day of September, 1883.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Municipality" means a local area to which this Act has been applied under section 4 or section 5.

(b) "Honorary Magistrate" means a Magistrate who holds no salaried office in any department of the Government service.

(c) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Local Government under this Act.

3. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare its intention to apply this Act to any town or to any group of towns in the immediate neighbourhood of one another.

(2) Every notification under sub-section (1) shall define the limits of the town or group of towns to which it refers, and may include within those limits any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity of any such town:

Provided that it shall not, without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, so include any military cantonment.

4. (1) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 3 may, if he objects to the application of the Act, submit his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by like notification, apply this Act to the local area.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any local area comprised in a municipality established under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, and shall, within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force, so apply it to every such local area unless before the expiration of that period—

(a) the Act has been applied under section 4 to some local area in which that local area is comprised; or

(b) the Local Government has declared, by a notification in the local Gazette, that the provisions of this Act are unsuited to that local area.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 6-14.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Constitution of Boards.

6. There shall be established for each municipality a municipal board having authority over that municipality, and consisting of—

Board to consist of elected and appointed members.

(a) so many elected members as may be determined in manner prescribed, representing wards of the municipality or particular classes of the inhabitants; and

(b) such person or persons (if any), not exceeding in number one-fourth of the the Local Government may, subject to the rules made under this Act, from time to time appoint in this behalf.

7. (1) The Magistrate of the district within which any municipality is situate shall, within one month from the date on which this Act has been applied to the municipality under section 4 or section 5, issue notices in writing to the persons mentioned in section 8, inviting them to assemble at a time and place specified in the notices, for the purpose of preparing and submitting, within such time as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality.

(2) The Local Government may, from time to time, extend the time fixed under this section to any period not exceeding three months from the issue of the notices.

8. Notices under section 7 shall be issued to the following persons, namely:—

Persons to be invited to meeting.

(a) all Honorary Magistrates having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality;

(b) when the municipality comprises any local area for which a municipal committee has been appointed under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the members of that committee;

(c) when the municipality comprises any local area for which a panchayat has been appointed under Act XX of 1856, the members of that panchayat; and

(d) any leading residents of the municipality not included under the foregoing clauses, but who in the opinion of the Magistrate of the district should be allowed to take part in the discussion.

9. The persons who assemble in compliance with the notices issued under section 7 shall consider the following matters, and shall, within the time limited under section 7, submit proposals regarding the same to the Magistrate of the district for transmission to the Local Government, namely:—

Matters to be considered at the meeting.

(a) the division of the municipality into wards;

(b) the number of representatives proper for each ward;

(c) the provision (if any) to be made for the special representation of any classes of the

(d) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;

(e) the registration of electors;

(f) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and

(g) any other matters regarding the system of representation and of election which it may seem to the meeting expedient to consider.

10. (1) The Local Government shall, after taking into consideration the proposals (if any) submitted to the Magistrate of the district under section 9, make rules regulating the matters referred to in that section.

(2) The Local Government may, after the municipal board has come into existence as herein-after provided, from time to time amend, after consulting the board, the rules made under this section, but no amendment made under this sub-section shall take effect until six months after it has been published in the official Gazette.

(3) Elective members of the board shall be elected in accordance with the rules made under this section and for the time being in force.

11. (1) The term of office of a member of a municipal board shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Local Government by rules made under this Act, but shall not exceed two years.

(2) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

12. A member of a municipal board may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Local Government, and, on such resignation being accepted by the Local Government, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

13. The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any member of a municipal board who refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared an insolvent, or is convicted of any offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any order, implying, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member, or who without sufficient excuse neglects for more than six consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the board.

14. (1) When the place of an elected member of a municipal board becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member under section 12 or section 13, or by his death, a new member shall be elected in manner prescribed to fill the place.

(2) When the place of an appointed member of a municipal board becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, but subject to the rules made under section 60, appoint

Filling of casual vacancies.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 15-25.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

15. Every municipal board shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal board of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the rules made under section 60, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

16. A municipal board shall come into existence at such time as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

17. When a municipal board comes into existence under section 16 for a municipality constituted under this Act, and that municipality comprises within its limits a local area which is a municipality under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

- (a) the said North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act shall cease to apply to the local area;
- (b) the municipal committee (if any) constituted under that Act for the local area shall cease to exist;
- (c) all property vested in that committee shall vest in the municipal board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property;
- (d) every contract entered into by the committee may be enforced by and against the board in like manner as it might have been enforced by and against the committee if this Act had not been passed.

Chairman and Vice-chairman.

18. A municipal board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect as its chairman one of its own members or some other person, and the member or other person so elected shall, if the election is approved by the Local Government, but not otherwise, become chairman of the board:

Provided that in such municipalities as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of this section, the chairman shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

19. When a person not already a member of the board is elected or appointed chairman, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the

board by virtue of such election or appointment, and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as chairman.

20. In every municipality the board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect one or two of its members to be its vice-chairman or vice-chairmen.

21. (1) A chairman or vice-chairman elected by the board shall hold office for one year, and on the expiration of that period may be re-elected.

(2) A chairman appointed by the Local Government shall continue in office for such term as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, prescribe, and on the expiration of that term may be re-appointed.

22. (1) If an elected chairman or vice-chairman dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office of chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall, at a special meeting, elect another of its members to be chairman or vice-chairman.

(2) If a chairman appointed by the Local Government dies, resigns his office of chairman or becomes incapable of acting, the Local Government shall appoint another chairman.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

Notification of Elections, Appointments, &c.

23. All elections and appointments of chairmen, and all elections, appointments and removals of members of municipal boards, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Joint Committees.

24. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, concur with any other municipal board, or with a district board, or with more than one such board, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of such committee, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the boards, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which such committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the division, if the areas under the authority of the boards are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

25. (1) A municipal board shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month on such day as may, from time to time, be fixed

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Boards—Sections 26-35.*

(2) The chairman, or, in his absence, a vice-chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the board, convene a meeting at any other time.

26. (1) A meeting of a municipal board shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

27. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a municipal board shall be one-half of the whole board.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a municipal board shall be such number or proportion of the members of the board as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under this Act:

Provided that, if at any meeting of the board a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

28. (1) At every meeting of a municipal board the chairman, if present, shall preside.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting and a vice-chairman is present, such vice-chairman, or, when two vice-chairmen are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

29. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, or by any rule made under this Act, all questions which may come before any meeting of a municipal board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

30. The Civil Surgeon of the district, the Executive Engineer of the division, and the Inspector of Schools of the circle, shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the board, and to address the board on any matter affecting respectively sanitation, public works and public instruction.

31. (1) Every resolution passed by a municipal board at a meeting shall be recorded and published.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a municipal board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district.

32. (1) Every municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Act and any rules made under this Act by the Local Government as to—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- (b) the manner in which notice thereof shall be given;
- (c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;
- (d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the adjournment of meetings;
- (e) the language of the board;
- (f) the division of duties among the members of the board;
- (g) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the board for money paid under this Act; and
- (h) all other similar matters.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Officers and Servants.

33. (1) Every municipal board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner the division, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may at a like meeting remove any person so appointed.

(2) If an officer in the service of the Government, and who is not a member of the board, is appointed secretary, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the board by virtue of such appointment, and shall continue to be a member of the board as long as he holds the office of secretary.

(3) If a secretary is a member of the board, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. If he is not a member of the board, the board may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, assign to him any such pay, leave-allowance, gratuity or pension as it thinks fit.

34. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, every municipal board may employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities or pensions as it thinks fit.

Contracts.

35. (1) A municipal board may delegate to one or more of its members the power of entering into, on its behalf, any contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees.

(2) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees shall not be executed until it has been sanctioned by the board at a meeting.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter III.—Taxation and Municipal Fund—Sections 36-43.*

36. (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a municipal board whereof the value or amount exceeds twenty rupees shall be in writing.

(2) Every such contract shall be signed by the chairman, or a vice-chairman, and a secretary :

Provided that the board may delegate to one or more of its members the power of executing any contracts which he or they are empowered to enter into under section 35, sub-section (1).

(3) A contract executed otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section shall not be binding on the board.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

37. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may, for the purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case, and in manner prescribed by section 38, any of the following taxes, namely :—

(1) with the previous sanction of the Local Government—

- (a) a tax on houses, buildings and lands situate within the municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per cent. value of the houses, buildings and
- (b) a tax on persons exercising professions or carrying on trades or dealings in the municipality;
- (c) a tax on carriages, horses, mules, elephants, camels, bullocks and asses kept within the municipality;
- (d) a tax on carriages, carts and animals entering the municipality, and on boats moored therein;
- (e) an octroi on articles brought within the municipality for consumption or use therein : and,

(2) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

38. (1) A municipal board may resolve at a special meeting to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) When a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1), the board shall publish a notice defining the persons or property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant of the municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within a fortnight from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the board, and the board shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no objection is submitted within the said period of a fortnight under sub-section (3), or if the objections so submitted, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the board may forward its proposals to the Local Government, together with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid.

(5) A Local Government receiving proposals under sub-section (4) may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the board for further consideration.

(6) When a Local Government sanctions under sub-section (5) any proposals which, under section 37, sub-section (2), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit those proposals to the Governor General in Council, together with the objections (if any) received through the board; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction the same, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a municipal board have been sanctioned by the Local Government, or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the board may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with those proposals.

39. A municipal board, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, or the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may abolish any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

40. All taxes leviable in any local area under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, at the time a municipal board having authority over that local area comes into existence under this Act, shall be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Act.

41. Arrears of any tax imposed under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within those limits.

Municipal Fund.

42. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the board under this Act; and,

(b) when there has been included within the municipality any municipality constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time the municipal board came into existence.

43. (1) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury or sub-treasury.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chap. IV.—Powers and Duties of Municipal Boards generally—Secs. 41-52.*

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS
GENERALLY.*Municipal Police.*

44. Every municipal board shall maintain a police-establishment for watch and ward, for the prevention and suppression of nuisances and for the enforcement of the rules and orders of the board.

45. (1) Subject to the provisions of section nine of the Cantonments Act, 1880, the establishment maintained under section 41 shall, as the board with the approval of the Local Government may determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police force under the Local Government within the meaning of section two of Act V of 1861; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the board may, from time to time, after consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector General of Police, determine.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between the board and the Magistrate of the district or the Inspector General of Police under this section, it shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

46. If the establishment maintained under section 41 is a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall be appointed, and shall be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction of fine, under such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf; and shall perform such duties, and be liable to such penalties, as village-policemen appointed under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873, or under the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, as the case may be, perform and are liable to.

47. If the establishment is part of the general police force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define the duties which the officers and men of the establishment may or may not be required to perform.

48. Section thirty-four of Act V of 1861 shall be in force in every municipality, and every watchman under this Act shall have the powers of a Police-officer.

Conservancy and General Improvement.

49. Every municipal board, so far as the municipal fund at its disposal will permit, shall, after providing for the maintenance of the police-establishment referred to in the foregoing sections,—

- (1) keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and watercourses clean and in repair;
- (2) cause those streets and roads to be watered and lighted;
- (3) provide for the establishment and maintenance of schools and dispensaries and of other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public health, and control and administer all such institutions within the municipality, except where they may, by a special order of the Local Government, have been excepted from the operation of this section;
- (4) construct and provide for the maintenance and management of poor-houses, markets and other works of public utility;
- (5) generally, do all acts and things calculated to promote the health, comfort, convenience or interests of the inhabitants of the municipality.

Prevention of Nuisances.

50. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

- (a) declaring that such acts or omissions within the municipality as may in its opinion cause or tend to cause any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public, or to people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or injury, obstruction danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right, shall be deemed, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and for the purposes of XLV of 1861, to be public nuisances; and
- (b) defining the cases, manner and times in and at which officers of the board may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of public nuisances.

(2) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

51. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the municipality, anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance.

52. (1) The Local Government may invest, within the limits of the municipality, a municipal board with the powers of a Magistrate of a district as described in section one hundred and thirty-three of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with powers to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any of the acts or omissions which may have been declared to be public nuisances.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter V.—Control—Sections 53-58.

32. (2) Sections one hundred and thirty-three to one hundred and forty-two (both inclusive) of the Code of the Criminal Procedure shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers.

(3) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the powers with which it has invested a board under this section.

53. A municipal board may, at a special meeting, delegate of powers delegate to one or more committees of its members any of the powers vested in the board by section 51, or with which the board may have been invested under section 52.

Additional Power to make Rules.

54. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules,—

- (a) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads where those conveyances, animals or persons are hired for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;
- (b) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths; and
- (c) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this section, a municipal board may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing one with a further fine of five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(3) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing portion of this section, the municipal board of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under sub-section (1) in respect to any vehicles to which that Act applies.

CHAPTER V.

CONTROL.

55. (1) The Commissioner and Magistrate of the division or the Magistrate of the district may—

- (a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property within the limits of the division or district respectively occupied by any municipal board or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of any such board or committee;

- (b) call for and inspect any book or document in

such board or committee having authority within those limits;

- (c) require any such board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he may think fit to call for; and
- (d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such board or committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee.

(2) When the Magistrate of the district is a member of a board or joint committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that board or committee, the powers conferred upon him by sub-section (1).

56. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district (as the case may be) the execution of any resolution or order of the municipal board or joint committee, or prohibit the doing with in those limits of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When a Commissioner or Magistrate makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit.

57. (1) In cases of emergency, the Magistrate of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a municipal board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate of the district may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is from time to time possible, from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Magistrate of the district shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers conferred upon him by this section.

58. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that a municipal board has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

- (2) If that duty is not performed within the

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter VI.—Miscellaneous—Sections 59-65.

appoint the Magistrate of the district to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as it may fix, to the Magistrate by the board.

(3) If the expense be not so paid, the Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

59. (1) If a municipal board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declare that board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

- (a) All members of the board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members.
- (b) All powers and duties of the board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in that behalf.
- (c) All property vested in the board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Local Government.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the board shall be re-constituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified from being members.

60. The Local Government may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding of a municipal board for which it considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Act—

- (a) with respect to the appointment of members of a municipal board under section 6, clause (b);
- (b) as to the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Act;
- (c) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;
- (d) as to the conditions on which property vested in the board may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;
- (e) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between boards and the Local Government or officers of that Government shall pass;
- (f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of boards, and as to the authority by whom, and the

(g) as to the accounts to be kept by boards, as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge

(h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of boards, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

(i) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by boards; and,

(j) generally, for the guidance of boards and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

61. If any member, officer or servant of a board is otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the board, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code:

XLV of 1860.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the board.

62. In respect of every suit instituted against a municipal board, or against any officer or servant of the board in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, the board, officer or servant shall have as nearly as may be all the privileges which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer respectively has under chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

63. Every member of a municipal board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the board, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

64. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the territories administered by the Local Government, shall vest in any municipal board; and thereupon the property shall vest in that board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, the property.

65. Where any land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes

Acquisition of land under Act X of 1880.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter III.—Taxation and Municipal Fund—Sections 36-43.*

36. (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a municipal board whereof the value or amount exceeds twenty rupees shall be in writing.

(2) Every such contract shall be signed by the chairman, or a vice-chairman, and a secretary :

Provided that the board may delegate to one or more of its members the power of executing any contracts which he or they are empowered to enter into under section 35, sub-section (1).

(3) A contract executed otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section shall not be binding on the board.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

37. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may, for the purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case, and in manner prescribed by section 35, any of the following taxes, namely :—

(1) with the previous sanction of the Local Government—

(a) a tax on houses, buildings and lands situate within the municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per cent. of the annual value of the houses, buildings and land ;

(b) a tax on persons exercising professions or carrying on trades or dealings in the municipality ;

carriages, horses, mules, elephants, camels, bullocks and asses kept within the municipality ;

(d) a tax on carriages, carts and animals entering the municipality, and on boats moored therein ;

(e) an octroi on articles brought within the municipality for consumption or use therein : and

(2) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

38. (1) A municipal board may resolve at a special meeting to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) When a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1), the board shall publish a notice defining the persons or property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant of the municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within a fortnight from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the board, and the board shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no objection is submitted within the said period of a fortnight under sub-section (3), or if the objections so submitted, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the board may forward its proposals to the Local Government, together with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid.

(5) A Local Government receiving proposals under sub-section (4) may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the board for further consideration.

(6) When a Local Government sanctions under sub-section (5) any proposals which, under section 37, sub-section (2), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit those proposals to the Governor General in Council, together with the objections (if any) received through the board ; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction the same, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a municipal board have been sanctioned by the Local Government, or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the board may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with those proposals.

39. A municipal board, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, or the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may abolish any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

40. All taxes leviable in any local area under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, at the time a municipal authority over that local area comes into existence under this Act, shall be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Act.

41. Arrears of any tax imposed under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within those limits.

Municipal Fund.

42. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the board under this Act ; and,

(b) when there has been included within the municipality any municipality constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time the municipal board came into existence.

43. (1) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund shall be kept

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chap. IV.—Powers and Duties of Municipal Boards generally—Secs. 41-52.*

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS
GENERALLY.*Municipal Police.*

44. Every municipal board shall maintain a police-establishment for watch and ward, for the prevention and suppression of nuisances and for the enforcement of the rules and orders of the board.

45. (1) Subject to the provisions of section nine of the Cantonments Act, 1880, the establishment maintained under section 44 shall, as the board with the approval of the Local Government may determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police force under the Local Government within the meaning of section two of Act V of 1861; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the board may, from time to time, after consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector General of Police, determine.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between the board and the Magistrate of the district or the Inspector General of Police under this section, it shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

46. If the establishment maintained under section 44 is a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall be appointed, and shall be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction of fine, under such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf; and shall perform such duties, and be liable to such penalties, as village-policemen appointed under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873, or under the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, as the case may be, perform and are liable to.

47. If the establishment is part of the general police force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define the duties which the officers and men of the establishment may or may not be required to perform.

48. Section thirty-four of Act V of 1861 shall be in force in every municipality, and every watchman under this Act shall have the powers of a Police officer in every municipality.

Conservancy and General Improvement.

49. Every municipal board, so far as the municipal fund at its disposal will permit, shall, after providing for the maintenance of the police-establishment referred to in the foregoing sections,—

- (1) keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and watercourses clean and in repair;
- (2) cause those streets and roads to be watered and lighted;
- (3) provide for the establishment and maintenance of schools and dispensaries and of other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public health, and control and administer all such institutions within the municipality, except where they may, by a special order of the Local Government, have been excepted from the operation of this section;
- (4) construct and provide for the maintenance and management of poor-houses, markets and other works of public utility; and,
- (5) generally, do all acts and things calculated to promote the health, comfort, convenience or interests of the inhabitants of the municipality.

Prevention of Nuisances.

50. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

- (a) declaring that such acts or omissions within the municipality as may in its opinion cause or tend to cause any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public, or to people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or injury, obstruction danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right, shall be deemed, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and for the purposes of XLV of 1861, to be public nuisances; and
- (b) defining the cases, manner and times in and at which officers of the board may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of public nuisances.

(2) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

51. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the municipality, anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance.

52. (1) The Local Government may invest, within the limits of the municipality, a municipal board with the powers of a Magistrate of a district as described in section one hundred and thirty-three of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with powers to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any of the acts or omissions which may have been declared to be public nuisances.

*N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.**Chapter V.—Control—Sections 53-58.*

(2) Sections one hundred and thirty-three to one hundred and forty-two (both inclusive) of the Code of the Criminal Procedure shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers.

(3) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the powers with which it has invested a board under this section.

53. A municipal board may, at a special meeting, delegate to one or more committees of its members any of the powers vested in the board by section 51, or with which the board may have been invested under section 52.

Additional Power to make Rules.

54. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules,—

- (a) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads where those conveyances, animals or persons are hired for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;
- (b) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths; and
- (c) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this section, a municipal board may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing one with a further fine of five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(3) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing portion of this section, the municipal board of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under sub-section (1) in respect to any vehicles to which that Act applies.

CHAPTER V.

CONTROL.

55. (1) The Commissioner and Magistrate of the division or the Magistrate of the district may—

- (a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property within the limits of the division or district respectively occupied by any municipal board or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of any such board or committee;
- (b) call for and inspect any book or document in

such board or committee having authority within those limits;

- (c) require any such board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he may think fit to call for; and
- (d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such board or committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee.

(2) When the Magistrate of the district is a member of a board or joint committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that board or committee, the powers conferred upon him by sub-section (1).

56. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district (as the case may be) the execution of any resolution or order of the municipal board or joint committee, or prohibit the doing with in those limits of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When a Commissioner or Magistrate makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit.

57. (1) In cases of emergency, the Magistrate of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a municipal board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate of the district may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is from time to time possible, from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Magistrate of the district shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers conferred upon him by this section.

58. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that a municipal board has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter VI.—Miscellaneous—Sections 59-65.

appoint the Magistrate of the district to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as it may fix, to the Magistrate by the board.

(3) If the expense be not so paid, the Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

59. (1) If a municipal board is not competent to

Power of Local Government to supersede board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.
 perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declare that board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(a) All members of the board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members.

(b) All powers and duties of the board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in that behalf.

(c) All property vested in the board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Local Government.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the board shall be re-constituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified from being members.

60. The Local Government may, from time to

Power of Local Government to frame forms and make rules.
 time, frame forms for any proceeding of a municipal board for which it considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) with respect to the appointment of members of a municipal board under section 6, clause (b);

(b) as to the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Act;

(c) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;

(d) as to the conditions on which property vested in the board may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;

(e) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between boards and the Local Government or officers of that Government shall pass;

(f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of boards, and as to the authority by whom, and the

(g) as to the accounts to be kept by boards, as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge

(h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of boards, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

(i) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by boards; and,

(j) generally, for the guidance of boards and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

61. If any member, officer or servant of a board

Penalty on member, officer or servant of board being interested in contract made with board.
 is otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the board, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code:

XLV of 1860.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the board.

62. In respect of every suit instituted against a

Suits against boards and their officers.
 municipal board, or against any officer or servant of the board in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, the board, officer or servant shall have as nearly as may be all the privileges which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer respectively has under chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1883.

63. Every member of a municipal board shall

Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.
 be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the board, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

64. The Local Government may, from time to

Power to vest property in board.
 time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the territories administered by the Local Government, shall vest in any municipal board; and thereupon the property shall vest in that board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, the property.

65. Where any land, whether within or without

Acquisition of land.
 the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes

N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill, 1883.
Chapter VII.—Exceptional Provisions—Sections 66-68.

proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the board of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the board.

66. (1) The authority empowered to make rules under section 10, section 5C, section 54 or section 60 shall, before making them, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(2) Every rule made under any of those sections shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by this section.

case may be, to the excepted municipality until again applied thereto by a like notification of the Local Government.

Provided that no notification shall be issued under this section in respect of a municipality for which a municipal board has come into existence unless its issue has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

(2) While the municipality continues to be excepted, wholly or in part, from the operation of the provisions mentioned in sub-section (1), the Local Government may appoint such of the members of the municipal board as would otherwise have been elected.

68. (1) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local Gazette, withdraw from the operation of this Act or the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, any local area to which that Act may have been applied or extended.

(2) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of the whole area subject to the authority of a municipal board or municipal committee, all property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the board or committee shall vest in the Local Government, and be applied by it, in such manner as it thinks fit, for the promotion of the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants.

(3) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of a part of the area under the authority of a municipal board or municipal committee, such part of the property of the board or committee as the Commissioner may determine shall vest in the Local Government, and be applied as aforesaid.

CHAPTER VII.

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

67. (1) If it appears to the Local Government that the circumstances of any municipality are such that the provisions of this Act requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a municipal board be elected are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, except the municipality, wholly or in part, from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply, or shall only apply in part, as the

Power to except municipalities from operation of provisions of Act regarding election.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are at present constituted and guided in the execution of their functions by Act XV, 1873, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act of that year.

That Act gives plenary powers to the Local Government to appoint ordinary and *ex officio* members of municipal committees. It leaves to the Local Government to determine absolutely whether in any municipality of the united provinces members shall be elected or not, and if confers upon it the power of appointing *ex officio* members to the extent of one-third of the total number of the committee, a power very generally acted on.

2. The manner of election, where elections are allowed, is under the Act regulated solely by the Local Government without reference to the parties most concerned, and casual vacancies are filled up by direct appointment by the same authority, or are not filled up at all.

3. The Local Government may also appoint the president and vice-presidents of all committees, and may unconditionally cancel, suspend or limit any of the proceedings, bye-laws or rules of the committees and abolish any tax imposed by them.

4. Section 34 of the Act further imposes on a municipality without any restriction the obligation of providing for the maintenance of a police-establishment, the effect of which has frequently been to throw on municipalities a large portion of the charge for police kept up for the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders against the general law of the land.

5. These provisions are inconsistent with the proposals for the extension of local self-government enunciated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in its resolution dated 5th December, 1882.

6. The present Bill has been drafted to enable the Local Government to carry these proposals into effect, put forward after consultation with the most experienced officers of the provinces, with the members of existing municipal committees and numerous non-official gentlemen.

7. Except in the provisions necessary to carry out the object above specified and in the arrangement of chapters and sections, the Bill follows closely the present Act.

8. Chapter I contains the usual preliminary matter, and prescribes the course to be followed when it is intended to introduce the Act into any local area for the first time, or into existing municipalities.

9. Chapter II deals with the organisation of municipal boards.

These are to consist of members elected in the manner prescribed by the Local Government, and of a certain proportion of nominated members, not to exceed one-fourth of the whole.

The principle of nomination has been already accepted in the Central Provinces, and is meant to provide against the danger of classes of the community being overridden by hostile majorities.

10. Before making rules for determining the system of representation and election, the Local Government is required by sections 8 and 9 to inform itself of the sense of the community on these subjects.

11. Section 18 leaves the election of their own chairmen to municipal boards, with the exception of such municipalities as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification, exempt from the operation of this section. In these latter the chairman will be appointed by the Local Government.

This exception is meant to meet cases where an officer of Government must remain chairman, at least for a period, either in order that he may have time to transfer functions and accounts often onerous and complicated to a non-official successor, or for lack of a qualified non-official to deal with special circumstances, or by reason of the expressed wish of the municipal board itself.

12. Section 24 contains a provision, not in the existing Act, enabling municipal boards to appoint joint committees for any purpose in which they may be jointly interested.

13. Power to appoint officers and servants necessary for the performance of its duties is given to the board by sections 33 and 34, and the appointment of an officer of Government or of an outsider as secretary is made subject to the sanction of the Commissioner. It is obviously impossible to allow boards to appoint to such office Government servants against the wish of Government, and it is necessary to take some guarantee against the appointment of an incapable man as paid secretary; especially with a non-official chairman the office of secretary to the municipal board will be one of great importance.

14. Chapter III, on taxation, varies but little from the existing Act.

15. Chapter IV, on the powers and duties of the boards, groups together all the duties of the boards in what is thought to be the order of their obligation, and simplifies the rules of the existing Act as regards nuisances.

16. Chapter V deals with the subject of control. The provisions are similar to those of the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, with the exception that the Commissioner may at once suspend, and the Local Government rescind, any act, order or resolution of the board which is manifestly in excess of its powers.

This authority is given to provide for cases which may not be of a nature grave enough to call for the penalty of supersession.

17. Section 60 empowers the Local Government to frame forms and make rules on certain matters therein specified.

18. Chapter VI contains miscellaneous provisions as regards the conduct of litigation, penalties on, and liabilities of, members, acquisition of land, and the like.

19. Chapter VII enables the Local Government to exempt from the provisions of the Act regarding election municipalities to which it considers such provisions to be unsuited, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to withdraw from the operation of this Act, or of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act of 1873, any local area to which either of those Acts may have been applied.

This latter power is deemed necessary, as cases sometimes occur where a municipality has been established in a place which experience proves to be unfit for municipal institutions, or where change of circumstances may have rendered such institutions unsuitable, and it would be improper in such cases to insist on the Act remaining in force for ever. At the same time, the power is one which should be exercised with great caution, as it is a more serious matter to withdraw a privilege once conferred than to withhold it in the first instance; and the Local Government has therefore been debarred from acting on the section unless with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

The 10th May, 1883.

J. W. QUINTON.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 10th May, 1883.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH LOCAL BOARDS
BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said:—

“My Lord,—I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of local bodies in each district of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may from time to time be made applicable to like purposes.

“The object of the Bill is to give effect to the views of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the subject of local self-government as enunciated in the Resolution of that Government, dated Lucknow, 5th December, 1882, and published, together with the letter of the Home Department conveying the general approval of the Government of India of Sir Alfred Lyall's proposals, in the Local and Imperial Gazettes during the same month.

“The law at present in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh does not admit of these proposals being fully carried out. The levy of rates in the united Provinces is authorised by Acts III and IV of 1878. Those Acts prescribe rigidly the proportions in which the rates levied under them are to be allotted by the Local Government to each district, and direct the appointment of district committees for the purpose of assisting in determining how the allotments shall be applied, and in the supervision and control of the expenditure of such allotments; but they leave the appointment of the district committees and the definition of their functions and authority altogether in the hands of the Local Government; they allow of the number of members of each committee being so small as six, and of half even of this small number being Government officers; and they enable the Local Government to divert to general provincial objects all balances of the annual allotments remaining unexpended at the close of each year.

"The duty, therefore, devolves on me of asking from the Council leave to introduce Bills which will remove these obstacles to giving effect to the Resolution interposed by the existing law, and substitute for it enactments under which the proposals of the Local Government can be brought into operation.

"With a few exceptions, on which I need not dwell, as there will be ample opportunity for discussing them in Committee, the Bill embodies and throws into legislative form the recommendations of the Resolution.

"Those proposals have been the subject of long and careful deliberation with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. During the rainy season of last year, under instructions from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, District and Divisional Officers put themselves in communication with the leading non-official gentlemen of their respective charges, including the members of municipal and district committees. Meetings were held at tahsils by Collectors or their Assistants, and at head-quarter stations by Commissioners. The points on which the Government wished for information were fully discussed at these meetings and elsewhere, and the outcome of the meetings and discussions was a mass of reports filling more than 300 closely printed pages. In August, the Lieutenant-Governor convened a large committee at Naini Tal, presided over by the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, and having on it as members three Commissioners of Divisions, four District Officers, the heads of the Police and Educational Departments, two officers of the Secretariat, one of whom—Mr. Woodburn—had been a Deputy Commissioner of long experience and great efficiency in Oudh, and four distinguished Native gentlemen, one of them—the Hon'ble Rájá Sivá Prasád, a Member of this Council.

"To this Committee were referred for consideration and report the Resolutions of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government and the orders of the Local Government on the subject of those Resolutions, the reports of Divisional and District Officers to which I have above alluded, and a draft Bill embodying such provisions of Acts III and IV of 1878, and Act XV of 1873, as seemed *prima facie* applicable to the new arrangements.

"The report of this Committee is dated the 30th September, and its labours are thus characterised by the Local Government :—

'To this Committee Sir Alfred Lyall is much indebted for clear and well-reasoned conclusions upon all the principal matters referred for deliberation, especially upon the methods adopted in the present circumstances of the country for carrying out the policy of local self-government as detailed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.'

"Then followed the Resolution of the 5th December recorded by the Local Government, accepting, with certain modifications, most of the recommendations of the Committee. Bills were drafted to effect the necessary legislative changes, which, when finally approved of, were forwarded to the Government of India; but the Council towards the close of the Calcutta session was so much occupied with more pressing business, that there was no time available for the consideration of those measures; and I am only now in a position to introduce the Bills as revised by the Legislative Department.

"The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill, as its preamble already quoted sets forth, provides for the constitution of local bodies, in supersession of the existing district committees, to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may, from time to time, be made applicable to the purposes.

"The first, and perhaps most important, point dealt with is the constitution of these boards.

"Power is given by section 3 to the Local Government to divide, for the purposes of the Act, each district into sub-districts, which will generally correspond with tahsils; and section 4 establishes for each sub-district a local board having authority over that sub-district, and for each district a district board having authority over the entire district (cantonnments and municipalities excepted); while sections 23 and 24 define the relations of local boards to district boards, and the mode in which control by the former is to be exercised

by the latter. The arguments in favour of this are stated by the Local Government in the following passage which I extract from the Resolution of December, 1882:—

“ But for the Provinces generally, the Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees with the arguments in favour of making the area of each subordinate board's jurisdiction coterminous with a taluk; and this plan has accordingly been adopted. On the one hand, the formation of representative boards for the chief subordinate divisions of each district will ensure better knowledge of, and attention to, local wants, more regular attendance at board meetings, closer supervision over the departments under local management, and prompter and more effective execution of local works, than is possible with a single district board meeting only at headquarters. On the other hand, to make separate and independent units of local administration within each district would tend to break up piecemeal the organisation of the district; and while increasing the necessity for, would throw serious difficulty in the way of, the constant exercise of central direction and control. For it must be admitted that there is little or no prospect of obtaining for sub-divisional boards throughout the Provinces, or even in different parts of many districts, an equal standard, or anything like a level, of general intelligence and working capacity. To set up all these boards as separate administrative bodies would be to accept the risk of great and confusing variety in the results of their administration—a risk that would be greatest in the remote and backward tracts, where intelligence and energy are often most required, and where these qualities are of course likely to be available on the spot. The business of settling matters of finance and adjusting public interests between the several sub-divisional boards concerned in them would cause much correspondence, and would lead to the multiplication of petty offices, with the probable consequence of wasting much money and time on establishments, and in the preparation, submission and scrutiny of returns and reports. The plan of making a central district board an aggregate of the sub-divisional boards is, on the contrary, in many ways favourable to the adjustment of the mutual relations between the various subordinate boards and between them and the central board; while it appears to be the best arrangement for maintaining a consistent and systematic administration of local affairs throughout the district. Moreover, upon no other system could the minor bodies generally rely upon securing the membership of the leading men within their jurisdiction; while lastly, the plan has the great advantage of reducing to a minimum the necessity for official superintendence and interference. If the sub-divisional boards were independent, the expedient of placing them in different classes for the purpose of graduating their powers according to the circumstances and conditions of different parts of the Provinces and of districts would in the beginning probably be unavoidable. But all such intermediate classifications are apt to affect the simplicity of the broad groundwork and fundamental principle of self-government; and the Lieutenant-Governor infinitely prefers that the district board, which will be by far the best judge of the claims and capabilities of each section of its own body, should delegate the proper degree of power and allot the requisite amount of funds to each interior circle. It will be for the district board, as composed of members representing all parts of the district, to act, after full consultation, upon the system thus sketched out, and to draw up a scheme explaining the arrangements made for distributing the work of local administration to its various subordinate boards, and adjusting their mutual relations.’

“ I may add that the taluk is in the North-Western Provinces the smallest unit of revenue-administration; that its area is rarely altered; that it is well known to all residents within it; and that it corresponds generally with the boundaries of the topographical division of the country known as parganas.

“ The constitution of local bodies being thus provided for, the next step was to determine the method of appointing the members of these boards. Sections 5 and 6 lay down the following broad rules:—At least three-fourths of the members of each local board must be persons residing or owning landed property, or carrying on trade or business, in the sub-district, and must be *chosen by election*. The remaining fourth may be appointed directly by the Local Government.

“ As to the mode of election, Sir Alfred Lyall writes in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Resolution:—

‘ Whether, and to what extent or proportion, the membership of the boards should be determined by election was specially referred for inquiry and opinion to all the districts of the Provinces; the point was discussed in every district with the result described in the district and divisional reports; and, as is shown in the Committee's report, it was closely debated by the Provincial Committee. The large towns are much alike everywhere; they are always centres of comparative wealth and intelligence; they form constituencies easily represented, and their administration is always open to public observation and criticism. But the ordinary Indian districts possess none of these characteristics, and, as far as can be judged from these papers, the balance of Native opinion preponderates decidedly against the unrestricted introduction into them of the elective system. Such a step certainly appears inadvisable at the present time, when the state of society varies so widely in different parts of the country, when the

whole principle of self-government is novel and imperfectly understood, and when the practice of general election is not only unknown outside the towns, but is apparently not in accord with the feelings and ideas of those classes of the community that have the largest interest in local self-government, and to whom we must look for its success. It is manifest that local self-government—meaning a system of administration by the gratuitous exertions of persons best acquainted with the characteristics of the neighbourhoods in which they are interested, and possessed of means, leisure and public spirit enabling and impelling them to devote themselves to that administration—cannot be initiated and developed into real independence except by the co-operation of these classes, represented by men who can lead and will be trusted by the community at large. This is how all systems of local representation have begun in all times and countries; so that it would be remarkable if in such a country as India the best way of beginning were found to be by popular suffrage. That the services of such men could be secured by open election, that they themselves would seek election or would generally allow their names to be submitted for the purpose, seems from all the information hitherto collected to be questionable. If, therefore, we find that the views and prepossessions, as far as they have been elicited, of persons qualified to form a judgment on the best mode of initiating local self-government in the extensive districts of these Provinces are largely in favour of leaving at the outset the constitution of the local boards more or less in the hands of the Government, there seems to be no sufficient reason for endeavouring, almost on the spur of the moment, to invent any such elective machinery as would necessarily raise numerous and various questions of franchise and voting rights, and all the practical difficulties inseparable from the attempt to adjust an arbitrary system to the diverse circumstances of the country. In short, the solid and universally recognised fact that local self-government depends absolutely for its success upon the character and ability of those to whom it is entrusted has led the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to the conviction that, in inaugurating the policy in the districts, a system of careful and consultative nomination by Government of the electoral body is preferable to election by untried and unfamiliar methods. Sir Alfred Lyall believes that this conclusion is supported by the judgment, and conforms to the present wishes of a large majority of the people.

‘ Having regard, then, to the extreme importance of placing in competent hands the duties and responsibilities of district administration in the beginning of what is avowedly an experiment, and to maintain the continuity of existing arrangements which imply (in such matters as, for example, education and sanitation) a standard of civilisation in advance of the average intelligence and culture of Native society, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided to adopt in principle the recommendation formulated in the 9th paragraph of the Provincial Committee’s report. The Committee proposed that the Government should nominate for each tahsil an electoral body which should elect a certain number of its members to form the tahsil or sub-divisional board. They advised also that a minimum qualification (on the basis of land-revenue or license-tax assessment) should be fixed, and that details might be left to be settled by local officers. But the differences in the distribution of the population, of wealth and of property in land between and within different districts are so large and manifold, that, after much examination of the question, it has been found impracticable to fix any comprehensive qualification for election purposes, much less to devise methods of canvassing and election that would be everywhere applicable or universally acceptable. The only comprehensive plan that can be laid down at the first introduction of the system is to determine, with reference to the area, revenue and tenures, population, wealth, and to other conditions and special features of each sub-division, how many persons, not being salaried officers of the Government, would fairly represent its inhabitants and interests. The District Officer must then be empowered to prepare in each district the measures that may be most convenient and appropriate to its circumstances and peculiarities for ascertaining how many suitable persons are available in its sub-divisions and how they can best be chosen. The proceedings taken will be reported to the Government, and the lists of electors that are drawn up will be duly placed on record. As soon as the lists are complete, the electors will be asked to return from among their own body, by such method as may seem appropriate or necessary, the members of the sub-divisional board, who will hold office for a term of three years.’

“ A section will be found in the Bill enabling the Local Government to introduce this system; and any abuse of the power conferred in the direction of limiting the number of electors is guarded against by the proviso that the persons entitled to vote at the election of a member of a local board shall not be less than twenty-five. In addition to the elected members, at least one-fourth may be directly appointed by Government. This principle, my Lord, has been already accepted by the Council in the case of the Central Provinces, and the reasons for it were put forth with great eloquence and force in the debate on the Local Self-Government Bill for those Provinces on the 12th of January last, by the Hon’ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, a Native gentleman whose ripe experience, broad views, sympathy with his countrymen and disinterested and successful efforts for their enlightenment must always attach the highest weight to his

opinions. I shall read to the Council merely the concluding words of the hon'ble member's speech on the subject :—

‘ In a country like India, where caste-distinctions still flourish, where there is no fusion of the various races, where religious distinctions are still violent, where education in its modern sense has not made an equal or proportional progress among all sections of the population, I am convinced that the introduction of the principle of election, pure and simple, for representation of various interests on the local boards and the district councils, would be attended with evils of greater significance than purely economic considerations. So long as differences of race and creed and the distinctions of caste form an important element in the socio-political life of India, and influence her inhabitants in matters connected with the administration and welfare of the country at large, the system of election, pure and simple, cannot be adopted. The larger community would totally override the interests of the smaller community, and the ignorant public would hold Government responsible for introducing measures which might make the differences of race and creed more violent than ever.’

“Section 6 of the Bill provides that ordinarily the district board shall consist of *all* persons who for the time being are members of the local boards of the sub-districts comprised in that district. This provision is in accordance with the views of the Local Government and of the Provincial Committee, who consider that under any other system leading Native gentlemen would not consent to take office, and that any distinction drawn, or supposed to be drawn, in point of position and dignity between membership of the local board, on the one hand, and the district board on the other, would certainly occasion much unpleasantness, besides inducing an element of friction which is manifestly undesirable in the public interests. Power has, however, been reserved to the Local Government to direct that local boards shall elect delegates to represent them on the district board—a power to be exercised in cases when the district board constituted in the ordinary way would be too numerous a body for the efficient transaction of business.

“I need not detain the Council with the details of the arrangement made in sections 7 to 12 respecting the term of office, the resignation and removal of members of the boards, the filling of casual vacancies and such matters, which will doubtless be fully discussed in Committee, but pass on at once to the provisions for the appointment of chairmen of the local and district boards.

“It is quite clear that, in a board composed mainly of non-official members new to the work, much of its efficiency will depend on the choice of a chairman, whose functions will be to hold the balance among parties and to guide discussions, and with whom will practically rest the initiation and control of ordinary business. As regards local boards, the Bill is in accordance with the views of the Local Government, which allows them to elect one of their members to be chairman for one year. A majority of the Provincial Committee considered that it would be sufficient for boards to elect a chairman at each meeting, but His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that some element of permanency in the office of president of the local boards would be necessary at first for the proper transaction of business, and in order to preserve continuity of administration and uniformity of procedure. Fresh elections of chairmen at each meeting of the board would open a door to much change and contention, since any decided difference of opinion on matters before the board might lead to a contest at each meeting over the election of a chairman.

“The appointment of a chairman to a *district* board is, however, a matter of much greater importance, and has everywhere been warmly debated. The views of Sir Alfred Lyall have been expressed on it at some length, and I give them in his own words. They have been substantially thrown into legal form in the 14th section of the Bill :—

‘ Upon the third point of importance in the constitution of the district and sub-divisional boards, namely, the appointment of their chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner observes that the question of the chairmanship of the district board was the subject of prolonged discussion by the Provincial Committee. Their finding coincides in principle with the opinions and proposals generally elicited by the district inquiries, and recorded in the district and divisional reports. Of the four Native members of the Provincial Committee, three strenuously insisted upon the necessity for maintaining by law the chief District Officer as chairman of the district board. The fourth—a gentleman of large property and influence in his own district—held a different opinion; though it may be added that, while he is said to be exceedingly well fitted for the chairmanship, he had nevertheless declined the office in his

own district on the grounds of indifferent health, want of leisure and residence at a distance from head-quarters; and the district and divisional reports, which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, evince on the part of the writers a most satisfactory disposition to interpret the genuine feeling and wishes of the people, indicate clearly that the main current of Native opinion runs decidedly toward maintaining the position of the chief District Officer at the head of local affairs, until some experience in the transaction of public business and the management of committees has been gained by leading members of the Native community. It is, beyond doubt, expedient that the district board should be exempt from official pressure and unnecessary interference; but the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that in these Provinces all District Officers are thoroughly prepared to give every facility and aid to the policy of the Supreme Government, and to promote whatever measures may be adopted for its introduction. There is accordingly, in Sir Alfred Lyall's opinion, no reason why due weight should not attach to the able and impartial reports of the officers best qualified to inform and advise their Government when they declare that the Native community, so far as it has been consulted, has expressed itself very widely in favour of retaining for the present the District Officer as chairman of the district board. It seems that the District Officer is preferred and trusted in the existing complexion of local affairs and feelings for sound and practical reasons. There can be no question that the experience and business habits of an official chairman will at first be of great assistance to the district boards; and there must also be borne in mind the strong probability that the boards will for a time need much direction and advice, possibly even admonition and control; especially where distinctions of creed or caste, or other differences, still keep alive the germs of antagonism among sections of the Native community.

* * * * *

‘But * * * the middle course recommended by the Committee in the 12th paragraph of their report, which course the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided, with a slight amendment, to adopt, will further test the wishes of the country, and will allow time for opinion to form and show itself among the district boards themselves. The Committee recommend that the District Officer shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the district board, except when the board, on application made to the Government by a majority of the members, receives permission to elect a non-official chairman from their own body. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner agrees to the principle, with this modification, that, as soon as all the members of the district Boards shall have been chosen, or at some time before the end of the present official year, they shall be invited to assemble for the purpose of deciding whether they wish to proceed to the election of a non-official chairman, or whether they will leave their chairman's appointment in the hands of the Local Government.

* * * * *

“This concludes all the remarks which it seems to me necessary at present to offer on the constitution of the district and local boards. Section 25 of the Bill provides for the appointment of joint committees of two or more district boards for any purposes in which they may be jointly interested—a provision necessary to secure the due consideration of projects which affect large tracts of country.

“The duties to be performed by district boards will be found enumerated in section 22 of the Bill. These principally consist of the management, construction, repair and maintenance of public roads, wells, tanks, ferries, cattle-pounds, schools, hospitals, dispensaries and other public institutions of a like nature. The district boards will delegate to the local boards authority to deal with all or any of these matters within their respective jurisdictions, and thereby, it is hoped, secure the application to such duties of that local knowledge and local interest which should prove the best guarantee for their efficient fulfilment, controlled by the wider experience of the larger body. I may mention here that section 60 of the Bill amends the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878 by inserting a new section enabling the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to direct that any ferry shall be managed by the district board, and that its proceeds, in whole or in part, shall be paid into the district fund.

“For the performance of these duties, boards are authorised to appoint their own servants, under certain restrictions deemed necessary to guard against extravagance and inefficiency; and by section 35 of the Act they are placed in possession of funds to meet the charges which such duties involve.

“Immediately on their constitution they will receive the balances of all allotments made to the district which remain unexpended on that date; and in future such allotments, the amounts of which I would remind the Council

are prescribed by law, will be made over to them, and with the proceeds of the other sources of revenue enumerated in section 35 will constitute a district fund at the disposal of the district committee. Under the present system, there is practically no district fund, for all balances unexpended at the close of the year are swept into the general Provincial Exchequer, and the districts are left with empty treasuries until they receive fresh allotments. This will be no longer possible, and the district committees will be able to carry on their administration from year to year with an accurate knowledge of their financial condition. Their revenues will not at first be large, and an important part of them will consist of assignments made from the general provincial funds; but it will doubtless be in the power of the boards to augment them to some extent by closer supervision of the management of the other sources of income enumerated; and, as they prove their fitness to administer the funds at their disposal, the Local Government will not be backward in increasing its assignments.

“The next point of importance in the Bill is that of control, and on this, I am happy to say, there is no necessity for me to dwell. The principle has been adopted by the Council in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Bill, and the reasons for insisting on it were urged by my hon’ble friends Messrs. Ilbert and Crosthwaite with unanswerable force in the debate on that measure. Their speeches are fresh in the ears of the Council.

“In this Bill the powers of control reserved to the Local Government are almost identical with those conferred upon the Chief Commissioner by the Central Provinces Act, with the exception that, in case of any single resolution, order or act of the committee being in excess of the powers conferred upon it by law, we enable the Commissioner of the Division and the Local Government to deal with such in the same manner as with proceedings likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons; *i.e.*, the Commissioner may in such a case suspend action, and, if he does so, must forward the order, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit. I am aware that, under the general law of the land, an injunction might be obtained by any person interested to restrain such an excess of powers; and it is no doubt, true that section 42 of the Bill enables the Local Government, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, to supersede a board if it exceed its powers; but recourse to a Court of law is not a remedy likely to command itself to an ignorant and apathetic population, and supersession is a penalty to which the Local Government would naturally wish to resort only as an extreme measure, and one the frequent application of which it would be reluctant to put in force.

“The last point with which I need trouble the Council refers to the provisions of section 50, which enable the Local Government to except a district or any part thereof from all or any of the provisions of this Bill to which it considers that they are unsuited. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh extend over an area of 100,111 square miles, nearly equal to, and contain a population of 4,400,000, far in excess of, that of the United Kingdom. They comprise 49 districts, with a mean density of population per square mile, varying from 894 in Banáras to 62 in Garhwal, inhabited by heterogeneous races characterised by differences of customs and religions and habits of thought, and stages of civilization ranging from the learned and accomplished Pandits of Banáras and Maulvis of Lucknow to the boors of Bundelkhand, the wild tribes of the Khadir and the barbarous Tharus of the Taráí.

“It is impossible to assume that for such various races any one form of self-government will be equally suited or that intelligent non-official agency can be found in every district of these broad Provinces; and for exceptional cases of this nature sections 50, 51 and 52 are meant to provide. They do not even in such cases deprive the residents of all voice in the management of their local affairs, and they require that even here district committees must be appointed; but, following the present law, they leave the nomination of members of such

committees altogether in the hands of Government, subject to the restriction that one-half shall be owners or occupiers of land or residents in the district; and they do not require, as elsewhere, the establishment of local boards. A similar power unaccompanied by the restriction I have pointed out is given to the Chief Commissioner by the Central Provinces Act."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said:—

"My Lord, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the Organisation and Administration of Municipalities in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

"Municipalities in these Provinces are at present constituted, and guided in the performance of their duties, by the provisions of Act XV of 1873. That enactment confers upon the Local Government very full powers as to the appointment of ordinary and *ex officio* members. It leaves to the Government to determine absolutely in the case of every municipality in the united Provinces whether the members shall be chosen by election or nominated by Government; and it further enables the Government to appoint as *ex officio* members one-third of the whole committee. The manner of election, where elections are allowed, is under the Act regulated solely by the Local Government, without any obligation of consulting the persons most concerned, and casual vacancies among the members are filled up by the same authority, or are not filled up at all, at its pleasure.

"Further, the Local Government may appoint the president or vice-president of every committee (section 10), and may unconditionally cancel, suspend or limit any of the proceedings, bye-laws or rules of the committees, and abolish (section 29) any tax imposed by them. Section 34 of Act XV of 1873 imposes on the municipality the duty of providing for the maintenance of a police-establishment *without any limitation*, the effect of which has been to throw on municipalities a larger portion of the cost of police maintained within municipal boundaries for the preservation of the peace and the prevention and detection of crime.

"The Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to which I have referred in my remarks on the Local Boards Bill, proposes an extension of local self-government in municipalities incompatible with these provisions of the present law, and this Bill has been drawn up to give effect to those proposals by substituting for Act XV of 1873 an enactment which will bestow upon the residents of areas in which it is in force a much larger measure of control over municipal administration than they now possess.

"The provisions of the Bill are the result of the same consultative and deliberative measures on the part of the Local Government as those which I have already described in my remarks on the Local Boards Bill. They are based on the inquiries of District and Divisional Officers, considered and weighed by the Provincial Committee, whose conclusions have been accepted with certain modifications by the Local Government.

"I proceed to notice some of the more important points of the Bill, premising that the substantive provisions of Act XV of 1873 have been rarely

departed from unless when it was necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the proposals of the Resolution of the 5th December, 1882, though opportunity has been taken to make the arrangement of the sections clearer, and to remedy what appeared to be defects in their wording.

"The first chapter, which is of a preliminary character and deals with the application of the Act to fresh places and to those in which Act XV of 1873 is already in force, need not detain us; but Chapter II, on the organisation of municipal boards, is of more importance. Municipal and local boards are to consist of members partly elected and partly nominated; and I need not repeat what I have already said when asking leave to introduce the Local Boards Bill as to the reasons for preferring this system to the more logically symmetrical one of election, pure and simple.

"The principal residents of the areas into which the Act is to be introduced are to be convened in public meeting by the Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner, for the purpose of preparing and submitting within a definite time proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality. The points for their consideration are enumerated in section 9; and it is only after it has weighed the proposals of the residents on those points that the Local Government can exercise the power conferred upon it of making rules to regulate elections.

"The provisions for the term of office of members of the board, for their resignation and removal, for filling casual vacancies among them, for the incorporation of the boards and such matters are analogous to those of the Local Boards Bill, and call for no remarks from me on this occasion.

"The appointment of chairman is a subject which here also has given rise to considerable discussion. It must be borne in mind that, under the system of appointment of members introduced by this Act, the boards will no longer contain the strong *ex officio* element which has hitherto formed part of municipal committees, and that in the absence of this the appointment of an efficient chairman becomes a matter of the first importance. The Provincial Committee considered that it would be a mistake to insist on the universal chairmanship of the district officer, who has, they state, hitherto been always chairman of the board; but they went on to say "there is a strong feeling among those interested that in municipalities of the more important kind, where large funds are raised and spent, where the responsibilities are therefore onerous, and where there are considerable cantonment settlements, such as is the case in most of the larger municipalities in these Provinces, it is very necessary to have a thoroughly reliable president, vigilant, capable and unwearied in watching the great interests at stake, and that, so far as present experience goes, such a president can only be found in the person of the district officer. It was in this view that the Native members proposed that the district officer should be *ex officio* chairman of all municipal boards at the head-quarters of districts, leaving it to outlying municipalities to elect their own official or non-official chairmen as they pleased." The majority of the Committee, which included all the Native members, finally recommended that, except in certain cases to be specified by Government, in which the district officer should be *ex officio* chairman, every municipality should be permitted to elect its own chairman, who might be official or non-official, as the electors choose. This recommendation was accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and has been embodied in section 18 of the Bill, which allows of the election of any person as chairman, subject to the approval of the Local Government, except in municipalities exempted from the operation of this section by notification in the official Gazette.

"The rules for the appointment of vice-chairmen and for filling up casual vacancies in the offices of chairman and vice-chairman, for the appointment of joint committees, for the conduct of business, for the record of the board's proceedings, and the communication of those proceedings to the Magistrate of the district, are similar to those of the Local Boards Bill or to the present Municipal Act.

"Sections 33 and 34 give to municipal boards full powers as to the appointment of officers and servants, except the secretary, whose appointment, if an

outsider, is subject to the sanction of the Commissioner, and, if a Government servant, to that of Government. With boards consisting mainly of non-official members and presided over by a non-official chairman, the efficiency of their administration will depend very much on their possessing a capable secretary, and it is to provide an additional guarantee for this that the sanction of the Commissioner is required to the appointment. If the board wish for the services of a Government officer, they must, of course, obtain the sanction of Government to his being so employed.

“Chapter III—Taxation and municipal fund—is substantially the same as the corresponding sections of Act XV of 1873. The only addition made to the taxes leviable with the sanction of the local boards is a tax on boats moored within municipal limits, which seems to have been omitted by an oversight. The sections prescribing the procedure to be adopted in imposing taxes have been re-drafted and made, it is hoped, clearer.

“Chapter IV enumerates the powers and duties of municipal boards, and the opportunity has been taken of re-casting the provisions of Act XV on the subject, so as to exhibit the duties of the boards in their order of obligation.

“The primary charge on the municipal fund is a police-establishment. The law on this subject is very vague. Section 34 of Act XV of 1873 runs as follows:—

‘Every committee shall provide in the first place from its funds, for the maintenance of the police-establishment in the municipality.

‘The municipal police shall be appointed under such Act of the Governor General in Council as may be applicable to the town, and their number shall be fixed by the committee, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, subject to the final decision of the Local Government.’

“The effect of this section has been to throw upon municipalities the charges for police used not only for municipal purposes, but for the prevention and detection of crime. The conclusions of the Local Government on the subject are given in the 17th paragraph of the Resolution of the 5th of December, which runs as follows:—

‘17. The first of the questions to be considered is the extent to which municipal funds may fairly be relieved of police-charges, and the method of adjusting the charges for which they are fairly liable. The question was discussed by the Provincial Committee, and the unanimous conclusion of the Committee is stated in the 27th paragraph of their report:—

“The preservation of peace and the prosecution and detection of crime are duties for which municipal revenues can hardly be said to be fairly liable, as these duties seem to devolve more equitably on the central Government of the country than on the scattered municipal towns. But the cost of watch and ward, including under this term such additional duties of a miscellaneous kind (*e. g.*, the enforcement of sanitary rules and the regulation of intra-municipal traffic) as clearly appertain to municipal police, appears to be the one of all others that can with most fairness and propriety be debited to municipal funds, and paid for by the people whose interests and property are the immediate objects of the guardianship of the *chunkidari* force.”

“The conclusion is supported by the analogy of small towns under Act XX of 1856 and of rural villages, where the watchmen are paid, not from the general revenues of the country, but from funds raised locally,—in the former by a house-tax levied for the purpose under the Act, in the latter by the local cess levied from landholders along with the land-revenue under Act III of 1878. The principle stated by the Committee appears incontrovertible. For since the inhabitants of small towns and landholders in villages, in accordance with the long-established custom and law of the country, are required to pay for the services of the watchmen who remain on watch at night, who report crime, and who are empowered to challenge and arrest thieves and persons carrying suspicious property within their beats, there is no reason why the inhabitants of the larger towns (in many of which Act XX of 1856 was formerly in force) should, merely through the transformation of the town into a municipality, be altogether exempted from the charge. It is true that many municipalities have, in addition to the legitimate cost for watch and ward, been required to share the cost of the Provincial police employed within their limits; but this arrangement, which is manifestly unfair, will be cancelled; and it now remains only to determine how the legitimate charge for watch and ward is to be computed and adjusted. In a few municipalities, the town watchmen as a distinct body have been abolished, their places being taken by regular police, who form one force, and are paid on the same scale, with the district police stationed within the municipality; while in the majority of the municipalities the town watchmen form a separate body, wear a distinctive uniform, and, not being liable for service outside their own town, are paid, like the watchmen, in small